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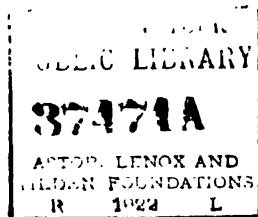
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1921
FOUNDATION
THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN ^{OF} THE
PAN-PACIFIC
UNION

OCTOBER - 1919
New Series No. 1

HONOLULU
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1919

Pan-Pac



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The bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union is issued monthly and is bound with the Mid-Pacific Magazine, which is the official organ of the Pan-Pacific Union. Subscription to the Mid-Pacific Magazine is \$2.00 in the United States and possessions, \$2.50 in Canada and Mexico, all other countries \$3.00. Government bureaus, commercial organizations, Hands-Around-the-Pacific Clubs, institutions, etc., may receive the bulletin separate from the magazine free, on application to the Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, T. H. Organizations desiring to be placed on the regular mailing list of the Union for bulletins and other printed matter which is issued from time to time, should communicate with the Union.

Intensive Work Started by Pan-Pacific Union

Development of the statistical and other intensive departments of the Pan-Pacific Union is now engaging the thought and energies of the Union's staff. While plans are still in a tentative stage, due to a desire to make no step in advance of a determination as to the best course to pursue, and a study of the needs of the Pacific lands, the plan in its general outline is fairly well developed.

It involves the creation in the headquarters of the Union at Honolulu of a statistical library properly filed and indexed, which shall contain governmental, commercial, educational, scientific and other data regarding the Pacific and the lands within and around it. This great collection of material will be filed in many forms. There will, of course, be reference books properly arranged and catalogued. There will be card index files containing information of every description classified and arranged for instant reference. The problem of placing Pacific information in the most available form is receiving careful study, and it is expected that when the card index scheme is actually installed, it will present some features novel in the practice of statistical filing.

To File Mass of Material.

There will also be files of newspaper and magazine clippings, maps, pamphlets, publications, and material of a miscellaneous nature bearing upon the

Pacific lands and Pacific problems. This will all be filed in a manner that will make it open for immediate reference so that it may be available with the maximum of efficiency for the activities of the Union.

It is the plan of the Union to also maintain complete files of periodicals published in Pacific lands which are of particular significance to the Pan-Pacific activities, as well as other publications throughout the world which will be of special interest in the work of the Union. It is also hoped that files of leading newspapers of Pan-Pacific lands may be gradually acquired and kept in the library of the Union.

One of the most valuable and interesting phases of the statistical department of the Union will be a file of maps. Besides large charts of the entire Pacific, showing its scientific and commercial features, and maps of the various countries in and about the greatest of oceans, the Union plans to gather special maps and charts of Pacific ports and of regions which are particularly important for commerce from a scientific point of view or for other important reasons.

Classifying Union's Collections

A start has already been made on the classification and filing of the immense collection of photographs, drawings, and pictures, which are the property of the Union. These will be filed

in connection with the other material where they will be instantly available for use in the publications of the Union or in connection with its publicity work.

As one of the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union is the dissemination of information regarding the Pacific and its lands, such a statistical department as has been outlined above is an absolutely essential part of its activities. With the material classified and filed and ready for instant reference, the preparation of the bulletins and occasional publications of the Union will be greatly simplified. It is the intention to develop the publication activities of the Union to a large extent, and further plans along this line will be ready for announcement at an early date.

Allied to the statistical department will be a publicity or information bureau which will be ready to furnish to newspapers, periodicals, institutions, and individuals, information within the scope of the Union's work. The activities of this department are only getting under way, and it is the plan to issue a regular press service within a few months.

Press Service Impartial.

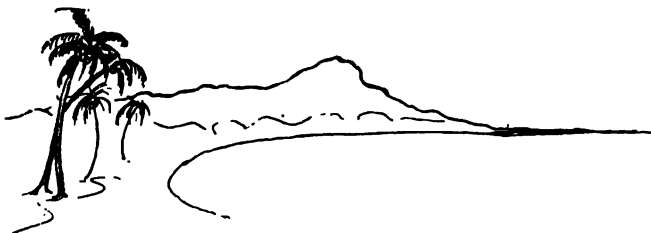
It should be distinctly understood that this press service will in no wise partake of an advertising nature. The Union is a strictly international organization, and no information designed

to further any particular commercial or other interest will be given out. In this regard, its publicity work will be somewhat like that now carried on by the Pan-American Union at Washington in its field, but with a little broader development as far as service to the press and periodicals in general is concerned.

Not desiring to duplicate existing facilities during the formative period of its statistical department, it is possible that an arrangement will be made with the Library of Hawaii at Honolulu for cooperating as far as the gathering and filing of books, only, is concerned. The Library of Hawaii already has a strong collection of Pan-Pacific literature, and until the Union's permanent building is erected, the strictly library feature may possibly be handled in this cooperative way.

The development of the statistical department will be a long step forward in the activities of the Union, especially toward coordinating them and developing the work intensively. It will be a great help to the Pacific lands, and their cooperation is earnestly desired.

For the gathering of material relating to the various countries, existing affiliated organizations are being asked for assistance, and new arrangements will be made in quarters where there is now no representative of the Union.



Progress of Pan-Pacific Congress Plans to Date

Progress on the plans for the Pan-Pacific congress to be held in Honolulu during the years 1920-21 has been rapid during the past month. The most notable development was the appointment by Governor C. J. McCarthy, of Hawaii, President of the Pan-Pacific Union, of a general committee to make arrangements for the Congress. The personnel of this committee, which includes men prominent in various lines of endeavor in the Hawaiian Islands, is as follows:

G. P. Denison
F. C. Atherton
W. R. Castle
A. Lewis, Jr.
R. H. Trent
Dr. H. E. Gregory
Vaughan MacCaughey
Prince Kuhio Kalanianaʻole
Dr. I. Mori
C. K. Ai
W. F. Frear

Ex-officio-President, Secretary,
and Assistant Secretary of the
Pan-Pacific Union.

It will be noted that the committee includes representatives of several of the Pacific races, and it is the intention of the Union that this representation be widened, as the committee has power to increase its membership for this and other purposes.

An initial meeting of the committee has already been held, and the plans for the Congress have been thoroughly discussed by the members. Certain modifications of the original plans have been suggested and the assistant

secretary of the Union is now at work preparing revised and detailed plans for the further consideration of the committee. The expectation is that these plans will again be revised after further meetings of the committee and that within two or three months a definite program for the congress will be ready for wide-spread publication.

Congress a Single Unit.

Most important among the decisions of the committee at its initial meeting was that by which the Congress will be handled as a single entity instead of as a mere group of separate conferences. This will not in any way destroy the idea of separate conferences on separate subjects, but means that the control and administration will be simplified and the period over which the Congress will extend will probably be shortened. The committee has not yet made final decision on this matter, but unless information received in response to various inquiries now being made indicates to the contrary, the single congress plan will be adopted with modifications.

Realizing the fact that many interested may not find it possible to meet during the period of the congress, arrangements will probably be made for supplementary conferences on different dates. This situation is particularly true of the educators who can only meet during the vacation time of the school year. So much interest has been expressed by educators in the idea of the Pan-Pacific educational conference that the Union will make

every effort to hold a successful and worth while educational conference some time during the years 1920-21. If it is impossible to arrange the general congress sessions to meet the needs of the educators as to meeting date, a separate conference will beheld in the summer months.

Organizing the Secretariat.

Organization of the office staff for handling the Congress is already engaging the time of the Union to a large extent. It is planned to have the management and secretarial activities of the Congress handled in the Union headquarters if possible, and to some extent officers and employees of the Union will be used for this work. However, the activities of the Union are broadening to such an extent that additional help will be needed, and the executives are now at work outlining a plan and organizing a staff of competent persons to handle this phase.

Letters from every state of the Pacific representing the Union express enthusiasm over the Congress, and indications are that the delegates will exceed in number the original estimate of the Union. The plan from the start has been to make the conferences worth while even if the body of delegates should be comparatively small. The idea has been to get men and women who count, and to play for results rather than numbers, which might or might not signify. Particular interest is expressed in letters received during the past month in the educational conference, and teachers in many of the Pacific lands indicate their desire to attend a Pan-Pacific educational conference.

Great interest is also being shown by meteorological experts, volcanologists, and seismologists. The indications are that some of the men who rank high-

est in these branches of science will take the opportunity furnished by the Congress to visit Hawaii and the wonderful volcanic features of the islands, and also participate in a conference which may have far-reaching importance for the Pacific.

Art and Music Features

The Congress will not be without features to lighten the weighty discussions of Pacific problems, and to attract the interest and attention of the families of the delegates. Members of the Artists, Architects, and Engineers Club of Honolulu, a hearty supporter of the Pan-Pacific Union, have appointed a committee to plan a Pan-Pacific art exhibit during the Congress. The plan is to erect a gallery in Honolulu and give an exhibition during the Congress of the work of Pacific artists and also of the Pacific art. When one considers that this plan opens up the fields of painting, sculpture, and drawing, of art and architecture in general, both of the Occident and the Orient, the splendor and interest of such an exhibit can easily be imagined. The committee is actively at work drawing plans for the temporary gallery and outlining the scope of the exhibit, and further announcements may be expected in future bulletins of the Union.

Other interests are planning a musical festival in which the music of the various races around and in the Pacific will be featured. It is probable that special music will also be arranged for various sessions of the Congress. With the musical nature of the people of Hawaii and the great interest shown in music by those who have come to these islands, the musical features of the Congress should be unique and beautiful.

Entertainment features for delegates to the Congress will only be in keeping with the reputation of Hawaii for hospitality.

Many Institutions Cooperating In Commercial Museum Plan

Plans for the Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum are now being worked out by a committee of the Union which has taken up its task with enthusiasm and will make a definite report probably this month.

Negotiations are under way between the Union and the government of the Territory of Hawaii for the use of a large tract of land adjoining the Judiciary Building on the civic center. This tract is most excellently located for a Commercial Museum, being on the main thoroughfare of the city of Honolulu. On the same side of the street there are the new federal building sites, the judiciary building, and the famous old Kawaiahao Church. On the opposite side are the capitol, the archives building, the library of Hawaii, the Mission Memorial Hall, and the site of the proposed Pan-Pacific Union building.

The location is within a five-minute walk of the center of the business section, and the same distance from the principal steamship terminals. On the tract there is now located a group of stone and other buildings which have been used by an automobile concern under a temporary lease from the government. It is the hope of the Union that this site and the buildings on it can be secured for temporary location for the Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum. Permanent quarters will later be found in the Union's own structure when that is built. Good progress has been made on negotiations with the government, and assurances have been given that the land and buildings can be used for this

purpose if there are no legal obstructions encountered.

Museum Offers Co-operation

At a recent conference of the Museum Committee proposals were made by Dr. H. E. Gregory, director of the Bishop Museum at Honolulu looking toward a consolidation of the museum activities of the Union with those of the now existing Bishop Museum, which has probably the largest and finest collection of Polynesian material in existence. The chief drawback to such a consolidation is the fact, well known to Pan-Pacific visitors in Honolulu, that the Bishop Museum is located some distance from the center of the city and so is not readily accessible to persons in commercial pursuits for short and frequent practical visits. The same drawback exists in the case of persons passing through on steamships who desire to make the maximum use of their time.

It is probable, however, that further serious consideration will be given to Dr. Gregory's generous proposal so that some form of cooperation may be reached if possible. The facilities of the present museum, the excellence of its staff, and its established position in the scientific world would be a great asset to the Commercial Museum, and it is the object of the Union wherever possible to seek the most efficient methods of doing business.

University Is Assisting

Further large support to the Commercial Museum is given by the University of Hawaii, just organized from the ex-

isting College of Hawaii. This is the government institution of higher education in the islands and has a growing prestige among educational institutions. Among the plans of the University are broad arrangements for a College of Commerce in which plans the Pan-Pacific Union is cooperating. For the purposes of this college, a small commercial museum had been planned for location at the University, and while this plan will necessarily have to be carried out, owing to the needs of class-

room work, the University authorities are entering into the larger plan for a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum with enthusiasm and earnest cooperation.

As soon as the plans are completely outlined, communication will be made with the various nations in and about the Pacific, and the work of gathering exhibits will be started. Already assurances of support have been received from enough countries to make it certain that the museum will be a great success.

Pan-Pacific Art Exhibit a Congress Feature

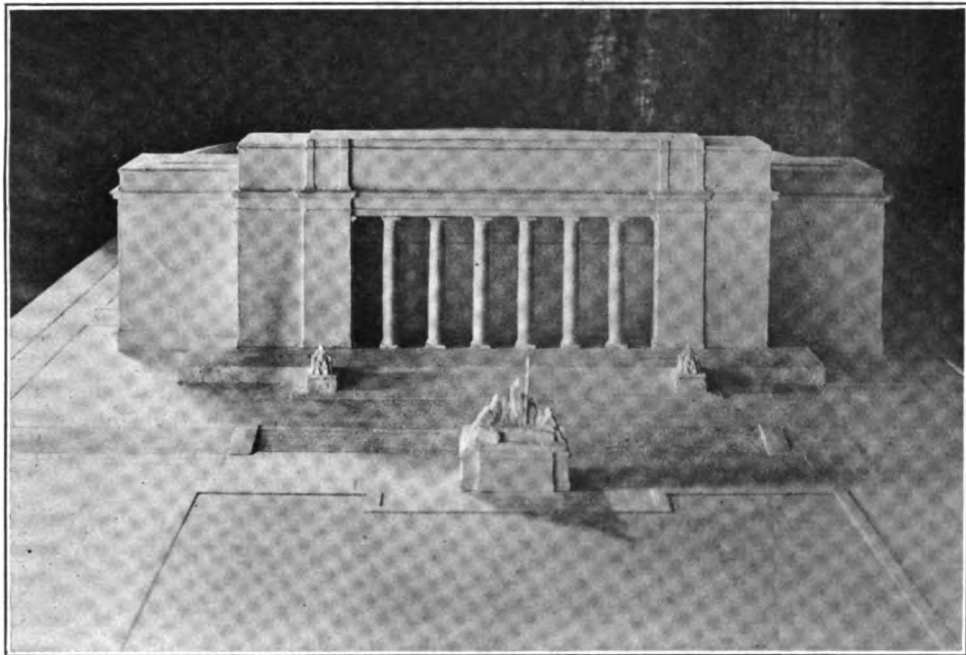
The art of the Pacific will be represented at a Pan-Pacific art exhibit to be held at Honolulu simultaneously with the Pan-Pacific Congress. This was decided upon at a conference of artists, architects and engineers held at the Pan-Pacific Union recently. All the delegates present were enthusiastic and pledged their hearty support to the plan.

With the wonderful field of subjects, and with the varied arts of the various nations included within the Pacific area, the Pan-Pacific art exhibit should be remarkable and unique. It will combine the art of Occident and Orient, and in so doing will literally make the world of art its field.

The plan includes two sections. One of these is the exhibit of work of Pan-Pacific artists, that is of artists born in or working in the countries in and around the Pacific. If present plans prevail the work of such artists, no mat-

ter what the subject or what the nature, will be eligible in this section. The other section will be one of characteristic Pan-Pacific art, that is, examples of the art of the various Pacific lands. This arrangement gives a very broad field, and should result in the gathering of all the collections more or less unique in art annals.

In order to give the exhibits the proper setting and give the public, and especially the delegates to the Pan-Pacific Congress ample opportunity to study the collection, the committee in charge plans to erect a temporary gallery of fireproof construction somewhere on the civic center. This will be designed in a style of architecture which will express the Pan-Pacific idea and will provide all the features of lighting and arrangement that are necessary to give the pictures and other objects of art the best possible display.



Facade of the Future Pan-Pacific Union Building.

PAN-PACIFIC QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Launching the local work in anticipation of the Pan-Pacific Congress, Honolulu business and professional men gathered at the Pan-Pacific Gardens in Honolulu recently and enthusiastically indorsed the preliminary plans of the committee. Speakers representing every race and nationality of the Pacific resident in Honolulu participated, and the toastmaster was His Excellency the Governor of Hawaii, Hon. Charles J. McCarthy. Below are given some of the interesting facts printed on the menu, those of merely local application having been eliminated.

THE PAN-PACIFIC CONGRESS

1920—1921

WHAT IS THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION?

An organization chartered under the laws of Hawaii to unite the races and countries in and about the Pacific in closer bonds of fellowship; to promote knowledge of their resources and opportunities; study of the Pacific and its lands; commerce and trade; education and every interest of the Pacific and its lands. For this purpose it maintains or will maintain, an executive staff, publicity department, statistical department, tourist bureaus, commercial museum, library, art museum and other activities. It is at present locally controlled by a board of directors representing the chief Pacific races, but it has received official recognition and will ultimately be internationally supported like the Pan-American Union.

WHAT IS THE PAN-PACIFIC CONGRESS?

A series of conferences called by and under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, to meet in Honolulu beginning in November, 1920, and lasting several months. The conferences will be grouped under five general heads:

1. Governmental.
2. Commercial.
3. Cultural. (Educational, Religious, Social, etc.)
4. Scientific and Engineering.
5. Miscellaneous.

Under these heads there will be conferences on various subjects.

IS THIS A NEW IDEA?

No. It is provided for in the first article of incorporation of the Pan-Pacific Union; has been authorized by the directors of the Union at a legally called meeting and has been in course of planning for several years.

WHAT CONCRETE ASSURANCES ARE THERE THAT THE CONFERENCES WILL DRAW ENOUGH SUPPORT TO MAKE THEM WORTH WHILE?

1. Locally the Chamber of Commerce, the bankers, the Y. M. C. A. leaders, the educators, the meteorologists, and many other elements have promised co-operation.

2. The legislature of Hawaii has appropriated \$10,000 toward the expense of bringing the conferences here, contingent upon appropriations from three other countries. There is good reason to believe that these can be secured.

3. The following honorary officers of the Union and others have definitely approved the plan of the congress and will attend if possible, most of them are definitely pledged to attend:

President Wilson.

The President of China.

The Premier of Australia.

The Premier of New Zealand.

The Governor-General of Java.

Secretary of the Interior Lane.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

John Barrett, Director-General Pan-American Union.

4. These organizations and elements have pledged themselves to participate:

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Several Chambers of Commerce in Japan.

The banks of Australia.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

Australian tourist bureaus.

The Pan-American Union.

World's Press Congress.

Several Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce.

Also the governments of:

United States of America.

China.

Australia.

New Zealand.

Java

Mexico.

Peru.

5. The following organizations are pledged to make an early decision on participation:

Australian Chambers of Commerce.

Australian Tourist Bureaus (organization).

International Y. M. C. A.

National Reform Association.

Pan-Pacific Engineering Congress (Java, 1920).

Meteorologists and seismologists.

Outing clubs.

University of California educational congress.

(NOTE:—Only organizations that have definitely pledged the action noted are mentioned. And no real intensive preliminary work has yet been done).

HOW IS IT PROPOSED TO HANDLE THE CONFERENCES LOCALLY?

1. An executive committee and adequate office staff of the Pan-Pacific Union.
2. Group committees to plan for each group of conferences.
3. A special committee for each conference.

JUST WHAT IS IT PROPOSED TO HAVE THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION DO TO MEET THE SITUATION?

1. Add an executive secretary of chamber of commerce and business experience together with some additions to the office staff and some new equipment.
2. Thoroughly reorganize the Union on business lines, aiming to show results of a tangible nature in its general work.
3. Organize the machinery to handle the conferences locally, the publicity work and the arrangements for the conferences.
4. Tours of the secretaries on the mainland and about the Pacific to secure definite cooperation.

WHY SHOULD THE CONFERENCE BE HELD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE?

1. The preliminary seed has been sown.
2. Many important organizations and countries wish them held as soon as possible.
3. San Francisco, anxious to become the Pan-Pacific headquarters, has stepped aside, through her Chamber of Commerce secretary, and gives Honolulu the first chance.

It is inconceivable that we should fall down on a golden opportunity to become the Pan-Pacific center.

WILL THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION BE ALWAYS FINANCED LOCALLY?

No. As a result of the congress in 1920-21 it is expected that it will be given full official recognition like the Pan-American Union and receive its main support from the Pacific governments and have a monumental permanent building in Honolulu.

DO ITS ACTIVITIES CONFLICT WITH THOSE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU, ETC.?

Absolutely no. Unfortunately some past incidents have led to misunderstandings. Its field is international, except as the international vitally affects some local situation. Its present and future policy is cooperation, but no interference in local activities except with common consent in view of which it expects cooperation and recognition in the international field.

IS THE THING WORTH WHILE?

1. The success of the Pan-Pacific Union means that Honolulu will be the official capital of the Pacific as Washington is of Pan-America.
2. The success of the congress, even to a third of the plan means an educational uplift such as Honolulu has never known, material gain in delegates, tourists, etc.
3. The question really answers itself.



PAN-PACIFIC NEWS

Observance of Balboa Day, September 17, according to indications at the time this bulletin goes to press, should exceed in number and interest those of any preceding year.

The Pan-Pacific Union sent a letter to leading educators and to schools throughout the Pan-Pacific area, and to some extent in other parts of the world, calling attention to the day and its significance, and asking for an observance with particular attention to Pan-Pacific problems. Letters have poured into the Union in reply, and practically every one contains acquiescence in the plan. Here are some samples.

Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, Assistant Superintendent of Los Angeles City Schools, writes:

"It will give us pleasure to call attention in our schools to Balboa Day on September 17, 1919. This occasion affords a fruitful subject for discussion in history and English classics and will furnish a worthy theme for written composition. I shall suggest as a further means for emphasizing the significant events noted on Balboa Day that addresses be given in the assemblies of our high and intermediate schools."

From California the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Will C. Wood, makes this pledge:

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 4th in reference to Balboa Day. In reply I wish to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the purpose of your association in promoting friendships among nations of the Pacific. I can assure you that your suggestion that September 17 be set aside for talks on the need for permanent

friendship will be given careful consideration."

Mr. T. C. Brough, Assistant Municipal Inspector of Schools, Vancouver, B. C., has this to say:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to thank you for the information contained therein. I may assure you that the matter you refer to will receive our sympathetic consideration."

From the great city of Chicago, Peter A. Mortensen, Superintendent of Schools, pledges observance of Balboa Day in the following words:

"Replying to your letter of June 4, I beg to say that the schools will undertake to make a brief reference in commemoration of Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day on September 17."

Of prime importance among the Pan-Pacific problems is that presented by the combined fields of meteorology, volcanology and seismology. As many of the Pacific lands are volcanic in origin or present active volcanic phenomena, and as these features have an important modifying effect on the life, commerce and agriculture of Pacific peoples, increased knowledge in these branches of science is of the utmost interest to Pan-Pacific peoples. One of the most important of the conferences of the Pan-Pacific Congress to be held in Honolulu in 1920-21 will be that of scientists in these lines of endeavor. The following extract from a letter from C. F. Marvin, Chief of Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington, is of particular interest:

Volcano Experts to Meet

"Your letter of June 12, relative to the Pan-Pacific Congress proposed to be

held in Honolulu in 1920-21, is received. We are earnestly interested in the great problems presented by the meteorology and volcanology of the Pacific Ocean, as well as allied questions, and shall be very glad to develop these lines of work as fully as possible."

Of interest to Pacific lands is the decision of the United States of America to divide its naval forces and station one-half of its strength in the Pacific under the name of the Pacific Fleet. By the time this bulletin is in the hands of its readers, the Pacific Fleet will have taken its position in the waters of the great ocean and a large section will have made a visit to Hawaii, where the opening of the world's greatest dry-dock at Pearl Harbor Naval Station was celebrated in September. Assurances have been given by the United States government that the fleet comes to the Pacific on a mission of peace, and that its activities there in cooperation with those of the fleets of other Pacific lands will be directed toward a preservation of permanent peace in the world.

Of particular significance to the commercial interests of the Pacific will be the opening of the mammoth dry-dock in Hawaii, which it is presumed will be available at least in emergency for commercial vessels.

That the shortage of shipping brought about by the activities of German submarines has not ceased to be felt, despite the great program of ship construction now under way is indicated by the fact that in July and August the Hawaiian Islands suffered extreme gasoline famine, which practically paralyzed the activities of pleasure vehicles and seriously curtailed the use of com-

mercial automobiles. The incident was a strong illustration of the dependence of the world upon the automobile, for a dozen years ago there would have been little inconvenience to the Islands from a shortage of gasoline.

Premier Massey of New Zealand and Sir Joseph Ward, Minister of Finance from that Dominion, were visitors in Honolulu for a few hours on July 23d and 24th. They were passengers on the R. M. S. Niagara, on the way home from the Peace Conference at Paris. While in Honolulu, both premier and minister expressed their hearty cooperation in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union, and promised to see that delegates representing the Dominion are sent to the Pan-Pacific Congress.

Residents and former residents of New Zealand visiting or living in Honolulu have prepared a petition to the government of the Dominion setting forth their interest in the Pan-Pacific Union and asking that the government cooperate in its work and that official delegates be sent to the great congress in 1920-21.

Cooperation with the Pan-Pacific Union in the celebration of Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day, September 17, was offered in generous measure by the Oakland, California, Chamber of Commerce. The chamber's letter regarding this matter reads in part as follows:

"We will hold on this day either a luncheon or some similar gathering and entertain at this meeting speakers who will be able to present Pacific Ports to those present in their true light."

America Creates New Pacific Fleet

Premiers Indorse Union's Work

New Zealand- ers Show Interest

Oakland, California, to Celebrate

Hawaii's Gasoline Famine

Some Basic Facts

The Pan-Pacific Union is a trusteeship of twenty-one members appointed by Pacific governments. Only nations may become members. It is a holding corporation to manange the affairs of and further the aims of the Union.

The chief aims of the Pan-Pacific Union are to bring about a better understanding among the peoples of the Pacific and their cooperation as a whole in all forward efforts.

The Pan-Pacific Association has a membership open to everyone who believes in the aims of the Pan-Pacific Union and wishes to forward them. The dues are \$2.50 a year in any part of the world, and this includes subscription to the Mid-Pacific Magazine, the official organ of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Hands-Around-the-Pacific Clubs are local organizations, self-governed, but affiliated with the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

In Honolulu the Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club is open to membership of all men of all races in Hawaii. Its directors are the delegates appointed by

the clubs and organizations of every race in Hawaii that have endorsed the cooperative efforts of the Pan-Pacific Union. Its headquarters is the Pan-Pacific Clubhouse in Honolulu, and the dues are \$5.00 a year, including subscription to the official organ of the movement, the Mid-Pacific Magazine.

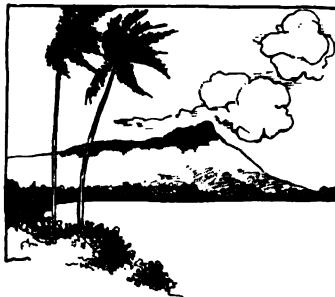
Some of the advantages of membership in the Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club are:

1. Courses of illustrated lectures on Pacific lands.
2. The use of the clubhouse, its library and the magazines on file from Pacific lands.
3. The privilege of attending without further dues the luncheons of the—
Foreign Trade Club.

The Architects, Engineers and Artists' Club.

The lunches of the different states clubs.

The luncheons and meetings of the Australian, Canadian and other clubs of the sons of Pacific lands.



Officers of the Pan-Pacific Union

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Woodrow Wilson.....President of the United States
 William N. Hughes.....Prime Minister of Australia
 W. S. Massey.....Prime Minister of New Zealand
 Cha Chi Chong.....President of China

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Franklin K. Lane.....Secretary of the Interior, U. S. A.
 John Barrett.....Director-General Pan-American Union
 Prince J. K. Kalanianaʻole.....Delegate to Congress from Hawaii
 The Governor General of Java.
 The Governor-General of the Philippines.
 The Premiers of Australian States.

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THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN ^{OF} THE
PAN-PACIFIC
UNION

Issued as a part of the Mid-Pacific Magazine
The official organ of the Union

New Series, No. 2. Nov. 1919.

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HONOLULU
PUBLISHED BY THE UNION
1919

The Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union

RADICAL changes in the publication activities of the Pan-Pacific Union were inaugurated with the issuance of the Mid-Pacific Magazine for October, 1919. The Mid-Pacific Magazine is the official organ of the Pan-Pacific Union, and has for ten years contained official announcements of the Union and a great mass of valuable matter regarding the Pacific and its countries. For several years the first sixteen pages of the magazine have been chiefly devoted to Pan-Pacific news and a large number of copies of this section have been printed in advance and distributed throughout the Pacific and to a lesser extent throughout the world as a bulletin of the activities of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Recently the publication division of the Union has been drawing up its definite plans. It was decided at this time to make a change in the form of the monthly. The position of this section at the opening of the magazine prevented the placing there of the most interesting magazine article. Typographical standards required the treatment of this first sixteen pages in a style harmonious with that of the rest of the magazine. The difficulty has been solved; beginning with October there was bound with the magazine No. 1 of a new series of the bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union, it was made up of sixteen pages, a neat typographical design with a cover page, separate table of contents, Pan-Pacific data and a list of the officers of the Union. There was also a brief statement of the aims of the Union and its organization, as well as the organizations of subsidiary or co-operative bodies. In future the numbers of this bulletin will

contain monthly news as to the activities of the Pan-Pacific Union and other articles of particular interest to the Pan-Pacific movement, and these bulletins will be distributed freely. The Pan-Pacific Bulletin portion of the Mid-Pacific Magazine will also contain a section of Pan-Pacific news in which the news of Pacific countries will be emphasized briefly, especially as it relates to the Pan-Pacific ideals and activities. This section will become more and more interesting as the publication division of the Union is making various connections with representatives in the countries of the Pacific with a view toward gathering such news.

As before stated, this sixteen-page bulletin will be bound into each issue of the magazine. By this arrangement subscribers to the magazine will still receive the bulletin each month. In addition, a very much increased separate circulation of the bulletin has been provided for. A mailing list is in process of completion. This will include government heads and departments in Pacific countries, institutions, colleges and universities, commercial organizations, newspapers, periodicals and individuals. A list of several hundred names has already been arranged and the October bulletin was mailed to them. It is the desire of the Union that the bulletin be placed in the hands of all those, both institutions and individuals, who are really interested in the Pan-Pacific movement, and to gain this end, requests that persons or institutions desiring to be placed on the regular list for the monthly bulletin and other publications of the Union, should communicate with the Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, Hawaii, publications division.

Pan-Pacific News

BY APPOINTMENT of Governor of the Pan-Pacific Union, Dr. of Hawaii, C. J. McCarthy president H. E. Gregory, of Yale University, will represent this winter in Washington, the Pan-Pacific Union. Among important projects he will take up with the government will be plans for calling a Scientific and Commercial Pan-Pacific Congress at the Ocean's Cross-roads in 1920.

Dr. Gregory has been appointed chairman of the Scientific Congress and is communicating with the leading scientists of the Pacific with a view to getting them together in the summer of 1920 in Honolulu. Each scientist will be asked to prepare a paper on the subject he has made a specialty, so that collectively most of the scientific problems of the Pacific will be discussed. It is probable that these valuable papers will be published and distributed by the Bishop Museum.

The Commercial Congress will immediately follow that of the scientists, in fact plans are now being worked out to secure the leading financial and business men of the Pacific to prepare papers and present them in person. Australia and New Zealand have suggested that a conference be called at the time of the Commercial Congress to include the premiers and actual heads of Pacific governments. This proposal is receiving consideration. It is possible that Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, the volcanologist who has studied Kilauea for years, may visit New Zealand and other Pacific lands interesting their volcanolo-

gists in attending the congress in Honolulu and perhaps in forming a Pan-Pacific Volcano Research Association.

The active work of organizing the Pan-Pacific Scientific and Commercial Congress will center this winter in both Honolulu, Hawaii, and in Washington, D. C., Dr. Gregory directing the work in the capital.

Governor McCarthy will also be in the American capital this winter, as will be a number of other trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union including two from Oriental lands, so that it may be possible in Washington to call a meeting of the trustees of the Union and have a quorum present for the transaction of business. Active steps will be taken in Washington this winter looking toward the official taking over of the Pan-Pacific Union by the governments of the Pacific.

In Washington, President Wilson and Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, are officers of the Pan-Pacific Union as is the Hon. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union. Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, Hawaii's delegate to Washington is an officer of the Union; and its secretary, Alexander Hume Ford, will also visit the capital in November, after addressing the third world's conference of the National Reform Association at Pittsburgh.

Recent communications from Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Commerce Wm. C. Redfield, and the Hon. John Barrett indicate that Dr. Gregory's mission will receive a cordial welcome, when he visits Washington to forward the ideals of the Pan-Pacific Union. Secretary of

the Navy Josephus Daniels, who was recently a guest of the Pan-Pacific Union during his visit to Honolulu, also spoke words of encouragement and wished the movement success in attaining its ideals.

Dr. H. E. Gregory, loaned by Yale University to the Bishop Polynesian Museum in Honolulu, has had much opportunity of studying the Pacific races first-hand, having traveled around the great ocean as a student and a scientist. He is best known to the people of the Pacific perhaps as the author of "Lonely Australia," an illustrated article that took up an entire issue of the National Geographic Magazine. In America he is known as one of our foremost geologists and scientific thinkers.

Governor McCarthy as president of the Pan-Pacific Union has appointed Percy Hunter of Sydney, N. S. W., official **Representation in Australia** representative of the Union in Australia, to assist the honorary president there, Prime Minister Hon. Wm. N. Hughes, in securing the co-operation of the Australians and in drawing up details of the Pan-Pacific Congress.

Percy Hunter is one of the fathers of the Pan-Pacific movement, he was sent as Australia's delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Congress in 1911, held in Honolulu, and has been an earnest worker ever since for the ideals of the Pan-Pacific Union. He is considered Australia's greatest organizer and has been sent around the world on different missions a number of times by the Australian government. It is expected that Mr. Hunter will be able to spend several months in Hawaii early in 1920 consolidating the work of the Union, and in assisting in the preparations of plans for the Pan-Pacific Congress.

In the Orient, H. B. Campbell, appointed by Governor McCarthy and Secretary of Commerce **The P. P. U. in the Orient** W. C. Redfield, is establishing branches of the Pan-Pacific Union in the Far East, his headquarters being in Shanghai. A Chicago University man, Mr. Campbell has had 20 years of commercial experience in Hawaii and the Far East, he speaks Russian fluently, having been a commercial representative of America in Siberia and Manchuria as far back as 1899. Familiar with Japan and friendly with its peoples, he served his apprenticeship in the Union as first president of the Pan-Pacific Foreign Trade Club in Honolulu.

In New Zealand, as well as in Australia, the government has taken a hand in organizing "Hands-Around-the-Pacific" Clubs as branches of the Pan-Pacific Union. In New Zealand the Lord Mayor of Auckland and of Wellington are honorary heads of these and the business men are members.

In Java, plans are well under way for the Pan-Pacific Engineering Congress in May, 1920, **Java and the Pan-Pacific Congress** and the efficient men of Java at the head of this are also looking forward to and co-operating in the plans of the Pan-Pacific Scientific and Commercial Conference in Honolulu at a later date. The press of Java is giving much publicity to the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Mr. C. B. Gage, vice-president of the Pan-Pacific Foreign Trade Club, has just completed a tour of Malay and the Philippines, interesting the commercial bodies in the work of the Union. It is proposed to revive in Manila, now that the war is over, the

weekly luncheon club that was the branch of the Pan-Pacific work there. This included members of all of the commercial bodies, Filipino, American, Chinese, and Spanish, Governor-General Harrison, honorary vice-president of the Pan-Pacific Union was its official head.

At Denver, the Gateway to the Pacific Coast, Mr. Harry N. Burhans is forwarding the work in that region of the Pan-Pacific Union. Three years ago he was the invited guest of the Union and made a trip to Hawaii.

He writes: "Everything here is going along great! Our business in the office is over fifty per cent greater than in 1917. We have been like all the rest, taxed to the limit to take care of the people. Denver has 252 hotels and it keeps us busy to find vacant rooms to place the people in."

"I am going to Yellowstone tomorrow to attend a National Park meeting, which is devoted, primarily to the establishing of an automobile line connecting up all the National Parks."

In the Northwest, Herbert Cuthbert is doing excellent Pan-Pacific work, he has British Columbia, Washington and Oregon in one co-operative organization, with a hand stretched out to Hawaii and the west of the Pacific.

There is a Pan-Pacific Club in San Francisco and from Los Angeles Syl-

vester Weaver, who was delegate of his Chamber of Commerce to the Pan-Pacific Congress in San Francisco three years ago, reports good work and invites the secretary of the Union to a proposed Pan-Pacific gathering in Los Angeles in May, 1920.

From Juneau, Alaska, Commissioner of Education Lester D. Henderson writes: "Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your circular letter of June 20th, in which you call to my attention the fact that many of the Pacific Coast states are being requested to observe September 17th as Pan-Pacific Day, and in which you enclose literature illustrative of the work which can be presented on this day."

"I shall be pleased to bring this matter to the attention of the various schools of the territory. In case you have more of the type of literature which was inclosed in your letter, I shall be pleased to have a sufficient quantity to distribute to the various schools. There are seventy schools and approximately one hundred and fifty teachers in the territory, not including schools for natives, which are under the direction of W. T. Lopp, Chief of the Alaska Division, Bureau of Education, 1223 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle, Washington."

This is a fair sample of scores of similar letters being received from Pacific lands. The material asked for was sent. All around the Big Ocean the ideals of Pan-Pacific Union and co-operation are beginning to grip.

THE MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE FOR 1920

A host of prominent men of the Pacific will be contributors to the Mid-Pacific Magazine in 1920. Prime ministers, premiers, governors and commercial leaders are numbered among those who are now preparing articles for the Mid-Pacific Magazine to be used during the coming year.

With the January number will begin the publication of the diary of the first Japanese Ambassador (Muragaki-Awaji-No-Kami) to the United States, who sailed from Japan via Hawaii, California and Panama in 1860. The translation has been made from the original Japanese manuscript by S. Miyoshi, of the Japan-American Society. It gives an interesting sidelight as to the impressions Hawaii and America made on an intellectual Japanese gentleman, who came for the first time in contact with Occidental civilization. The reader meets royalty in Hawaii, Western Americanism of the early sixties in California, and President Buchanan in Washington City. It is a story well worth reading and placing in the library.

Another series of articles beginning in the January number, is from the pen of J. McMillan Brown, vice chancellor of the University of New Zealand, and the foremost student of Maori and other Polynesian folk lore and mythology. In his articles on "Vulcanology of the Pacific," Dr. McMillan Brown takes his readers visiting among the gods of the South Seas. It is a mythology that will interest every reader who is thrilled with the romance of adventure in Pacific lands, as it will hold the student interested in folk tales and Polynesian tradition.

There will be profusely illustrated articles monthly on the many lands about the big ocean, men who live in these lands and have achieved prominence will write of their commercial and other advantages.

Ex-President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii will record some of his reminiscences of the days when he was chief executive of an island republic; Curtis P. Iaukea, secretary of the late ex-Queen Liliuokalani, will narrate tales of the monarchy to Mid-Pacific readers. Dr. H. E. Gregory and Prof. Thomas A. Jaggar will contribute interesting articles on Hawaii as a scientific and volcanic center. Hawaii will be well taken care of by her greatest sons.

Professor M. M. Scott, who introduced English literature to the Japanese and was twice decorated by Japanese Emperors, once personally, is preparing some of his reminiscences of Japan when he was professor of English in the Tokyo University. Prominent men of Japan are contributing articles that tell of the great commercial and other advantages in their country, and these articles are all handsomely and profusely illustrated.

An ex-president of China is contributing a paper on the country he made a republic.

E. Fullard Leo, a world athlete, is writing on athletics in China and the Orient.

George Fitch, secretary of the Saturday Club in Shanghai, is contributing articles that will interest every lover and student of things Chinese.

Three representatives of the Mid-Pacific Magazine and the Pan-Pacific

Union, who are completing voyages around the Pacific, are securing articles from the lands around the great ocean.

In the Far East, H. B. Campbell, president of the Pan-Pacific Foreign Trade Club, is collecting valuable contributions.

In Australia, Percy Hunter, one of the organizers of the Pan-Pacific Union, is securing an interesting series of papers from men high in the affairs of state in the great southern commonwealth, while prominent men in New Zealand are performing a similar service in the island dominion.

From the Philippines is promised a series of authentic articles. The Pacific Coast of North America and South America will be well represented in the pages of the Mid-Pacific Magazine for 1920 as will Java and the islands of the Southern Seas.

Duke Kahanamoku, the world's champion swimmer, is preparing a paper on the possibilities of a Polynesian Olympiad of sport that might revive some of the wonderful athletic games of the peoples of the Pacific.

Dr. Doremus Scudder, who has returned from charge of Red Cross work in Siberia, is preparing two articles on the present and future work of Siberia and the Siberians. Many other distinguished travelers have promised material that they have collected in Pacific lands, so that the 1920 Mid-Pacific Magazine will be far in advance of any volumes during the dozen years of its existence.

There will be stories of automobile trips through the Hawaiian Isles, and in Pacific lands, tales of mountain trappers and men who have had real adventures in the Pacific.

Residents in Pacific lands interested in the work of the Mid-Pacific Magazine in disseminating among all peoples about the great ocean and the world at large, a better knowledge of each other, are cordially invited to contribute articles to the magazine.

The Mid-Pacific Magazine was born in January, 1911; it was the first and only all-Pacific magazine published. Since then all around the big ocean, Pan-Pacific and trans-Pacific trade journals have come into being, most of them splendidly illustrated magazines of Pacific countries. From time to time the "Mid-Pacific" has bid them cordial welcome in the field which is big enough for all and is growing larger.

It is hoped that during 1920 the Mid-Pacific Magazine will be enabled to establish its Pan-Pacific Review of Reviews section, quoting from and referring to the leading Pacific land articles in these friendly contemporaries and co-workers for better understanding among Pacific peoples, and greater knowledge of the lands about the great theatre of the world's commerce—the Pacific.

The educational features of the Mid-Pacific Magazine will not be lost sight of during 1920. Prof. Vaughan MacCaughey, superintendent of education in Hawaii, will write on Pan-Pacific Educational Work, and Bishop Restarick of Hawaii has prepared a paper on the effect of Hawaiian education on the civilization of the Pacific, pointing out the result of Sun Yat Sen's education in Hawaii, as well as that of the many men and educators sent from the Hawaiian Islands to every part of the Pacific.

LOCAL ACTIVITIES OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

DEFINITE action toward completely separating from the Pan-Pacific Union the local Pan-Pacific activities in Honolulu and throughout the Hawaiian Islands was taken at the last meeting of the trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The action came about through the fact that in Honolulu, the center of Pan-Pacific activities and the headquarters of the Union, there is naturally a large local interest in the ideals and activities of the organization. Many local men are actively interested in furthering its work, and there have grown up about the Union itself a number of clubs organized for the furtherance of different phases of its work, some of them broad in their outlook, and others chiefly local in their significance. There is the Foreign Trade Club which studies foreign trade problems both in the large and in relation to their particular interest to Honolulu. This club meets every Monday for luncheon at the Pan-Pacific Building. There is the Artists, Architects, and Engineers' Club, which is particularly interested in problems along those lines in the Pacific. This club lunches every Tuesday. There is also the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club, a very large and flourishing organization which has a luncheon each Friday, besides Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and Hawaiian luncheon clubs that have been affiliated with the Union.

With the rapid progress of the Union's international plans and particularly the progress of its definite

movement toward full international official recognition and support which has made large strides within the last few months, the trustees of the Union who represent all the countries and races of the Pacific, have decided that every local activity must be kept entirely distinct from the Pan-Pacific Union organization and that its work shall be entirely international. This attitude is taken, however, with the greatest interest toward the local activities which are duplicated to a more or less extent in leading cities throughout the Pacific area. The trustees recognize the fine work done by these subsidiary organizations in fostering the Pan-Pacific idea and bringing it toward its present measure of international recognition. They have, however, decided that all such local activities in Honolulu should be organized entirely independently so as to be on a par with the local Pan-Pacific activities in other cities of the Pacific. They will in future be a part of the Honolulu Hands-Around-the-Pacific organization. This will be entirely distinct from the Union, but of course, like other Hands-Around-the-Pacific Clubs throughout the Pacific, it will be in close sympathy with and a strong supporter of the Union and its ideals and activities.

The proposed Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club will probably have quarters temporarily at least in the present temporary building of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu. These quarters will be distinct from the office occupied by the Union. This club will pro-

vide a center for local Pan-Pacific activities and at the same time give a splendid and appropriate place for the entertainment of men prominent in the life of the countries in and about the Pacific when they pass through or visit Honolulu. It is the idea of the trustees of the Union and of the men composing the local clubs in Honolulu that even greater attention than before should be given to the entertainment of representatives of the countries and races of the Pacific when they are in Honolulu, and that wide opportunity should be given them for the presentation of messages from their representative countries and races.

At the same meeting the trustees took definite action toward the raising of a budget on an enlarged scale for the remainder of the year 1919, and for the complete year 1920. This budget is being raised entirely locally and is in addition to private contributions from other countries and to the official appropriations which it is hoped will start before the period mentioned is over.

The following paragraphs are from a paper presented at the trustees meeting by Lieut. Leonard Withington:

1. The need for the Union and its opportunity requires no argument. It is not amiss to say that the world's greatest problems in the next century will be centered in and around the Pacific, and that what the nations and races in this vast area evolve in the way of international comity, racial friendship, and moral, mental and material progress, will go far toward determining the future of the world.

2. An organization representing these nations and races, functioning at a central point where the spirit is most nearly neutral, will serve to draw the races and peoples together, to concen-

trate their attention on common aims, to promote inter-racial harmony, to provide a means for semi-official and even official international activities, and will through its statistical collections, its library, its museums, and the activities of its commercial and scientific staff—all made known to the world through its bulletins and other publications—place Pacific problems and possibilities before the entire world.

3. The field of the Pan-Pacific Union represents the interests of practically all the races of mankind, and from its very nature being centered in an ocean, an amphitheatre for many continents and nations, it has a broad outlook instead of the inlook of a continental field.

4. Ultimately the Pan-Pacific Union must be financed by official international appropriations. This principle has been approved by the chief nations involved, but such a goal will be reached much more quickly if there is a going concern for the nations to take over.

5. The activities of the Union are as follows:

- a. The gathering of a statistical collection of reference books, pamphlets, bulletins, publications, pictures, maps, and other material relating to the Pacific and the countries within and around it, all filed and indexed for the most effective use.

- b. The establishment of a publication department to issue a regular bulletin and to maintain a press and information service of high character.

- c. The establishment of a Pan-Pacific commercial and other museum and a Pan-Pacific library. For the present arrangements have been made in co-operation with such institutions as the Bishop Museum and Library of Hawaii to care for these collections pending the erection of the Union's permanent building later.

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PAN-PACIFIC WEEK IN HONOLULU

PAN-PACIFIC week has become an annual event in Honolulu.

During the week the different races mingle to discuss civic betterment.

From the highest to the lowest there is expression of desire for better inter-racial understanding. Both the civic and commercial bodies representing the different races meet together at friendly luncheons or banquets and discuss their joint plans for the coming year. The atmosphere is charged with a desire on the part of every man to demonstrate why Hawaii is better off because he has come to live here.

Pan-Pacific week has grown in Honolulu from an observance of September 17th, Balboa Day, when in 1915 Queen Liliuokalani returned to her throne for one hour after an absence of 21 years, to receive from the delegates of every Pacific land, the flags of the countries about the big ocean, and these she presented at a banquet later in the day to the Pan-Pacific Union.

Year by year in Honolulu the Pan-Pacific idea has expanded until now an entire week in September is set aside for friendly inter-racial gatherings.

The tentative program prepared for Pan-Pacific week in Honolulu is submitted as a basis for imitation by any city having a polyglot population, and desiring to get it together for united uplift and co-operative work.

PAN-PACIFIC WEEK

in HONOLULU

September 14 to 20, 1919.

Beginning

Sunday, September 14th, 3 p. m.

at

Liliuokalani Gardens

Ex-President of Hawaii

Sanford B. Dole,

Presiding.

(In 1907 those interested in the Pan-Pacific movement endeavored to secure the several acres of scenic beauty about Nuana stream between School and Kuakuni Streets as a park where those of all Pacific races living in the neighborhood might have an outing ground of their own. The Civic Federation and Queen Liliuokalani were interested, with the result that some three acres were secured, and additions are to be made.)

Sunday, September 14th, 3 p. m.

Pan-Pacific Airs, Royal Hawaiian Band
Object of Liliuokalani Gardens.....

.....Hon. Sanford B. Dole
Influence of Hawaii on Pacific Races

.....Bishop Henry Restarick
Songs.....Pan-Pacific Chorus

Music of the Pacific and Hawaii.....
.....Lorrin A. Thurston

Chorus of Hawaiian Singers.

Three-Minute Talk....Senator Chas. King
Korean Children's Chorus.

Three-Minute Talk.....Rev. John Pakh
American Chorus.

Five-Minute Talk.....L. Tenney Peck
Chinese Musicians—

St. Peter's Church Choir
Japanese Musicians.....

.....B. M. Matsuzawa, Chairman
Filipino Music—N. C. Dizon, Chairman

Latin-American Music.

Three-Minute Talk.....A. D. Castro
National Anthem.

Monday, September 15, Noon.

Luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Foreign
Trade Club at the Pan-Pacific Building,
Walter Dillingham, President of
Chamber of Commerce, presiding.
Talks on—

"The Commerce of the Pacific,"

"Financial Problems of the Pacific,"

"Education and the Pacific Races."

Followed by three-minute talks from

representatives of the inter-racial Chambers of Commerce.

Monday Evening

At the Pan-Pacific Y. M. C. A. Building.

Second annual banquet of the leaders of Pan-Pacific races in Hawaii interested in Y. M. C. A. work.

Tuesday, September 16th

Noon—Luncheon at the Pan-Pacific Building of those promoting Pan-Pacific Scientific Research, Professor Thomas A. Jaggar, presiding.

6:00 p. m.—Banquet of athletic organizations at the Outrigger Club, Waikiki, Duke Kahanamoku, presiding. Speeches and conference on the calling of a Pan-Pacific Olympiad of sports in Honolulu in 1921. Speeches from athletes of all Pacific lands.

8:30 p. m.—Illustrated lecture at the Pan-Pacific Building on the "Volcanoes of the Pacific," by Professor Thomas A. Jaggar.

Wednesday, September 17th.

Balboa Day

9:00 a. m.—Ten-minute talks in each of the public schools by well-known citizens on Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific, and the aims and objects of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Noon—The annual Ad Club Pan-Pacific luncheon on the Halemaumau lanai of the Pan-Pacific Club, P. M. Pond, presiding.

Talks on—

"Advertising the Pacific,"

"Ad. Clubs of the Pacific,"

"The Value of a Pan-Pacific Conference Center."

Balboa Day banquet—At the National Guard armory, 7 p. m., business suits, Governor Chas. J. McCarthy, presiding.

Order of Program—

Pageant of all flags of the Pacific.

Pan-Pacific music by the Royal Hawaiian Band.

Films of Pan-Pacific Pageants.

Five-minute talks, each speaker introducing his successor:

Governor Charles J. McCarthy, "The Day Around the Pacific,"

Hawaiian, Lt. Gov. Curtis P. Iaukea.

Chinese speaker,

Japanese speaker,

Korean speaker,

Filipino speaker,

Latin-American speaker,

Canadian speaker,

Australian speaker,

New Zealand speaker,

Pacific Coast speaker.

An invitation from the sixth civic convention.

Royal Hawaiian Band.

National Anthem

Thursday, September 18th.

Noon, at the Pan-Pacific Club—Second annual Pan-Honolulu Club luncheon, given by the Rotary Club, with speakers from other Honolulu luncheon clubs and the Automobile Club. Subject: "Pan-Honolulu Team Work."

6:00 p. m., at the Pan-Pacific Building—Pan-Pacific Educational Conference dinner, Vaughan MacCaughey, Superintendent of Education in Hawaii, presiding. Speeches by the educational leaders of all Pacific races in Hawaii.

Friday, September 19th.

At the Pan-Pacific Building—"Hands-Around-the-Pacific" lunch of the Hawaiian Civic Club, Judge W. H. Heen, presiding. Discussion of food conservation in Hawaii, and other Pacific lands.

6:00 p. m., at the Pan-Pacific Building—Supper of the women's clubs, Mrs. A. G. M. Robertson, president of the Outdoor Circle, presiding. Topics: Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Girl and Boy Scout Work among the Pan-Pacific races in Hawaii.

Saturday, September 20th.

Noon at the Pan-Pacific Club—Luncheon of the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club, Ex-Governor Walter F. Frear, presiding. Discussion on the formation of an association of Mountain Climbing Clubs of the Pacific. Five-minute talks from Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and other leaders of tramping parties in the mountains of Hawaii.

3:00 p. m.—Informal reception at Washington Place, the official residence of Governor Chas. J. McCarthy, president of the Pan-Pacific Union.

During the week there will be luncheons at the Pan-Pacific Y. M. C. A. of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Filipino branches of the Pan-Pacific work.

A kindred program is suggested to all Pacific cities for 1920.

Officers of the Pan-Pacific Union

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Woodrow Wilson.....	President of the United States
William N. Hughes.....	Prime Minister of Australia
W. F. Massey.....	Prime Minister of New Zealand
Cha Shi Chong.....	President of China

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Franklin K. Lane.....	Secretary of the Interior, U. S. A.
John Barrett.....	Director-General Pan-American Union
Prince J. K. Kalaniana'ole.....	Delegate to Congress from Hawaii
The Governor-General of Java.	
The Governor-General of the Philippines.	
The Premiers of Australian States.	

DIRECTORS

President.....	Hon. C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii
Vice-President.....	Hon. Walter F. Frear
Vice-President.....	William R. Castle
Vice-President.....	F. C. Atherton
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Richard A. Cooke
G. P. Denison
N. C. Dizon
John Guild
M. L. Copeland

John C. Lane
Dr. Iga Mori
Dr. S. Rhee
G. N. Wilcox

IN THE PAN-PACIFIC BUILDING AT THE OCEAN'S CROSS ROADS

ALTHOUGH only temporary in character, the building which now houses the Pan-Pacific Union's international activities creates a great deal of interest on the part of persons visiting Honolulu, and requests have come to the publications division for a brief description of the structure which, for the present houses the great Pan-Pacific work of the Union. Complying with these requests the following description is furnished:

The present building is a large frame structure which will serve perhaps, until the proposed Pan-Pacific Peace Palace becomes a reality, a site having already been offered for this facing the civic center, and a design having been tentatively accepted for the building itself.

The temporary home of the central activities of the Pan-Pacific Union is situated on a square of the grounds of the old Royal Hawaiian Hotel, now the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A. donated by the citizens of Honolulu.

The Pan-Pacific building on these spacious grounds may be said to be surrounded by a tropical park of its own. The building was occupied by the American Minister to Hawaii during annexation days and in its main room ex-Queen Liliuokalani received in person the promise that she would be returned to her throne, a promise unkept because of her refusal to grant amnesty to several leading revolutionists, some of whom are now directors of the Pan-Pacific Union. The silk flag of Hawaii made and presented to the Pan-Pacific Union, shortly before her death, hangs now in the very room in which she finally and completely lost her crown.

But to return to the surroundings of the Pan-Pacific Building. The great square shared by the Pan-Pacific and

Army & Navy Y. buildings, occupies almost an entire city block in the very center of the city of Honolulu.

The plot touches at one corner the capitol grounds, and the other corner is within two blocks of the main business center of the city. Street car lines run on three sides of the plot. The grounds are planted with a profusion of tropical trees and plants which form an extremely beautiful setting. The main facade of the Union building is on Hotel street. In the center is the Pan-Pacific arch surmounted by a group of statuary representing three Hawaiian surf-board riders poised amid the spray of a huge breaker. This is the work of Gordon Osborne, the well-known sculptor of Honolulu. Below this are the words "Pan-Pacific." On the front and sides of the arch are huge panels by the same sculptor depicting some of the principal races of the Pacific lands. On either side and slightly to the rear of the main arch are two lower and wider arches which form, with the side of the building, a long cloister. Interest is added to the architectural composition by the fact that the columns supporting the roof are casts from coconut trees, carrying out a strictly Pacific architectural motive. As a keystone to each arch there is a sculptor design of the letters P. P. U., the monogram of the Union. Below are smaller letters, H.A.P., representing Hands-around-the-Pacific clubs out of which sprang the organization of the Union.

Inside the central and two side arches of the Hotel street facade, are three magnificent dioramas representing local scenes in Hawaii. The central diorama is a magnificent painting by the famous artist Lionel Walden, and represents Honolulu and a large

part of the island of Oahu from Mt. Tantalus, 2000 feet high. The foreground is cleverly built up of tropical foliage with the result that the spectator, particularly at night when the diorama is illuminated by certain electric lights, has the illusion of looking directly upon the real scene.

In the left-hand arch is a magnificent diorama of Waimea Canyon on the Island of Kauai, which rivals other great gorges of the world in depth and in addition has a wonderful tropic coloring lacking in most of the others. This diorama was painted by the celebrated Pacific artist, D. Howard Hitchcock.

In the right-hand arch is another diorama by Mr. Hitchcock showing the crater of Haleakala on the Island of Maui, the greatest extinct crater in the world. Thousands of tourists visiting Honolulu have viewed these dioramas, which are lighted every night of the year.

Directly behind the dioramas is a hallway temporarily used as a gallery of flags. Here are hung the flags of all the countries of the Pacific. While this is merely a suggestion of the magnificent gallery of flags which will be provided in the Union's permanent building, it is a symbol of the unity of the Pacific and the international character of the Union.

The long hall leading from the front of the building to the Pan-Pacific hall is lined with specimens of the fish of the Pacific, and with other objects of Pacific interest. To the right as one enters, is a large room in which the Pan-Pacific library is being started, with a comfortable outdoor reading room adjoining. Directly to the rear of this are the executive offices of the Union, the offices of the Secretary, and Associate Secretary, and of the salaried staff. The office of the Mid-Pacific Magazine, the publications division, and the statistical division are found in this section of the building.

To the rear of the long hallway is a large room known as Pan-Pacific Hall. This room is full of objects of archeological and ethnological interest representing all sections of the Pacific, and also contains some magnificent Pacific scenes loaned by Pacific artists.

In the left-hand section of the building as one enters is a large veranda known as the Halemaumau Lanai, from the magnificent and realistic diorama of the Volcano of Kilauea, painted and modeled by Lionel Walden and D. Howard Hitchcock. This is one of the most wonderful dioramas ever created, and when illuminated, carries out the illusion in startling fidelity to the original. The large lanai or outdoor room is used for meetings, dinners and luncheons.

One of the features of the building is a unique collection of flags of all the states of the American Union, presented to the Union by American citizens. It is hoped that a collection of special flags representing sub-divisions or activities of other countries may be gathered by the Union at a later date in addition to its already large collection of national flags.

The cloister along the east side of the temporary building is at present vacant, although the Union has some dioramas of Hawaiian scenery which may be installed there. It is the plan of the Union, however, in its permanent form to have dioramas representing all the countries of the Pacific. It has not felt like asking for such dioramas until more permanent quarters are found, as the expense of installing them in the temporary quarters and later removal might well be saved. The present building is merely temporary, as has been already pointed out, but it contains much of interest to those who are following the Pan-Pacific idea, and provides a working place for the Union. Visitors to Honolulu are urged to call at the building.

Secretary Daniels' Visit to Hawaii

SECRETARY of the U. S. Navy, Josephus Daniels, visited Honolulu during the month of August to officially inaugurate the flooding of the great drydock at Pearl Harbor on the 21st of the month.

Secretary Daniels made it plain in his addresses that the great dry dock would be used by vessels of the merchant shipping marine. He dwelt upon the fact that American shipping would from now on carry American commerce to every part of the Pacific. He spoke of the great dry dock as the backbone of American commerce on the Pacific.

"In 1840 the American ships carried 71 per cent of the American commerce, in 1870 we had so reduced that we carried only about 21 per cent and in 1880 we had gotten down to something like 12 per cent and seemed to be going to the finishing point. If ever a nation was blind to its own interests and lacked vision of its prosperity, it was the American nation failing to provide and have always a strong merchant marine.

"This war has had some benefits and we now have built during the war a great merchant marine with great ships and we are building more and more and no man here living will ever see the day when the American Republic will be in a position where it has to beg ships of other nations to carry its products. This is interesting to the whole country and particularly does it interest you and the others of the Pacific whose commerce has been impeded by the lack of American ships or who have been compelled to look to the ships of other nations to do what the ships of your own country ought to do. Just so long as we depend upon foreign bottoms the people of the other countries will give the best rates on their ships to their people and our commerce will take second place. We

shall send these ships and engage our own trade."

It is needless to say that Mr. Daniels was a guest at the Pan-Pacific building. Speaking of his visit there the "Commercial Advertiser" said in part.

"Secretary Josephus Daniels visited the Pan-Pacific building yesterday afternoon and officially turned on the electric lights that illuminate the wonderful painting of the volcano of Kilauea by Lionel Walden and D. Howard Hitchcock. These lights will burn night and day from now on so that this startling diorama will always be on view to the public.

"The Secretary was received in front of the building by Alexander Hume Ford, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union. The two men greeted each other as fellow Carolinians, and when Mr. Daniels saw the flag of his state, North Carolina, floating from the place of honor, between the flag of President Wilson, and that of the Secretary of the Interior—both officers of the Pan-Pacific Union, he raised his hat to the old north state flag, an example that was followed by all of the party. The Secretary was much interested in the Carolina club and asked as to its membership.

"In the building, the Secretary was greeted by Dr. I. Mori, J. A. Balch and other directors of the Pan-Pacific Union. He was particularly interested in the model for the proposed Pan-Pacific peace palace. The switch that turned on the light to the volcano was hidden behind the flag that Queen Liliuokalani presented to the Pan-Pacific Union when she inaugurated the observation of Balboa Day. With a few remarks wishing success to the ideals of the Pan-Pacific Union Secretary Daniels turned the switch and the great lanai fairly blazed from the radiance of the fires that suddenly sprang from Halemaumau."

The Hands-Around-the-Pacific Movement

THE HANDS-AROUND-THE-PACIFIC CLUBS are local organizations, affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union, but governing themselves in each community. Many of these take the form of weekly luncheon clubs that entertain visitors and speakers from Pacific lands—the different clubs about the Pacific notifying one another of the proposed visits of distinguished men who have Pan-Pacific messages to deliver.

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, and with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce, and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

THE PAN-PACIFIC ASSOCIATION is an organization allied with the PAN-PACIFIC UNION, and in which membership is open to anyone who is in sympathy with Pan-Pacific endeavor, and the creation of a better knowledge in the world at large of the advantages Pacific lands have to offer.

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CONDUCT

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN OF THE
PAN-PACIFIC
UNION

Issued as a part of the Mid-Pacific Magazine
The official organ of the Union

New Series, No. 3, January, 1920

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HONOLULU
PUBLISHED BY THE UNION
1920

The Paramount Issue

(An Editorial from the Nippu Jiji.)

ON October 25th, 1919, under the above heading The Daily Nippu Jiji, the leading Japanese newspaper in Hawaii, where there are perhaps one hundred thousand readers of Japanese, published an editorial on the work of the Pan-Pacific Union which, in spite of its personal trend, is reproduced to give an idea of the straightforward support that the Union is receiving from the Japanese. They were recently liberal subscribers to a fund to hold a Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress. The following is the editorial double column from the front page of the Nippu Jiji:

"Alexander Hume Ford, who for the past ten years ardently preached Pan-Pacificism in Hawaii and who has now opened the doors to the realization of his cherished ideals, will leave these shores for continental America ere another week is over.

"The enthusiastic promoter of Pan-Pacificism will lecture regarding Hawaii, in Pittsburg, in Boston, and in other American cities. He will also make arrangements for the Pan-Pacific conferences which are to be opened here in Honolulu next year.

"Obtaining the cooperative assistance of Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, director of the Bishop Museum, now in the United States; of Governor Charles J. McCarthy, with whom Mr. Ford is to meet in Washington; of President Wilson, and of Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane, Mr. Ford is determined to complete the plans for the laying of a firm, everlasting foundation of the intensive work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

"We are one of those who are looking forward to the mission of the Union with

a great expectation. Whole-heartedly we hope Mr. Ford's itinerary to the mainland will be a success.

"The Pan-Pacific Union, whose sole object is to promote closer bonds of friendship among the Pacific races and to encourage united development among them, is most needed at this hour when the world is in a state of unrest and uneasiness. To understand the good qualities and virtues of the races of the Pacific, whose tongues widely differ from each other, and whose customs and manners are not all alike, and who make the Pacific the center of their activities, is the pressing importance of this moment.

"In view of this fact, organizations such as the Pan-Pacific Union should receive full encouragement so that they may act as a medium among the races and to lead and guide all of them.

"The prime object of Mr. Ford's journey to the mainland, as we understand it, is to confer with American government authorities and also with the representatives of the Pacific governments in Washington, and to solicit their assistance in the work of the Union.

"The Pan-Pacific Union may be a personal undertaking. Yet back of it, there is the silent but the powerful back up of the Territorial and Federal governments. Moreover, the work of the Union is international, involving many races of the world. Therefore, it is most proper that the Union should receive all possible assistance and comfort from the governments associated with it. And we earnestly beseech the Japanese government authorities to take some appropriate steps with reference to the commendable work of the Union.

"As Mr. Ford leaves for the coast, we earnestly request him to do a certain thing, and that is this: We hope Mr. Ford will set forth before the mainland people the real naked facts of the many races of Hawaii.

"At this very hour, when the Japanese question in Hawaii is creating sensational feelings among the people of the mainland and when it is apt to cause misunderstanding and apprehension, we hope Mr. Ford will present to the mainland public the true facts as they are, and dispel the dark clouds overhanging the people of both countries.

"Needless to say, Japan like all coun-

tries, has faults and good qualities, merits and demerits. We are not asking Mr. Ford to defend Japan. We are asking him to present to the American people impartial and unadorned facts. We are also asking for sensible comments and advice if there should be any.

"A few months' journey to the states will undoubtedly give consolation and rest to the busy, hard-working life of Mr. Ford. Fervently we pray that Mr. Ford's paramount mission will be fulfilled and that he will be able to work with greater energy for the cause of the Pacific races after he has returned again to Hawaii nei."

Two Letters to Gov. McCarthy

GOVERNOR C. J. MCCARTHY has received a letter from the acting premier of Canada in which he states that he feels sure that Sir Robert Borden, prime minister, who has left Ottawa temporarily, will accept appointment as honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union. The acting premier says: "Bounded on the west by the Pacific, Canada is more or less intimately concerned in the future political and economic development of the western nations, and you may be assured of the warm cooperation of the head of the Canadian government in all matters tending to promote the object of the union over which you have the honor to preside."

♦ ♦ ♦

Another letter received by the Gover-

nor of Hawaii is from Percy Hunter, Dalton House, Sydney:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 16th, conveying my appointment as representative of the Pan-Pacific Union in Australia. I am gratified by this expression of confidence on the part of the promoters of what I consider one of the most public-spirited and altruistic movements in the world today and as one of the founders of the original "Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club" I shall accept the commission with great pleasure.

"I have already done something to make the Union and its activities known here and will immediately get in touch with the various Governments and public men throughout Australia with the object of arousing interest in the 1920-21 Congress."

Pan-Pacific News

DR. H. E. GREGORY has already sent out from the mainland invitations to the leading scientists around the ocean to the Pan-Pacific Congress next July, which will be for scientists only.

From New Zealand comes word that the subject of the Pan-Pacific Congress in Honolulu is being brought before parliament and that the Island Dominion expects to be well represented.

From the Far East, Garner Curran, the Pan-Pacific worker in Vladivostok, sends word of the work

Pan-Pacific Work in the Far East Albert W. Palmer and others who have lived among the races in Hawaii are doing in Si-

beria. Harry B. Campbell has opened Pan-Pacific Union offices in Shanghai and Dr. Doremus Scudder believes that the time is ripe to launch the movement in Japan, a belief shared in by the Japanese here to whom he has spoken and they are working to that end. The Far Eastern Bulletin in Washington, D. C., is making a feature of Pan-Pacific Union news from Hawaii.

Percy Hunter of Sydney hopes to soon visit Hawaii on Pan-Pacific conference work. The educational departments of the Australian states send word that the Balboa Day movement in the schools has been fully launched and that the educational circulars are taking up the matter of the Pan-Pacific conferences in Honolulu.

E. H. Palmer, new head of the New South Wales Tourist Bureau writes, "I have just received word of the appointment of Percy Hunter as the Australian representative of the Pan-Pacific Union, and I aim at getting across to Honolulu next November. I am seriously consid-

ering six months in Hawaii during the Pan-Pacific congress. You can count on my giving Mr. Hunter and the movement every support."

Plans are under way by cooperative interests in Australia for the purchase of at least 10 large freighters which will be put in service between San Francisco and Australia via Honolulu to take care of the already congested freight traffic between those ports.

That Australia wishes the big banking corporations of the United States to establish branch banks in

A Conference of Pacific Bankers the Commonwealth south of the line, thus making New York the clearing

house of the South Pacific, is one of the bits of information left with the Pan-Pacific Union during journeys by financiers on their way from Australia to America.

Australia still hopes that a financial congress will be called at the Ocean's crossroads at which the vast financial advantages to the Pacific in having New York rather than an European city as its clearing house, will be fully discussed.

A letter from Acting Prime Minister William A. Watt of Australia, written on the eve of the arrival

Pan-Pacific Work in Australasia from Europe of Prime Minister Hughes, states that he expects to retire for a time from minister-

ial duties to recuperate and hopes to visit Hawaii: "The description of your wonderful country, by Jack London and his enthusiasm for the Pan-Pacific movement, awoke a very keen interest. It is quite easy for me to read in your Pan-Pacific work the highest objective possible."

From Mexico City Director General of Public Education, J. Valencia, writes that he is in entire sympathy with the ideals of the **Pan-Pacific Ideals in Mexican Schools** Pan-Pacific Union and has decided to give a lecture in the schools of the Mexican Republic and will take the opportunity to stimulate thought and feeling, so that people may learn to cooperate in the solution of the common problems of the world and help the development of a spirit of brotherhood among the nations.

Along the Pacific Coast from San Francisco, north and south, the plan of observing Balboa day in the public schools has been taken up. The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce will annually observe Pan-Pacific Day, as will the Denver Civic and Commercial Association of which Harry N. Burhans is secretary.

Sylvester L. Weaver, recent candidate

for mayor of Los Angeles and the Pan-Pacific representative in **A Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in Los Angeles** that city, writes that a Pan-Pacific commercial conference will be held in Los Angeles next May.

"There should be a good delegation to your congress," he concludes. "Possibly we can charter a vessel and go in one great body to Honolulu."

The Pan-Pacific Union has again taken up with Frank Clark the project of a series of round the Pacific **Around the Pacific Tourist Cruises** cruises. Clark writes from his San Francisco office for he is casting his eye "Pacific-ward" and is spending the winter on Market street with his fingers on the pulse of Western traffic. "I expect to repeat my round the world cruise from New York, November 1, 1920, and from San Francisco about February 15, 1921."

OFFICERS AND OBJECTS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

Honorary Presidents

Woodrow Wilson...President, United States
Wm. N. Hughes...Prime Minister, Australia
W. F. Massey.....Prime Minister, N. Z.
Hsu Shih-chang.....President of China
Sir Robert Borden.....Premier of Canada

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Franklin K. Lane...Secy. Interior, U. S. A.
John Barrett...Dir.-Gen. Pan-American Union
Prince J. K. Kalaniana'ole.....

Delegate to Congress from Hawaii

The Governor-General of Java.
The Governor-General of the Philippines.
The Premiers of Australian States.
The Premier of British Columbia.
President—Hon. C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii.
Secretary—Alexander Hume Ford, Honolulu.

The Pan-Pacific Union is a trusteeship of twenty-one members appointed by Pacific governments. Only nations may become members. It is a holding corporation to manage the affairs of and further the aims of the Union.

The chief aims of the Pan-Pacific Union are to bring about a better understanding among the peoples of the Pacific and their cooperation as a whole in all forward effort.

The Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union is issued monthly and is bound with the Mid-Pacific Magazine, which is the official organ of the Pan-Pacific Union. Subscription to the Mid-Pacific Magazine is \$2.50 in the United States and possessions, \$2.75 in Canada and Mexico, all other countries \$3.00. Government bureaus, commercial organizations, Hands-Around-the-Pacific Clubs, institutions, etc., may receive the bulletin, separate from the magazine, free.

Balboa Day

September 17th, 1919 in Honolulu

CURTIS P. IAUKEA, lieutenant-governor of Hawaii, for many years secretary to Queen Liliuokalani, and always her most trusted chamberlain, presided at the Balboa Day banquet of the Pan-Pacific Union. He called upon the speakers of the different races to introduce each other, and in his opening remarks said, on the subject of "The First Pan-Pacific Pageant in Hawaii:—"

Like anything worth while, it generally finds its beginning in a small way and by persistent work and effort on the part of those back of the movement, it grows and grows, until its influence is spread far and wide. People then begin to sit up and take notice.

It was our leader, Alexander Hume Ford, who conceived the idea of having the first Pan-Pacific pageant held in Hawaii (or elsewhere for that matter) on Balboa Day, 1915, an event made memorable by the patronage and personal participation of Her Majesty, the late Queen Liliuokalani.

Who can ever forget that memorable and most pathetic scene of Hawaii's queen and sovereign, enfeebled as she was by the infirmities of old age, graciously receiving at the very threshold of her former throne, the Palace of Iolani (now the Executive Building) the flags and emblems of the different races and nationalities represented on that occasion?

To me, and no doubt to many others, it was a scene never to be forgotten, for as one of her last public acts it impressed me with the fact that, unmindful of all that had gone before, she was

ever ready to take her place as a representative of her race and join hands with the representatives of all other races and peoples in furthering the interests of all Pacific communities.

Thus passed into history the first Pan-Pacific Pageant observed in Hawaii, the fourth anniversary of which we are now observing.

"Latin America" at the Balboa Day Banquet. Honolulu, Sept. 17, 1919.

At the Balboa Day banquet in Honolulu the leaders of each Pacific race spoke. It seemed but fitting that the representatives of the Latin Americans, A. D. Castro, should speak on the subject of Balboa, he said:

Since the President of Ireland has been visiting the United States, I have taken somewhat to reading Irish history. The other day I came in contact with something new. The little boys on an island off the coast of Ireland are dressed in red skirts up to the age of twelve. It is a legendary belief that the island is surrounded with fairies who are in constant search of little boys because of the love those fairies have for the manhood of that island. It reminded me of a little story connected with the life of Balboa. It seems that when Balboa returned from the western coast of the Isthmus to report to the governor of Santiago the discovery of the South Seas, he was very much envied by those men prominent in politics. He succeeded after a while in getting a concession from the governor to return to the Pacific to build ships, with a view of exploring the southern coast of South America. But unfortunately

after building and launching those ships he unexpectedly was arrested by a delegation of men representing the governor of Darien, on the charge of treason. They had abused the Indians who had assisted Balboa and other men in the discovery of valuable information and of valuable property. He was tried and sentenced and after three days beheaded. Upon his assassination the chiefs and the Indians of Darien became very angry and wanted to rise against the authorities of that settlement, but were told by a chief who said that he was imbued with some high spirit that the spirit of Balboa remained among the Indians and for that reason they should not oppose the authorities of that settlement. The Indians decided to calm down and not rise in conflict. They retired to their homes and decided that, since the spirit of Balboa was among them and knowing that Balboa was an admirer of and admired by the women of Darien, they would adopt some method whereby they could deceive Balboa and receive the love and admiration which the women before his death received, so they dressed themselves with reddish skirts. Up to the time that civilization gained a permanent footing in Darien and the Isthmus, the men at the head of the tribes as well as the women dressed in reddish skirts in order to receive Balboa's spirit and thus gain his love and respect. That deception, as well as the belief on the part of the inhabitants of the island off the coast of Ireland proves that in different regions of the world as well as in different civilizations there are methods of deception that are adopted and carried on, some against their own interests and some for their benefit. It has occurred to me whether or not Hawaii has realized that many years ago it adopted a method of deception that has been recognized by countries abroad. It

is hard to say whether we realize what that method of deception has been except when we receive word and information from foreign languages to the effect that it is the impression abroad that Hawaii is a community of men who care for nothing in the world, but their property interests. That impression, gentlemen, I am glad to say has been somewhat dispelled since the Mid-Pacific Magazine and other literature has been sent to regions of South America and other lands of the Pacific explaining that we are endeavoring to band together in unity the different races of the Pacific by their representatives here and also by their authorities in their respective lands. Fellow citizens, Hawaii is nestled in the depths of the Pacific Ocean in a peculiar way. It labors apace and dreams of it all and it does not labor nor dream in vain. We have our agricultural fields which fill our mighty warehouses with products of sugar and pineapples. We also dream of our homes and of the outer world, and do you know that most of our dreams come true, for they are founded on mental realities and material facts. Not long since a great many of our community referred to the Pan-Pacific movement as a dream! A dream, indeed, but gentlemen, through the spirit that dream put forth, we are able to bring it to a realization which will mark another epoch in the history of this country. Hawaii is becoming better known. Hawaii is receiving greater benefits than before that movement took effect and we hope with the agencies represented here tonight, agencies of government as well as of commerce, that in time the purpose of the Pan-Pacific Union will have its effect in causing other communities to put forth similar efforts so that they will be known by the merits and qualities of the individuals that form the masses.

Pan-Pacific Week in Hawaii

SPEAKING of Pan-Pacific week, 1919, in Honolulu, the Commercial Advertiser of that city gave the following resume:

"The ten years during which the Pan-Pacific ideals have been developing in Hawaii and about the Pacific have been years of continued effort on the part of more than one worker who has stayed right with the game, until, at last, others by dint of constant repetition began also to believe that Hawaii has a mission to fulfill, and that this is the logical meeting place of the races and intellects of the Pacific.

"At the first of the 1919 Pan-Pacific meetings, Sunday, Bishop Restarick told hundreds, of all races, gathered at Liliuokalani Gardens, the story of how Hawaii had sent forth men to reform Pacific lands and cultures. Later in the week C. C. Wong gave a list of Chinese born and brought up in Hawaii who created a republic of the most populous and conservative country in the world and these men now occupy positions of honor in every part of the globe.

Balboa Day Around the Ocean.

"On Balboa Day, September 17, Lieut.-Gov. Curtis P. Iaukea read letters at another gathering of some 500 men and women of all Pacific races, telling how the public schools of California and around the ocean were also observing the day that the late Queen Liliuokalani had inaugurated at the Pan-Pacific gathering of 1915.

Educational Conference Called

"The next evening a gathering of more than 100 school teachers and principals of almost every race of the Pacific unanimously passed a resolution to call a conference of the educational men

of Pacific lands at the ocean's cross-roads. At the second annual dinner of the Y. M. C. A. workers of all races last Monday at the Nuuanu "Y" the theme was the calling of a conference here of "Y" secretaries from every Pacific land, and so it went through the week.

"The Trail and Mountain Club members at their rally last week recalled that years ago they called a Pan-Pacific congress of mountain climbers, and unanimously resolved to invite every Pacific land to send delegates from its mountain climbing clubs to a conference to be held in Honolulu in 1921 looking toward the formation of a Pan-Pacific federation of mountain climbing clubs.

A Pan-Pacific Olympiad of Games

"Tuesday night at the Outrigger Club there was held, under the auspices of the A. A. U., a meeting of men and women from all athletic clubs in the city, and a committee was appointed to take up and carry forward the program of a Pan-Pacific Olympiad of sports and games to be held in Honolulu in 1921.

"At the Ad Club on Wednesday Prof. Thomas A. Jaggar told of the work Dr. H. E. Gregory has undertaken in calling together in Hawaii during July, 1920, some forty of the leading scientists of the Pacific. Earlier in the day, Professor Jaggar was the luncheon guest of the Volcano Research Association at which was discussed the calling of a conference of Pacific volcanologists. Last Friday the women's clubs of the city sent delegates to a meeting where preliminary plans were discussed for holding in Honolulu a conference of delegates from the women's clubs in Pacific lands.

\$10,000 Toward Calling Conference

"Even a year ago such a program as last week's would have been looked on as chimerical, but since then the legislature has appropriated \$10,000 toward the calling of a Pan-Pacific congress here, and a mass of correspondence has been started.

To Work from Capital

"The scene of activities of the Pan-Pacific Union will soon be shifted to Washington, for it is believed that the governments of the Pacific may be induced to officially take over the Union. At any rate federal aid will be asked. Governor C. J. McCarthy will be in Washington and Dr. Gregory, who is chairman of the scientific congress appointed by the governor, will also be there. The Delegate has promised to

introduce the proposed bill asking aid, and a quorum of the directors of the union will be in the capital city to back these efforts.

All Races Take Part

"In Honolulu the Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiians, Filipinos and Koreans have recently held meetings of their own to urge the calling of the proposed conferences and to offer their support, financial and otherwise. It will take the big workers of every race to put the Pan-Pacific congress over.

"It is expected that Percy Hunter of Australia and Dr. Sun Yat Sen of China will soon visit Hawaii. They should form a nucleus around which might gather the support that is needed in making Honolulu the permanent intellectual center of the Pacific."

Hawaii's Part in the Regeneration of China

By CHARLES A. WONG,

Manager Chinese-American Bank, Honolulu

(A paper read during Pan-Pacific week at the annual banquet of principals and teachers in the schools of all Pacific races in Hawaii, Superintendent of Education Vaughan MacCaughey presiding.

THE Pan-Pacific movement, if I understand it right, is a campaign with a high and lofty purpose. It aims to promote a better understanding between the races whose habitations border on the Pacific Ocean. To carry out this object, many agencies are necessary. The Chinese in Hawaii's schools are one of these agencies.

Hawaii's schools are unique among institutions of learning, and, to my mind, are especially helpful in furthering the object of the Pan-Pacific movement

Equipped with well trained teachers of many races, they offer to students of all nationalities curricula that fit them for the service of this community, or of any other community. With an enrolment of some 40,000 students of various races, abundant opportunity is given for the interchange of ideas—a condition very necessary, if we are to avoid misunderstandings. Students here have the opportunity to learn the principles of truth, justice, honor, liberty, equality and fraternity—principles so very dear

to all progressive peoples. These advantages, we all know, are open to all, regardless of race, sex, color, or creed.

Chinese students, along with students of other nationalities, enjoy these exceptional advantages in Hawaii's schools. They are truly grateful for the privileges given them to prepare themselves for future usefulness. How well they have done in their studies and how much they have been benefitted from their contact with students of other races, may be gauged from the work they do and the positions they hold in this community and in other communities. As clerks, bookkeepers and accountants, they are helping their employers efficiently to serve the community; as teachers, they are rendering a service of inestimable value to the state, a large part of which is not written in the salary account; as physicians, dentists, ministers, lawyers, and, as workers generally, in ministering to the needs of the people, they show the result of their early training and contact in Hawaii's schools. Not only within the confines of the Territory have Chinese students exemplified the advantages derived from the training and contact in the schools of Hawaii. In China, too, the results of these advantages are evident.

Let me indicate to you what Hawaii's Chinese students, who received their early training and inspiration in the schools of Hawaii, have done and are doing in China.

Dr. Sun Yet Sen, one of the leaders who prepared the way for the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty and the establishment of the Chinese Republic, is now in a quiet way devising ways and means to preserve it for this generation and for generations yet unborn. A. L. Ahlo, for many years a justice of the Supreme Court at Peking under the Manchu Dynasty, is now a practising at-

torney in the courts of Hongkong. Lo Chang, a son-in-law of Kang Yu-wei, the famous Chinese reformer, for many years a secretary of the Board of Communications in Peking, is now Chinese Consul-General in London, watching over the commercial relations between the two countries. Dr. Philip Tyau, for many years First Secretary of the Chinese Legation at the Court of St. James, is now a secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs in Peking, helping to solve the intricate international problems facing the Chinese Republic today. Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, sometime lecturer in international law in Tsing Hua College, Peking, is now editor of the "Peking Leader"—the leading daily paper published in the English language in the capital of China. He is author of a work on international law entitled "Legal Obligations between China and Other States," and also a work on "China's New Constitution." These two books are reviewed and very favorably commented upon in the April number of the American Journal of International Law by Dr. E. T. Williams, who was at one time American Charge d'Affaires in Peking, and for many years Chief of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs in Washington, and more recently technical adviser to the American Peace Delegation at Paris. Dr. A. S. Tyau, a physician of note in Shanghai, is in charge of St. Luke's Hospital in that city. Dr. John Woo and Dr. Edward Young are practising physicians in Nanking and Changsha, respectively. They are doing their best to help to alleviate the pains of suffering humanity in those Chinese cities. Dr. E. S. Ho is the most popular and efficient dentist in Nanking and along the Yangtse Basin. He is doing the work of many dentists in a land whose people have just begun to appreciate the value of dentistry. Albert Chuck, at one time an engineer in

the Whangpoo Conservancy, is now the head of an engineering firm in Hankow. He is striving to make that city the Chicago of China. Hin Wong, a correspondent of Reuter's Agency, in Canton, is in charge of the Boy Scouts in that city. He is working to build up real men for the service of China.

These are some of the more prominent products of the schools of Hawaii. There are many others, who, in a quiet and unostentatious way, are utilizing the training and inspiration first obtained in Hawaii's schools to help their country along the paths of progress and enlightenment.

Such being the record of the Chinese students, who received their early training and inspiration in the schools of Hawaii, it is reasonable to conclude that they are a valuable instrument in furthering the cause of the Pan-Pacific movement.

Every instrument, however, good it may be, is susceptible of improvement, and Chinese students are no exception to this general rule. If you ask me what I would suggest to make this instrument more effective for the purposes of the Pan-Pacific movement, I would say, in the first place, teach the Chinese language in the schools. The advantages of knowing a language used by one-fourth of the human race are so obvious that it is not necessary to state them in detail here. Suffice it to say in this connection that a good knowl-

edge of Chinese will enable the students better to present to the Chinese people the characteristics, the prejudices, the hopes, the aspirations, the ideals of the races with whose representatives they had studied in the schools of Hawaii. In the second place, I would say, emphasize the value of cooperation. Chinese students, as individuals, are not inferior to those of other races; but collectively, they seem to be lamentably weak. If the schools are able to make the Chinese students learn the value of cooperation—teamwork, if you will—they will have performed a service of inestimable value not only to the Pan-Pacific movement, but also to the Chinese Republic.

When the Chinese people, through the efforts of the Chinese students of Hawaii, learn the good points of other races, when they know that the purposes of men of other races are sincere, when they are convinced that the principles of truth, justice, honor, liberty, equality and fraternity do not mean one thing for one people and another thing for another, in other words, when they are convinced that these principles are universal in their application, I am sure that they will contribute materially to promote a better understanding between the races whose habitations border on the Pacific Ocean. Chinese in Hawaii's schools, therefore, are a valuable asset for the purposes of the Pan-Pacific movement and should be able to do much to make it the success it deserves.



Hawaii as the Center of the Pacific

By FRANK C. ATHERTON

Vice-President Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and the Matson Navigation Company.

(An address at the gathering of the Chamber of Commerce of the different Pacific races at the opening of Pan-Pacific week.)

THE railroads of the United States are often referred to as the arteries of the country and they certainly are because they are the life blood of the country in furnishing the means of transportation of persons and commodities across the country. Likewise the steamship lines I consider the arteries of the Pacific and we are in the position of the heart, right in the center of the Pacific. During this summer I visited Hog Island shipyard, in Philadelphia, and also had the pleasure of meeting one of the vice-presidents of the Shipping Board in Philadelphia. At Hog Island there are fifty steel ships being built at one time. It was certainly a mighty interesting and inspiring sight to see fifty under construction at one time on fifty separate ways. This gentleman in the Shipping Board told me that was only one of one hundred and sixty-eight different construction companies that are building vessels for the United States. Of course, Hog Island is the largest in the United States, and I think the largest in the world. I was told that within one year 10,000,000 tons of shipping would be turned out for the United States. You know the Shipping Board is spending some three billion dollars on this wonderful ship construction program.

Within the next year the terrific demand for supplies in Europe and South America will be past. Then what shall we do to keep our ships busy, because they have got to be kept busy. When we stop and think over the greater pos-

sibilities around the Pacific as compared to the Atlantic, we realize that the need will be great, for here are hundreds of millions of people, many of whose wants are very simple. Here is China practically untouched and no land is richer in natural resources. What has brought up the commerce of the United States? Chiefly the great resources of coal and iron, and a ton of coal is estimated as the producer of the energy of thirty men for a whole year. Here is China just beginning to open up to commerce, Australia just beginning to develop, Japan, the Philippines, Java, Borneo, and those other countries. We have had here for the last two years a Dutch line running from Java to the United States, passing through Hawaii. This is simply a sample of what we are going to get when the millions of tons of shipping are going to turn to the Pacific. The manufacturing concerns in the United States are almost all running full blast to supply the unprecedented demands for goods of all kinds for Europe and South America.

I was interested in reading an article recently showing how America had lost in the Pacific a great deal of South American trade. A great deal was due to insidious work of the Germans. It was a regular system on the part of Germans in landing American-made freight from German vessels to see that sewing machines, typewriters and other delicate machines were broken in landing, being dropped from a high boom down on the wharf, etc. There was also a system of notifying Germany how these machines

could be duplicated. This is just one illustration of how America has lost in the Pacific. But today Europe is unable to furnish South America with needed supplies and consequently she turns to the United States. In New York hundreds of buyers from South American countries are trying to get supplies and manufactures of all kinds. There is going to be a terrific trade on the Atlantic, but there is also going to be a great trade development, I believe, on the Pacific, with China, Japan, the Philippines and Australia.

I was also told recently that one policy of the Shipping Board is to try and make the Philippine Islands a distributing point for the Orient. They are going to develop a coaling and oil center there to distribute supplies from. What does this all mean? It means that we in Hawaii have the wonderful opportunity to secure the advantages of trade in the Pacific. Of course we are not in the direct line from Canada across the Pacific. The most direct route is several hundred miles north. On the other hand, if these vessels can get coal and oil and supplies here, it will save them carrying that additional amount of coal and supplies from the coast and give more space for through freight. If we can furnish them the supplies they need, a great many are going to stop here for these supplies. Every time a vessel stops here it means hundreds of dollars. They seldom come into port without the need of repairs of some kind and new supplies. It means trade in a great many different lines, but we have got to be in a position to supply these quickly and cheaply if we are going to get the benefit. I don't believe many of us appreciate what the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. has done in establishing its coaling plants. If we develop in these lines we are going to be advertised all over the world. With

the development of coaling stations will come the development of oil stations, cheaper water, better dock facilities and all are going to be known abroad throughout the world. Consequently we in Hawaii must be prepared to handle this trade which is bound to come.

What has this to do with the Pan-Pacific Union? I think I have come more than ever before to realize what the personal touch in business means. This last summer when I went East, I called on a number of business men simply because I wanted to meet them. In every instance they thanked me for calling and said they were very glad to meet personally representatives of firms with whom they had done business. I feel more and more the value of the personal touch. I think the Pan-Pacific Union is an organization which is furnishing that personal touch. Every different line of industry or any educational or financial congress called here is going to bring people into personal touch. Bringing them to Honolulu makes them realize our opportunity and they spread it abroad. The mere fact of their coming here and our learning to know the leaders in industry, finance and education is an important item. Next month Mr. Schwab is going to visit Honolulu. The impressions he receives here of our commercial life will be worth while. Men of that stamp that come here are going to carry away the impressions we give them, and so I believe this Pan-Pacific Congress, in getting in touch with leaders of the world and getting them to come here, is going to bring them into personal touch and establish confidence and relations of unending blessing both to them and to us, and so I can heartily endorse this work of carrying on and establishing confidence and personal touch all around the Pacific and I believe it is going to extend all around the world.

The Annual Y. M. C. A. Pan-Pacific Conference

(Remarks of Japanese, Chinese, Koreans and Filipino leaders at the Pan-Pacific Y. M. C. A. Conference, Honolulu, September 15, 1919.)

AT the annual gathering under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union of the leaders of the men of Pacific races interested in Y. M. C. A. work in Hawaii, a number of excellent speeches were made, excerpts from several of these are here given that other cities in Pacific lands may be induced to hold similar annual gatherings during Pan-Pacific week.

A Speaker for Japan.

Mr. K. Yasumori, who had just returned from the centenary celebration of the American M. E. Church in Columbus, Ohio, where he represented Pan-Pacific, Hawaii, was the first brief speaker, he said in part: "Often times at the Centenary, strangers asked us how the people get along, all sorts of nationalities in Hawaii. They wanted to know the secret. My answer was that we have such wonderfully clever leaders in our community who are daughters and sons of the old missionary people from the good old New England States. They have been in the islands since before immigration started. They came to study the problems and to know how to handle these people. I particularly had the pleasure of mentioning the Pan-Pacific Union, which has been so widely known among the Pacific lands. We have the spirit of universal brotherhood disseminated through the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

"We have before us the proposition of establishing a building for the Pan-Pacific Commercial College and also the Pan-Pacific Museum here in Hawaii, and I

presume it is one of the finest things we can think of today. This Y. M. C. A., the Interracial Y. M. C. A. in a way can help along in this work by the fact that it touches so many different peoples who are members and cooperators in this work. I think it would be a very good idea if that work could be partly carried on by some of these Y. M. C. A. leaders. I am sure they would bring speedy results."

A Speaker for China

Dr. S. Y. Chang was the next speaker, he said in part: "When I was asked to speak here tonight, I did not know what to do, because when I came back from the states I had very little opportunity of meeting the young men, especially the leading men of the city here. I was in the army for a while, and after being released I went back to Kauai. While there of course I was more or less mummified, and so I felt I was not doing justice to the people who gather here tonight and hear me speak.

"We all know the war is over now, and one of the problems of reconstruction for the world to undertake will be one that centers around the ideal of brotherhood, the federation of the world. The latest revision of this thought we have gathered from what President Wilson calls the League of Nations. Although we do not know when this league can be ratified and put into working shape, we still feel that we here in Hawaii have a very keen responsibility to work out. We are challenged to be leaders in this Pan-Pacific movement. It is needless to say in this brotherhood movement, this

Pan-Pacific movement, old and young are included, white and black, brown and yellow, native born and foreign born. It is a process of unifying the native born and foreign born to the perfect support of liberty, union, democracy, and brotherhood. That is all well and good, but we must remember that we cannot compel our friends in China and in Japan, Korea, or the Philippines or any of the Pacific Islands or any of the nations bordering upon the Pacific, to accept this movement, because we all know love begets love. While I was in the states I found through my experience that Americans used to call immigrants uncomplimentary names. For instance, the Jew was looked upon as a Sheeny, the Italian as a Dago, the Slav as a Hunky, etc. However, we are very fortunate in these Hawaiian Islands. We seldom or never hear the term chink, Jap, yellow-belly, goo-goo, or whatever names there are. One of the problems we have to confront is to relieve the races here and the races that are to come from the Orient or other countries of this racial prejudice and scorn. We can thus best advance our cause with the Pan-Pacific Union. Out here in Hawaii we are peculiarly situated, in fact we are at the crossroads of the Pacific. To us belongs the initiative and leadership in this Pan-Pacific movement. Heretofore the world has been casting its eyes on territory in Europe. Now they are focussed in the Pacific. The Hawaiian born young men who are other than American, and who are American educated are better adapted to foster this movement in the Orient and in the other parts of the Pacific. While we are in Hawaii it is a good thing for us to at least know ourselves first. We should take stock of our own human resources first. We should find out our means and gains in pushing forward this Pan-Pacific movement, the real genuineness of which emanates from a

fairer understanding of the multifarious national elements here in Hawaii. On behalf of the Chinese who are gathered here, I want to thank you all for this occasion."

A Word From Korea.

Mr. Lee Pak Sil, born in Korea, was the next speaker, he said in part: "In far-off Korea there is a custom still extant of adopting a son of a relative if one hasn't a son of his own. The adopted son assumes full responsibility and performs the duties of a real son. Here in Hawaii we have a similar situation, but with this difference, the son's obligations are many, and also the relatives are many. We have adopted sons of Korea, China, Japan and the Philippines. Now the adopted sons here in Hawaii have fulfilled all the duties and have performed all the responsibilities, so far as human brain can possibly do. Now do not think this is conceited pride, but a certain pride is permissible, for so it has been shown in this recent great war. We, the adopted sons, have come forth at the call of America to make the world safe for democracy, and I am sure there is no better way in which we adopted sons can prove we have fulfilled our duties.

"In speaking for the Koreans, and I hope I am speaking also for the Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos, I want to say that if the democracy of the United States is endangered by any other nation, and for that matter by our own country, we will come to the aid of the United States. In an adopted country, a naturalized citizen and an American, I am an American not only in name and in the way of living, but I am also an American in the way of thinking. And I am thinking one thing at present, that is, that America loves democracy, and if she sees any other nation menacing the democracy of the world we will go forth just like we have done in this great war.

"Now that the filial duties have been performed, we turn to the brotherly duties, of which we have an example right here in the Y. M. C. A. See the young men going to classes together, vieing with each other for class honors in good standing, also for championship in sports, in swimming and all kinds of competition. This Nuuanu Y. M. C. A. and also the Pan-Pacific Union, I am sure, are doing a great deal of good for our races, for all the races of the Pacific Ocean, and in behalf of Korea I thank you for the great uplift work you are doing."

A Filipino Orator

N. Dizon, representing the Filipinos, was the next speaker, who said in part:

"I ought to be a graduate of this Pan-Pacific speech-making, because I was here last year and most of my friends who have preceded me were not. When first asked to speak on the subject I used to sit down with my pencil and try to take notes, but after studying a while about the Pan-Pacific Union I find that it is a subject of such scope that one does not need to prepare, so I am not prepared this evening for a speech. The League of Nations is in the dark because the problems of the world which they are trying to solve cannot be solved in Europe, because it is a bad place to solve any international problem. We have now about twenty-seven wars going on in Europe, and no one ever heard of the Slovaks before, whom we are told have been oppressed for centuries. So Europe, my friends, is not a place for solving international difficulties. That's the reason they made a big blunder. I am sure, friends, if those statesmen of Europe had heard of our Pan-Pacific Union, if Orlando, and Lloyd-George, and President Wilson, and all of the diplomats of Europe sent to Paris to solve the difficulties, if they had just come to the Garden of the Pacific, or

if they had stayed at home and just told us how to solve this problem, we could have done it a whole lot better. You ask me why I think we are diplomats in Hawaii. I think we are much more so than they are, because, friends, they are prejudiced against each other. Italians stay in Italy and don't know anything about the rest of the world, French stay in France and don't know anything about the rest of the world, but, friends, in Hawaii because we live with each and work together, I know if there is a problem in the world that needs solving, we could sit here in the Y. M. C. A. and talk it over in Christian love and I am sure we could solve it, no matter how big it is. (Smiles). Well, you may take it as a joke, but I am serious.

"If you would study the conditions over the whole world, you will find the menaces to civilization, the German menace, and the Bolshevik menace, all spring from across the Atlantic. They are trying to go out into the world to create contention and hatred among men, to make races fight against each other, to make labor and capital fight, small and big nations fight. We are in the Pacific, and I pray God that before the influences of Europe come here this Pan-Pacific movement will have grown big enough and be so impressed on every heart in the nations of the Pacific that contention and hatred can find no foothold. We Filipinos, and you Japanese, Chinese and Koreans, must draw your countries into the Pan-Pacific movement so that the prophecy of the congressman who says there is a big war coming between the Far East and the West may not come true. It can only be done through a Pan-Pacific Union founded on love and understanding as we know it in Hawaii. I take every time the Pan-Pacific Union against the League of Nations."

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HONOLULU
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The Why of the Educational Conference in Honolulu

IT USED to be said of the corner of Fifth Avenue and Broadway that, if you stood in front of the old Fifth Avenue hotel daily, in the course of the year you would see everyone of importance in the United States pass by.

In a way, Hawaii occupies a kindred position in the Pacific. The leading men of Australasia and the Orient are ever passing to and fro, stopping for a day or a week or a month in Honolulu. With the new trade movement, men of Canada and the United States on their way to Australia or Japan meet in Hawaii. There have been times when the Pan-Pacific Union has entertained great men from each of the Pacific continents during the brief stay of their steamers in port, for there are occasionally five or more simultaneous trans-Pacific steamship arrivals.

Hawaii is not only the cross-roads meeting place of the Pacific, it is the great interracial experiment station. Here large gatherings from many of the Pacific races live in harmony. Whites, browns, yellows, and men of all shades meet, mingle and attempt interracial social experiments. There is practically no interracial marriage, for each group is proud of its racial purity, nor are there frequent social gatherings at which all the races mix. When they meet it is to discuss ethical or business questions. The intellectual men of all races in Hawaii meet as world men, nationality being forgotten, and the same may be said of the women.

Each of the Pacific races in Hawaii is producing its orators; some of these are orators in the English language and that is the language of intercourse.

The Pan-Pacific Union has during the last decade succeeded in bringing the English-speaking men of all races in Hawaii together for united effort, and they in turn are being trained to gather together men of their races who do not speak English and put before them the reasons agreed upon for a united course in any given case.

Many of the experiments are in course of trial, and the progress of these attempts is recorded from time to time in the Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union, as it is believed that experiments successful on a small scale may often be made successful when tried out in a far broader sphere.

The proceedings therefore, of the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference held in Honolulu recently under the auspices of the Board of Education of Hawaii, are earnestly recommended to those interested, in the hope that in communities where there is a number of racial elements, the same plan of annual gatherings of teachers of all races may be tried out. In Hawaii it has resulted in a teachers' union, in which men and women educators of all races are seeking to discover the surest methods of bringing up to splendid citizenship the charges under their care. They have asked the leaders of education in all Pacific lands to meet with them to discuss this and other problems of interracial education during the Pan-Pacific Congress of 1921 in Honolulu. In the meantime educators passing through the cross-roads city from any land about the ocean are asked to visit the Pan-Pacific Union building and get in touch with the local educators.

Pan-Pacific News

THE Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union as a speaker at the Fifth World Conference of the National Reform Association in Pittsburg bore an invitation to that body to hold its next conference in Honolulu at the Cross-roads of the Pacific, where the delegates from every part of the world may study firsthand at this interracial experiment station the work of the Pan-Pacific Union in bringing men of all colors and creeds together as a unit to work for their own betterment.

Immediately following the Pittsburg conference the Secretary of the Union visited Boston to attend the conference of the American Amateur Athletic Union and place before that body the project of holding a Pan-Pacific Olympiad of Games and Sports in Honolulu during the sessions of the Pan-Pacific Congress in 1921.

From Boston the Secretary travels to Washington, D. C., where he will cooperate with Dr. H. E. Gregory, of Yale University, in the calling of a Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress to convene July, 1920, in Honolulu. Important matters connected with the future status of the Pan-Pacific Union will also be taken up in the capital city.

The spring of 1920 will see the beginning of a series of Pan-Pacific conferences that will perhaps be never ending in their consecutive continuity. In San Francisco in April the exporters of

America meet to talk over with Pacific leaders the new fields of export trade opening up to the world.

During the same month in Hawaii there will be a gathering of

missionary leaders from every part of the Pacific to meet in conference and observe in a fitting manner the centenary of the landing of the first missionaries from New England in the Hawaiian Islands. During May the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will conduct a Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress, and at the same time will be convened in Java the Pan-Pacific Engineering Congress. In July the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress will be called in session in Honolulu, to be followed at later dates by Pacific educational and other conferences of ethical leaders in Pacific lands.

In many of the lands around the great ocean, Balboa Day, 1919, was observed as an occasion to gather together commercial men of all Pacific races for general better fellowship and **Preparing** knowledge of each other's **for Balboa** lands and business methods. **Day, 1920.** In the schools the children were told the story of Bal-

boa and the reasons for observing the 17th of September as Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day. So many have been the requests from educational boards in Mexico, California, Alaska, Australasia, the Philippines, China, and Japan, that a special Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union will be prepared setting forth the most fitting observances of Balboa Day, and these will be distributed, as requested, some months in advance of the next observance, September 17, 1920.

The school teachers of all races, both in the public and private schools of Hawaii, having organized as a result of the Pan-Pacific educational gathering on Balboa Day, will hereafter hold regular meetings at which they will seek to understand and assist each other. The experiment will be watched with interest and its results faithfully reported from time to time.

A Conference of Educators From Pacific Lands Called to Meet in Honolulu

By Vaughan MacCaughey, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Territory of Hawaii.

AT the conference of school teachers in Hawaii of all Pacific races, Superintendent of Public Instruction Vaughan MacCaughey urged the calling at the Ocean's Cross-roads, Honolulu, of a conference of educators from every part of the Pacific, as follows:

"It has been suggested that invitations be sent to the officers of the National Educational Association that a meeting, not of the entire association, of course, but some sort of a meeting to which they would send prominent delegates, might be held in Hawaii within the next year as a part of the larger Pan-Pacific educational congress, and so I should like to ask you at this time to vote on such a proposition. The question is this: Shall the officers of this association invite the National Educational Association to hold, some time within the next year or perhaps eighteen months, a meeting of some sort to be determined upon later, here in Hawaii? [The motion was carried unanimously.]

"The next item relates to the proposition of appointing as representatives of the Pan-Pacific conference a group of school people from the various public and private schools that shall arrange for a series of informal visits, the idea being that this committee shall make arrangements so that principals and teachers of certain schools may have opportunity to visit other schools. For example, I am sure a great many of us would like to visit St. Louis College, Hongwanji Educational Home, on Fort street, and some of the large primaries. It seems to me it would be very desirable to have an official com-

mittee to make out a program of inter-scholastic visits. [Carried unanimously.]

"The third item is the appointment of a committee representing the various public and private schools for the purpose of emphasizing much more than has ever been done in the past the teaching of Hawaii in the schools. By that I mean teaching the history, industries, civic life and problems that confront Hawaii. It seems to me extremely desirable that in both public and private schools we should place a great deal more emphasis on local problems, explaining the trends and great expansion looked for in the present century. It seems to me a committee representing all these schools should formulate material which could be put into the course of study of all our schools. This is something upon which we can all agree, no matter what nationality or creed. All teachers in Hawaii can agree upon this proposition that we should teach Hawaii to the boys and girls who will live here and work out their lives, and so if it is the pleasure of this meeting, we will take up this matter." [Motion passed.]

It is of interest to note that these plans are being carried forward vigorously. As never before the educators of all Pacific races in Hawaii are working together, learning the best there is in each other's methods and teaching each other as well. Japanese, Hawaiians, Koreans, Filipinos, Chinese and Americans are working as a unit toward better understanding and an education that is best for all and success is being met at every step. Why not try this in other Pacific lands?

The Japanese in Hawaiian Schools

A Brief Paper Read at the Pan-Pacific Conference of School Teachers at Honolulu by U. Okumura, Editor and Educator.

"I HAVE been asked to speak on Japanese in Hawaii's schools. The subject is too large and too interesting to cover in the ten minutes allotted to me, so I shall be able to touch just one phase of it.

"Japanese in Hawaii, I mean, the Hawaiian-born youths, are the funniest and most unfortunate creatures on this earth. They are sneered at and scorned by some of the conservative Japanese as hopelessly foreignized — Japanese without the make-ups of true Japanese, naturally incapable of ever becoming good and loyal Japanese subjects. Then, on the other hand, they are un-Americans in the eyes of American people simply because of their birth, physical appearance, and seeming lack of enthusiasm for America and American citizenship. Instead of decreasing, these non-Japanese, un-American youths are increasing annually with an amazing rate.

"An American friend of mine prepared interesting statistics a few months ago. If the prediction, which he makes becomes a reality, these non-Japanese, un-Americans whom we utterly ignore now will be exercising a tremendous political power. According to his statistic, there were 13 Japanese voters in 1910, 48 in 1912, 112 in 1914 and 179 in 1916. The average yearly increase was only 28. The registered voters in 1916 of all nationalities, except Japanese, were 18,802, and increasing on an average of 729 a year. One reason why the Japanese voters have not increased so rapidly up to 1916 is because the large number of non-Japanese, un-American

youths now in the islands have not reached the voting age. But when they do increase, they will add an average of 496 voters a year.

"My friend then makes a conclusion that in 1933, fourteen years from 1916, the total voters of the islands, exclusive of the Japanese, allowing the same average rate of increase, 729, will be 30,645. The Japanese vote, 179 in 1916, will have increased by 448. However, by that date 7,934 non-Japanese, un-American youths now in schools will have reached the voting age of 21, and we will therefore have a total of 8,561 Japanese in the islands eligible to vote. Of the above 30,645 voters, which do not include the Japanese, granted that 63%, or 19,276, will become Republicans and 37%, or 11,369, Democrats, then the Japanese vote thrown to either party will be the controlling factor in any election, and they should be able to control their portion of public offices on the islands.

"This is merely a wild guess of possible Japanese political domination. But it presents clearly to us a very serious problem. You cannot continue to teach the non-Japanese, un-Americans now in your schools in half-hearted way. You must teach them to realize that this is their country, that ideals of America are their ideals, and that they are future citizens of America. If not, you are wasting your time in schools. Your failure to inculcate true Americanism to those non-Japanese, un-American youths means the downfall of Hawaii. You will surely get in 1933, a very class of people whom Ex-President Roosevelt denounced, as 'a mass of silly and unde-

sirable citizens' who will not be loyal to their country and flag.

"In all the school discussions among Japanese in Hawaii, thoughtful Japanese have fought for this very thing—turning out of 100% Americans. I do not hesitate to say here that Japanese schools in Hawaii are not detrimental to the training of American citizens—if the schools are conducted on American principles. There are at present in Hawaii nearly 136 Japanese schools with 351 teachers and 14,425 pupils. Out of about 35,967 pupils who attend 168 public schools in Hawaii, 17,213 are Japanese children. Almost equal numbers of Japanese children are attending both public and Japanese schools. Japanese schools should not be institutions which inculcate alien 'ism,' or ideals, or allegiance to foreign power. The aim of Japanese school is to teach the children to read and write Japanese language and nothing else. The purpose of the public schools is to Americanize with English language the children of all nationalities. On the surface, the aim of the public and Japanese schools is conflicting. It is like two different poles. But the great work of Japanese school will be a failure, if it is merely to teach the Japanese language. The school should be a supplement to the public schools in their task of Americanization. The teachers in Japanese schools should teach the children as Americans and not as Japanese. If not, the school and the teacher will be a stumbling block in the way of Hawaiian-born youths, and as such it will be best for Hawaii and Hawaiian-born Japanese youths that the Japanese schools are given up entirely. Since the recent

school agitation, many Japanese have come to see the need of radical school reforms, and already many drastic reforms have been recommended by the Japanese Teachers' Association. The reforms may not be realized so quickly as we desire, but there are signs that a great change is sweeping over the whole school system in Hawaii.

"I thoroughly believe in a conference like tonight's. It is only a conference of this kind that can enable us to see the views of others and to solve the problems which lie before us with mutual cooperation and interest. The nationalities and races which reside here in Hawaii, and the countries which surround Hawaii are confronted with many perplexing problems, not only educational, but political, social, economic and religious. A conference like tonight's is an excellent research laboratory in which we can study those problems and arrive at a definite solution. The world today is discussing the League of Nations. But the League of Nations with its economic and military enforcing powers cannot hope to maintain an everlasting peace. War is only a quarrel on a big scale. We can avoid it, or put it forever into discard, if we but destroy the misunderstandings and suspicions, jealousies and selfishness which are the roots of it. We can destroy them through conference like ours. It is only the League of Individuals, founded on Golden Rules, that can make this world of ours safe for Democracy and Peace.

"I congratulate the Pan-Pacific Movement. I firmly believe that this movement is the true basis on which a League of Nations should be founded."

Looking Toward a Pan-Pacific University at the Ocean's Crossroads

A paper at the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference by D. L. Crawford of the College of Hawaii.

IN Honolulu is the oldest educational institution west of the Rockies, Oahu College; next to this institution is the University of Hawaii, and adjoining this the Mid-Pacific Institute, each with its hundreds of students of both sexes and of all Pacific races, splendid educational buildings, and athletic tracks spread over more than a hundred acres of ground. In his talk at the Pan-Pacific conference of teachers, D. L. Crawford of the University of Hawaii, dwelt upon the subject of this growing cosmopolitan city of students in Hawaii and the possible birth of a real Pan-Pacific University.

"A Cosmopolitan University—In this day of international tensions and uncertain relations following the war and the attempt to establish a league of nations, there is something very cheering to me and I believe to all of us in a cosmopolitan school, whether college or grammar school, for in the school I think we will all grant lies the hope of international relations maintained in friendship. I agree thoroughly with the sentiment expressed here several times, and which is commonly accepted everywhere, that the school system in general in any country should be built for the masses. I thoroughly subscribe to that, and that the educational system should be shaped for boys and girls who do not go clear through the grammar school, so they will be able to maintain themselves. And yet the same people will not believe for a moment that a college or university is needless. The same man will recognize the importance of a college and

especially the modern college. I offer you this thesis as a thought in this connection. Consult 'Who's Who,' not an infallible guide, but a fairly good guide to the really great men of the country or of the world, and the great majority of the men and women spoken of in 'Who's Who,' or in similar books or publications are college men and women. I do not mean to imply by that that they are great men because they went to college, but rather that they got to college because they had a germ of greatness in them and the germ was developed in college. So that a cosmopolitan college is especially a balance of sentiment and thought in this day of international tensions.

"At Cornell, among four thousand students a few years ago I met representatives from pretty nearly every country of the world. They spoke of Cornell as cosmopolitan and yet it didn't strike me as a cosmopolitan place—four thousand students and perhaps one hundred foreigners. Mind you, they were foreigners. They were thought of kindly and taken into certain social things and not snubbed, most of them, but they were foreigners.

"At Stanford University, the former president, David Starr Jordan, was a great admirer and friend of Japan and the Orient in general. He made a great point on his several visits to the Orient of inducing as large a number as possible of Japanese young men to come to Stanford for the purpose of cementing the West with the East. It was a great purpose and he carried it out as well as

could be on the mainland of the United States, but among a student body of fifteen hundred or more perhaps twenty-five were Japanese and they were foreigners. I know of only one university and I have seen a good many in several countries, I know of only one that is really cosmopolitan, and that is the small University of Hawaii. I believe here we have a truly cosmopolitan university where the representatives of many races mix together on equality. None are foreigners, all are taken into the same relationship. One of the most interesting things I have to do at college is to train athletics. It is not in my line, but I do it simply out of interest. I sent a picture of our team last year to the American Sports Publishing Co. They wrote back to me that they had never seen a more cosmopolitan team. I think there were eight or nine races represented. But I thought of that team as cosmopolitan not in a sense of many races, but as several nations forgetting themselves and playing together.

"We are developing at the University of Hawaii a college of commerce. We have embarked on the program. If you will look over the affairs of the world, you will grant with me that there is no point of contact among the nations or individuals of nations more real than trade. That is where conflict comes in. Nine-tenths of the wars of the past were directly or indirectly caused by trade disputes. We believe in building up this college of commerce to occupy as soon as possible a large part of the attention of the University of Hawaii. We believe, in doing this and bringing representatives from every country, especially around the Pacific, that we will be able actually to instruct students not only in methods of making money in different countries, but also instruct them in the trade laws and languages of each and every country. Many langu-

ages will be taught in this college. Young men and women equipped there will not only be taught the practical things, but will also be enabled to go into a country and trade in a friendly manner. And I believe that is the one thing which will avert the inevitable war between the West and the East which will come if some such program is not adopted. I believe the University of Hawaii is contributing one of the greatest factors toward international peace and goodwill by building up its work in a truly cosmopolitan manner.

"I cannot close without sending out an appeal to you teachers of the schools. We need moral support. The Territorial and Federal Governments are doing all they can financially, but a college cannot live on money alone. We need the moral support of the people of Hawaii and especially of the teachers. I do not mean we want you to send students to us alone. We want them more for the sake of building up the student body, but we want moral support in a general way. Think of us as trying to build up this truly cosmopolitan institution and do all you can to help us. We do need money, more than is given. There isn't a university in the country that doesn't receive large sums of money before it becomes endowed in material things. I hope the time is not far off when rich people of this country and lots of others will begin to endow such things as dormitories. I can think of nothing better than having young men of several nations live together in a house, learning the weaknesses and strong points of each other and becoming in a true sense brothers. I think if we all work together on this institution which belongs to you and me, that we will have not only a University of Hawaii, but we will have what is far more important and unique—a University of the Pacific."

The Pan-Pacific Olympiad of Games 1921

DURING Pan-Pacific Week a banquet was held at the Outrigger Canoe Club at Waikiki, attended by delegates from all of the athletic clubs in Honolulu. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the holding of a Pan-Pacific Olympiad of Games at the Ocean Crossroads in 1921.

Duke Kahanamoku, the world's champion swimmer from Hawaii, was the honorary chairman of the meeting, and Lorrin Andrews, of the Amateur Athletic Union, called on the speakers.

At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of the plan proposed, and later the Amateur Athletic Union sent a delegate to the annual gathering of the Amateur Athletic Union in Boston to present the project to that body and secure its approval.

The following extracts are from some of the addresses of Hawaiian athletes at this Pan-Pacific conference, for there were present representatives of all races about the great ocean.

Mr. Lorrin Andrews, in calling the meeting to order, said:

"This is a meeting for the purpose of seeing whether it will be feasible to try and organize for a Pan-Pacific Olympiad or athletic meeting during the Pan-Pacific Congress expected to be held here within the next two years. We have got to figure on two matters: (1) Is it a feasible proposition? In other words, can we finance and handle it; if we invite three or four hundred athletes from all over the Pacific to come and stay a month or two, can we house and take care of them, can we look after them, can we get a stadium, can we provide a place where there will

be showers, rubdowns, restrooms? The only way we can find out is to get together more or less informally and appoint a committee of men and women who would volunteer to give this matter a little time, look into it, and within the next month or so report.

"(2) If we find this proposition feasible, then a committee should be appointed composed of men representing different sports, one on swimming, one on polo, another on track sports, and others for the various sports around the Pacific. Then get into communication with the countries that encourage these particular sports, see whether they would accept an invitation to come here on a tentative date, whether they would give us any encouragement, etc., so we could find out how many people and how many different sports we could entertain here.

"If we could do this, I do not need to suggest the immense possibilities and the great benefit to these islands, as well as the great pleasure to everybody, and the great encouragement in building up a visiting list all round the Pacific. If we made a success of it, no doubt Manila would want to do the same thing, possibly Shanghai, and possibly Japan would want to hold an Olympiad, just as world fairs have started up in big cities and now every country wants to hold one, so that if we start this in the lands bordering the Pacific, we can't tell where it will end, and it would be of great advantage to all. First, and most important, is it practical, can it be organized and financed? I am going to ask Mr. Ford to make a few remarks, he having thought out these matters."

Alexander Hume Ford, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, said:

"If a Pan-Pacific Olympiad is held here, it seems to me that if the Promotion Committee can raise \$50,000 in a few hours for a special advertising campaign, we should not fear about finances. If we are going into the Olympic games and sports it is going to cost a hundred thousand dollars or more before we get through. When I went around the Pacific five years ago, I found that all Pacific lands would send teams—then came the war.

"We need the big men of Hawaii aroused. We secured a big man to call the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress, Dr. H. E. Gregory. He asked for \$10,000 to get 40 scientists here. The Pan-Pacific Union said: 'Go ahead, we will provide the money,' and the Japanese and the Chinese were the first to subscribe. Now if you want the Pan-Pacific Olympiad here and want to make it a success, you have got to get in your people from the different races, and get them interested. If they can have a Far Eastern Olympiad, I believe we can have a Pan-Pacific Olympiad.

"As to the finances. I do not know what to tell you, but I wish we could have weekly luncheons of the committee as the Pan-Pacific Foreign Trade Club has done for months, discussing the free port idea and commerce for Hawaii. I feel if there is going to be any success in this, we have got to get down to close work, get our ideas in concrete form and then take them up to the big men, and if the ideas are big enough you will find them ready to come through gladly and willingly on finance. It is a great big thing, having a scientific congress here next July. Out of that I believe is going to grow a great building that will be for the use of the people of Hawaii. We hope it will be a Pan-Pacific Union building such as we have in model with a stadium attached. It is a thing which costs a great deal of money, and as far as the Pan-Pacific

Union is concerned, we are asking in Washington for Federal support and I believe we will get it. We will then be in a position to help in a measure. You know the Pan-American Union approves of this sort of thing, bringing together different peoples. I do feel that when we talk of the finances of this matter we have got to get the men of the different clubs together. I am a strong believer in this weekly-gathering idea. That's how we are building up the Trail and Mountain Club, and I would like to see you do the same. I would be glad to have you make use of anything we have at the Pan-Pacific Club, and the first thing is to get together and get acquainted with each other and learn what each can do. We know all these different races are here, and I think if we can get together tonight and appoint a committee that will pull together we will be a long way toward the finances. * * *

Mr. L. Fullard Leo, the next speaker, is a world athlete, holding many championships in running and swimming. He has just completed a tour around the Pacific, testing the attitude of athletic organizations toward the idea of a Pan-Pacific Olympiad. Mr. Leo said:

"I felt the pulse of athletics in all the countries I visited. First in New Zealand I met some of the leading athletes and managers of different organizations, including Mr. Tyler, the great all-round New Zealand athlete, and he assured me that New Zealand was not only willing but most anxious to come over to an Olympiad should we have one. I am quite sure New Zealand will be with us.

"Afterwards I visited Australia who needs no introduction in sports. They were defeated in France recently in the military Olympiad but feel their men were on the field too long and too far from home. They said, 'You bring it

off in Honolulu and we will get even with Americans!

"Going farther north we come to Java, which is not what we call athletic, though many Malays are fine runners. They have several tennis clubs and they assured me they were only too willing to get into competition with any other people on the Pacific, so we will at least get tennis players from Java.

"Going still farther north we come to Singapore with its British posts. They are very sporty. They have many runners there, and they play cricket, which possibly would not take here; football and tennis are great features in Singapore.

"Journeying on a little farther to Hongkong, they have a real live athletic club there and are interested in all branches of sports but have really no great men. They would be anxious to compete. The only sporting event I saw there was a champion billiard match, between Chinese and British officials. The Chinese beat the Englishman badly.

"Then we go on to Shanghai, which is the most alive city in China, in fact, in my opinion, in the Far East. There are many athletic clubs and very fine sports there. I believe they originated the Far Eastern Olympiad with the Philippines and Japan, and are mighty anxious to compete. I am sure we will get many fine runners from there. There is in the East a great rivalry between the men of Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan. Rickshaw runners are quite the features. My opinion is that those men would run away from all others.

"Leaving Shanghai we get on to Japan where they are mightily interested in athletics. There are a great number of baseball teams. When I spoke of having an Olympiad in Honolulu, they rang me up and asked if they could come to the hotel for an interview. No

less than ten reporters from the different papers came to see about it. They are very anxious to compete. I met Saito, who brought a baseball team to Honolulu some time ago. He is mighty anxious to bring a team over. They have many fine runners, several that will do a mile in 4:25 a minute, which I consider wonderful. I am sure Japan will carry off some of the honors should we have the Olympiad.

"I visited many schools and colleges around the Pacific and it is the wish of university athletes everywhere to come in, and I am quite sure they will not only send their men, but will also back them and get money to bring them here.

"In the Northwest a number of athletic clubs are interested and we are sure to have a representative body from that portion of the world, as some of the leading athletes of the American continent come from that section."

G. D. Center, the next speaker, president of the Amateur Athletic Union in Hawaii, said:

"Swimming has been the backbone of sports here in Hawaii ever since the Amateur Athletic Union started, in fact, before the Amateur Athletic Union was ever introduced, or ever thought of here. It has backed up the Amateur Athletic Union in other lines of sport. Today we have the finest swimming in the world. I think with a little more boosting and a little more of the right men in the different clubs Hawaii will stand its own against any swimmers in the world. As far as this Olympiad is concerned we can hold a meet here that will be the best swimming meet ever held anywhere, because we can stage a swimming meet with practically 100 yards straight away or 110, and start entries up to fifteen or twenty. At the last swimming meet we had 12 starts in pretty nearly every race. Some of our prominent swimmers are on the

mainland now competing for different organizations, and from the last swimming meet it looks as if some of this young material is coming up and will take a place which will make our famous Duke sit up and take notice and make him make better time.

"I think this idea of an Olympiad here in 1921 is a very good one, and that there will be no trouble in getting it financed.

"Norman Ross, who is America's best all-round swimmer, will be leaving Chicago around the fifth of October for Hawaii to compete in a swimming meet here; and we hope the Australian party will be able to make that connection and compete here too. We have in our local clubs now Ludy Langer, who raced Ross for so many years and still holds some of the distance records. He will be competing in this meet. Duke, as we all know, will be back in the game again, and I think in 1921 you will still find Duke at his best. My opinion now is that Duke has not gone his limit. He is a swimmer that swims to beat his opponent and that is all. He never exerts himself only when he has to. If you will remember, in the last swimming meet he went in with a bad shoulder and put 100 yards over Kelii, who no doubt is a fast swimmer and a man coming to the top pretty rapidly, but toward the end Duke just put in his last lick and knocked out Kelii in a very close race.

"In our girls' department we have this year had the best representation from the girls' club ever before. With a little more care and a little more coaching on this line, I think we can produce a girl swimmer as well as a man swimmer as good as any in the world, but just now they haven't realized what it means to be a swimmer, and in fact Hawaii treats its girl swimmers much better than anywhere else in the world. They have clubs that

back them up and give them the best of everything. Young Blanche Fernandez, who won the 100 yards in the last swimming meet, is under fifteen years of age. She made 100 yards in 1:15 against the world record in 1 minute, and if properly taken care of I think in another year or so will be able to equal anything in the world.

"So far as this Olympiad is concerned, I think it would be a good idea to bring the swimmers around the Pacific out here to compete against ours and to bring America's best from the East to compete. It will give the other countries an idea of what Hawaii has. From the looks of things it is only a question of a year or so when we will be classed as the swimming center of the world. In my opinion, if it is properly taken care of, all the rest of the world will look to Hawaii for swimming. When Duke first came out, they did not believe us back East concerning the time he made, and so we had to pay his way across the continent to prove he was a swimmer. When we have had swimming meets here from time to time Hawaii has footed the bills for bringing swimmers clear from the East out here and back again. It is my idea to try and get the swimming game on a paying basis to take care of itself by holding swimming meets, the money made from these being given to the clubs backing the swimming game, so they can hold club swimming meets amongst themselves and produce better swimmers than we have today. It will also bring up the younger people to be swimmers and teach them to take care of themselves. Swimming is the best exercise in the world to build up a person.

"I think if the track team, baseball, football and basketball men get together

a little more closely and do not pull away from each other that we will build up in those branches. At the same time when they hold their meets, they should have the money made from those different sources go to the clubs backing up that line of sports. I hope this 1921 Olympiad will come through, and I am pretty sure Hawaii will hold its own in the swimming game."

Mr. Oliver P. Soares, speaking for the football players, said:

"Soccer was played in Honolulu before the inter-collegiate game was played. History records that way back in the early days the only ball used, was the head of a captured Dane, which the people kicked back and forth. Soccer has been the subject of considerable criticism ever since, but has survived it all. It seems the Tudors and others of rank took a keen pleasure in legislating against soccer. In fact, at the time of Queen Elizabeth we are told that the grand jury brought in a bill against certain lewd and disorderly people for playing the game on the streets of the city. Another king found it necessary to prohibit the playing of soccer because the glass windows of houses were broken. This is what soccer has had to buck up against, and a little matter of forty or fifty thousand dollars to bring about the Olympiad isn't going to interfere with the game of soccer at this Olympiad. The boys born and bred in Honolulu were able to trounce the last visiting team quite significantly, so we won't have any difficulty from the standpoint of lack of proficiency in the game, and will be able to scrape up a team for this Olympiad that will at least fairly compete against the best any other country can send here. The idea of including soccer football or association football as they call it on these islands is a good one, and should be followed out. It should be given as prominent a place

on the program as any other, not even excepting swimming, and I am prepared to state that Honolulu and its soccer players will justify their being given an opportunity to compete against other teams."

Mr. Alfred Castle, the next speaker, a noted tennis player, said:

"The Hawaiian Tennis Association has for several years had a tournament in February which has been called the Carnival Tennis Tournament, and is supposed to come at the time of the Carnival here. We have had in the tournament the best players which America has produced, so that the problem of getting outside players here is not new. Whether or not tennis would be a success in the Olympiad depends entirely upon the time of the year that it is held. For instance the two premier tennis events of the world are the World's Championship and the Davis Cup, the latter representing team matches between various countries.

"Now it would be impossible to have a very successful tennis tournament during the Olympiad if the Olympiad came at the time of the World's Championship, although not so much so to have a big tournament here at the time of the Davis Cup, because they are team matches between various countries, and are ordinarily played in August, if America is the holder, and the corresponding time, that is, just the opposite side of the year if Australia is the holder. If some other time could be selected, then we could get a good tennis tournament. This tournament would not be run by a committee of whoever would take charge of the Olympiad, but would have to be run by the club in Hawaii which is a member of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The club at the present time here is the Beretania. That club would bring its clubs in the Pacific to the tournament without expense to the

Olympiad. The entire tournament would be held under the National Association rules under the charge of that club.

"If held here at a time when we could get the big players, undoubtedly Hawaii would abandon the February tournament and put all its strength into the Olympiad tournament. For such a tournament it would not be advisable to ask say three or four men from America only, but would be better to ask a representative from America, one or two, one from Australia, certainly, and a representative from Japan. Japan has in America two or three very good players. A first-class tournament could be held, for which you could enclose courts and charge admission and carry it out as a splendid feature of the Olympiad. It would be a splendid advertising proposition and would be without expense to the Olympiad. In February when we brought our men down here it was a new thing to charge admission to any of the games. On the mainland you would pay \$2.00 to see the same fellows play, and here the people hesitated about paying twenty-five cents. That year we took those players all round the islands and never made any money, never expected to. Our idea was to take the players around the territory and let the people see some real tennis. Our club always keeps in touch with players all over the world."

Mr. Mike Jay, sporting editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, speaking for the baseball men, said:

"If we are going out for amateur teams, and I think that is what we want to do, we will have Japan, the Philippines, perhaps Australia, Panama, of course the United States and Canada. In Australia, Baker is making an effort to introduce the game now, and by 1921 they ought to have at least one or two teams down there. I am sure he would be willing to meet us half way

on any proposition of bringing one team at least from Australia.

"I do not know anything about Java regarding baseball. In Manila baseball has a good hold and we could be sure of one team from there. In Japan I suppose we could get any number from the universities. On the amateur basis of bringing baseball down, the last I heard there was a team in Pittsburg, the finest in the United States. I believe they represent some manufacturing plant, but they have a big reputation among amateur baseball players in the states. Bringing them here would certainly bring Hawaii to the notice of these people in America, I believe they are called White Elephants.

"We could depend on a team from Panama, as the game has taken a big hold there, and we could depend on baseball from Vancouver. As to what we could have here to put up against the visiting teams is a question. This year baseball has been developed to a better stage than in the last two or three years. We have had better games this year. I think we could pick an all-Hawaii team in 1921. We have a lot of young players now coming up that would be in first-class shape about that time, and Hawaii should have a fairly good team to represent it."

Mr. G. C. Potter, representing the Hawaii Polo Association, said:

"The officers and directors of the Polo Club have a meeting tonight to discuss the affairs of Hawaiian polo and could not be here. They asked me to represent the club. The Hawaiian Racing and Polo Association are heartily behind any movement of this kind. They will go in for it to the best of their ability. It has been the aim of the club to put everything in connection with the horses on the same high plane with the other athletic sports in the islands, swimming, boating, tennis and all the other games we enjoy here. The ex-

pense of getting teams here is not insurmountable. In fact, I was told the other day of an opportunity to bring down a team at its own expense to play with the boys here. This brings us to the question of what we have here.

"The Polo Club had a very auspicious start about four years ago, but received a body blow when the war came. It is on its feet again, as the last little meet will show. There are stable facilities for about 120 ponies, and a field second to none anywhere. That field could be enlarged, could have a practice field near the end, and could offer the polo players from any part of the world any facilities they would get anywhere else. I think by 1921 we can count on excellent teams from Maui, one from this island, or perhaps more, if the army comes in as they intend to, and one from Kauai. I heard only today that 1200 officers are applying for duty in Hawaii. One of those who has this matter in charge said it would be his pleasure to select officers who are keen on polo and thus bring up the game to the high standard it enjoys elsewhere. There is very little more to be said on the subject except that we would be glad to cooperate with anything done toward making this meeting successful. A good deal depends upon the time of the year the contest is held. Teams from the eastern states and Canada meet in California during the winter. A good many of them would only want half an excuse to come down and play if we offer any chance whatever."

Mr. G. D. Center, for many years a leading oarsman in the Myrtle Rowing Club, said:

"Hawaiian rowing will do all in its power to cooperate with the committee. In 1912 we brought down the Alameda crew, at that time champions of the Pacific Coast, and paid from the Hawaiian Rowing Association all expenses down and back. I am pretty sure they

would do all in their power to help the game along, and it would not only be a big boost to the rowing game here, but would bring rowers from Australia, who I think have never competed in the United States so far as I know, unless in single sculls. Conditions here for rowing are as good as we can get anywhere, in fact we could take Pearl Harbor and use it for shell racing as we did years ago. I am pretty sure the Hawaiian Rowing Association will do all in its power to cooperate with this committee, and try to bring other countries into the competition. Of course, it is pretty hard to get the rowing people here tonight because it is so close to Regatta Day, but Mr. Longley hoped to be here tonight as representative of Hawaii. He said at the last meeting we had that the association was willing to do all it could to help us out."

H. W. Page, physical director at Schofield Barracks, said:

"I come from a city where these things are done at the same time they are talked about, and we are proud of our accomplishments. We know how to do things, we think, in Seattle. When we want to put on an exposition, we meet some night somewhere and make the arrangements. The next morning we have it. We sell bonds on the street one month later to every man, woman and child; without half trying we dispose of \$500,000 worth of the bonds more than we set out to sell. I think this ought not to come out of the pockets of the rich men of this community. I think they are drained about enough on everything that comes along. Why not all have a crack at it on a chance of getting your money back. Sell bonds, the government should have taught you. Say it costs \$200,000 to put on the show and \$200,000 worth of bonds were sold and you took in \$150,000 at the gate. None of us are going to miss the few

dollars we did not get back. I think more people would take an interest in it.

"Along the line of athletics, one more body on this island which will grow in size and has not been mentioned, is the Army and Navy. We have real athletes in the army and navy and they come from everywhere, the best in the world. They are not only enlisted men,

but they are officers, and they do not limit their athletics to polo, although that seems to be the common opinion. They play baseball and football and certainly if there is going to be an Olympiad on this island in 1921, there will be thousands of men in the army and navy who will want to take part and will keep on doing it all the time."

OFFICERS AND OBJECTS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

Honorary Presidents

Woodrow Wilson..President, United States
Wm. N. Hughes..Prime Minister, Australia
W. F. Massey.....Prime Minister, N. Z.
Hsu Shih-chang.....President of China
Sir Robert Borden.....Premier of Canada

Honorary Vice-Presidents

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Delegate to Congress from Hawaii

The Governor-General of Java.
The Governor-General of the Philippines.
The Premiers of Australian States.
The Premier of British Columbia.
President—Hon. C. J. McCarthy, Governor
of Hawaii.
Secretary—Alexander Hume Ford, Honolulu.

The Pan-Pacific Union is a trusteeship of twenty-one members appointed by Pacific governments. Only nations may become members. It is a holding corporation to manage the affairs of and further the aims of the Union.

The chief aims of the Pan-Pacific Union are to bring about a better understanding among the peoples of the Pacific and their cooperation as a whole in all forward effort.

The Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union is issued monthly and is bound with the Mid-Pacific Magazine, which is the official organ of the Pan-Pacific Union. Subscription to the Mid-Pacific Magazine is \$2.50 in the United States and possessions, \$2.75 in Canada and Mexico, all other countries \$3.00. Government bureaus, commercial organizations, Hands-Around-the-Pacific Clubs, institutions, etc., may receive the bulletin, separate from the magazine, free.

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN ^{OF} THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

Issued as a part of the Mid-Pacific Magazine
The official organ of the Union

New Series, No. 5, March, 1920

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HONOLULU

Published by the Union
1920

Pan-Pacific News

DR. H. E. GREGORY of Yale University is issuing invitations to some forty of the leading scientists in Pacific lands to attend a Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress to be held in Honolulu during July, 1920. Six months will be given for the preparation of each paper. It is understood that the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum will assist in the publication of the papers. The Pan-Pacific Union will aid in their proper distribution.

The project of a Pan-Pacific Olympiad, or series of athletic games to be held in Honolulu in 1921, was unanimously endorsed by the American Amateur Athletic Union at its 31st Annual Convention in Boston, Nov. 17, 1919. The Convention suggested that a Pan-Pacific Amateur Association be formed that might call annual conferences of athletic leaders to meet in Honolulu, at the Ocean's Cross-roads, to forward plans for greater amateur athletic activities in Pacific lands.

It is probable that the Fourth World's Christian Citizenship Conference will be held in Honolulu. About one hundred speakers from every part of the world were brought together at the Pittsburg Conference in November by the National

Reform Association, which is now considering Honolulu as the next place of meeting.

The Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union has been invited by the Universities of Pittsburg, Yale, Harvard, and other leading American educational institutions to address them on the subject of the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The lectures will be illustrated by films of past Pan-Pacific pageants and kindred activities in Hawaii, accentuating the facilities this Pacific interracial experiment station offers for the establishment of a laboratory where sociological experiments may be tried out before the results are offered to the world for consideration.

There is gathering in Washington, D. C., a quorum of the directors of the Pan-Pacific Union. It is probable they will confer with the powers in the national capital as to the scope and activities of the Union and the support it will receive from the Administration. It is hoped that the governments of the Pacific will officially recognize and control the Pan-Pacific Union, and that the American government will take the lead in bringing this about.

PAN-PACIFIC IDEALS

at the
THIRD WORLD'S CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE IN PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

NOV. 11 to 16, 1919.

The Pan-Pacific Union was invited by the National Reform Association to place its plans and ideals before the Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference, held in Pittsburg in November, 1919. About one hundred leaders from every part of the world attended this conference as speakers and workers.

The Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union visited the Conference as a representative of the Union and was assigned, with Charles Evans Hughes, U. S. ex-presidential candidate, Friday evening, November 14th. Mr. Hughes spoke on "The Cure for Bolshevism", Mr. Alexander Hume Ford on "Pan-Pacific Ideals".

So great was the crowd wishing to attend this session that it was necessary for the two speakers to address an overflow meeting of more than five thousand persons who could not be crowded into the largest auditorum in Pittsburg.

The paper of the Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union is herewith published, with the exception of the remarks quoted from the paper of Mr. Charles Wong, published in last month's bulletin.

Hawaiï the Radiating Center of Pan-Pacific Civilization

An Address before the Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference at Pittsburgh, Friday Evening, November 14, 1919.

By ALEXANDER HUME FORD,
Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union.

THE Pan-Pacific Union invites the Fourth World's Christian Citizenship Conference to convene in Hawaii, at the crossroads of the vast Pacific ocean, adjacent to the shores of which lives more than half the population of the globe.

In the spring of 1920, in Honolulu, will be fittingly celebrated the Centenary of the arrival of the first American missionaries in Hawaii, who, with their immediate followers, began the civilization of the Pacific and the regeneration of its peoples.

In July 1920, the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress will convene with delegates sent from each and every Pacific land to

compare notes on scientific data and to prepare plans for coordination and cooperation in scientific work throughout the Pacific.

Later in the year a Pan-Pacific Educational Conference is to be held at which will gather the foremost educational leaders of the lands about our great ocean. These gatherings will convene in Honolulu where the oldest and the newest civilizations of the world face each other and dove-tail their work in harmony.

These are but the beginning of a series of Pan-Pacific conferences along scientific and educational lines that will be held in Honolulu where all races of the Pacific meet,

minge, live and work together without either religious or racial prejudices. Hawaii has become, through the continuous mixture of people from every part of the Pacific and even of Europe, a veritable world's interracial experiment station. Tried out in this wonderful human laboratory on a small scale are the great social and educational experiments, the successful results of which may be presented for consideration to the Pacific races as a whole for general adoption.

Will you visit us and see for yourselves how men of all races and creeds succeed in working out together some of these problems, that the country of their adoption may become a better land to live in because they have made it their home?

To this land of which they are proud they now invite you, their brothers, that you and they may compare notes and greatly spread the idea of interracial co-operation along practical, workable lines.

The Pan-Pacific Union is an interracial body brought into existence a decade ago by delegates from Pacific governments sent to meet each other at the cross-roads of the ocean. Its purpose is to bring all races and lands about the Pacific to a better knowledge of each other. Its officers are, as Honorary Presidents, the chief executive of the United States, and the heads of other Pacific governments who have accepted the office and have given assurance of cooperation. Among these are the president of China, the premiers of Canada, Australia and New Zealand and the presidents of some of the Latin American countries facing the Pacific. Japan, it is expected, will soon become a part of the Union, when the governments of the Pacific will be asked to take over officially the Pan-Pacific Union and administer its work.

The Pan-Pacific Union may be said to be a League of Pacific Nations in the making. Secretary Franklin K. Lane is one of the active vice-presidents as is John Barrett of the Pan-American Union, and the governors of the different Australian states, Java, and the Philippines. The Governor of Hawaii is the head of the Pan-Pacific Union at the Ocean's cross-roads. Hawaii has been selected by the delegates from different Pacific lands as the capital of the Pan-Pacific Union for the same reason that they invite you to gather your delegates there in session. It is convenient of access to all Pacific lands. In Hawaii great colonies from the different lands about the ocean have established themselves, each with its director on the local board of the Pan-Pacific Union, while all are working toward practical unity and cooperation.

As little seems to be known about Hawaii in parts of the United States, as is

actually known of Heaven, of which Hawaii is a bit put down on earth as a sample. Hawaii, according to Mark Twain, "is the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean." Hawaii is a territory, not a possession, of the United States. It is larger in area than is the state of Connecticut, more populous than Nevada, and other western states large enough to be empires. It has a population of a quarter of a million, mountains nearly 14,000 feet high, camps for 40,000 soldiers, a climate that is ideal, the temperature never rising above 85. The waters about Hawaii remain at a temperature of 76 degrees the year round and breed the world's champion swimmers; her colleges send to your universities their champion athletes. Hawaii, Stevenson has said, is the first turning to the left after you leave San Francisco.

It is to not only Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific, to which we invite you, it is to the one earthly Paradise where toleration reigns supreme. Come to our Paradise and learn for yourselves how it is easily possible for many men of many races and many creeds to live and work together in perfect unison and harmony. There is no race problem in Hawaii, and no religious problems. Aloha is the law of the land, and aloha means love. It is the word Hawaii has given to the world. Aloha, in Hawaii, is the daily greeting oftentimes repeated. It has gotten under the skin of the people, into their very hearts; so that the Catholics, Protestants, Mormons, Buddhists, Shintoists, Confucianists, agnostics, all work together in hearty unquestioning accord for the common good of all, that they may truthfully send the message around the Pacific to their brothers that men of varying creed and color can and do live together and work together as a unit in the creation of a veritable earthly paradise. Come and see how it is being worked out in joy and in anticipation.

At first in Hawaii your particular ideas as to how things should be done may receive a severe shock. You may encounter governors of the territory, ministers of the gospel, leaders in your own church perhaps who have assisted, and may assist again, who knows, in the dedication of a Buddhist temple or even of a Mormon church. I recall in Honolulu in a Christian church at the funeral of a Japanese director of the Pan-Pacific Union, than whom there was no man in the city more respected by all races alike, the Governor of Hawaii stood at one end of the bier with bowed head holding a wreath of flowers, while before him stood the Consul General of Japan delivering a message from his god-descended Emperor to the dead: Shintoists. Buddhists and Christians did honor to O. K. Ozawa in a

Christian church in Hawaii; and with a governor and a Christian pastor I have accepted an invitation to assist in the dedication of a Hongwangi temple, and with the Buddhists I have helped in the dedication of a Young Men's Christian Association building. So things are done in Aloha land. What wonder in Hawaii that the Buddhists come and ask for Christian teachers, and the Japanese language schools for Christian guidance.

There seems to be no room in Hawaii for hatred or venom. Even the imported tarantula loses its sting and becomes a plaything of little children. In Hawaii noxious plants soon lose their power to poison, for there is nothing in the soil and make-up of the islands from which poison may be extracted. Truly it is Aloha land, an earthly paradise, a demi-heaven set down on earth. In Hawaii even the dreaded Mormon has dropped all ideas of polygamy to become, of the Christian sects, the most successful in uplifting the Polynesian. Less than forty miles from Honolulu it teaches its thousand Hawaiians living about the second largest of Mormon temples, industry, toleration, temperance, and chastity. No Mormon in Hawaii may touch strong drink, tea or coffee, tobacco or any stimulant. Each of the Mormon clergy works for a living as do the laymen, while Mormon missionaries go forth and preach at their own expense, establishing among the Polynesians in the Pacific islands, many successful industrial missions. A bishop of the reformed church of Latter Day Saints came near being appointed a governor of Hawaii, where he was esteemed as an upright Christian gentleman.

With this record set down to the credit of the despised Mormons in Hawaii, what may you not justly expect of your own particular sect. Whatever it is, you will not be disappointed, for Catholics, Methodists, Episcopalians and others are all accomplishing what elsewhere might be set down as the impossible. Come and see. You will find now that the evangelical bodies are beginning to successfully combat Mormonism by doing better for the lowly workers than are the Mormons.

The Pan-Pacific Union is building on foundations laid by the early missionaries to Hawaii. Several of its directors are descendants of these pioneers of religion and civilization in the Pacific.

As far back as the early thirties in the last century, when Lahainaluna school was being established by the New England missionaries at the old Hawaiian capital, Lahaina, and the Catholic fathers were beginning their work of education, a Japanese named Nakama was wrecked on the shore of Hawaii. Taught Christianity, he carried

the message back to Japan and was present at the meeting of Admiral Perry with the Shoguns representatives in 1854, when Nakama acted as assistant interpreter. Hawaiian educated Japanese are today, and have been for years, carrying back Christianity to Japan, and in a steadily broadening stream. There is an opportunity for you in Hawaii; from it is radiating in every direction the influence of the education that is being given there. There should be a great Pan-Pacific educational university located and maintained in Hawaii, the strategic center of the Pacific. Think it over.

In early days of the Pacific, California sent her sons to Hawaii to be educated and Hawaii sent wheat to California. More than three quarters of a century ago in Honolulu Oahu College was founded by the Christian missionaries, the first institution of learning west of the Rockies. On the big island of Hawaii was founded the Hilo boarding school; on the island of Maui, Lahainaluna, while later in Honolulu was born St. Louis College, for Roman Catholic youth and Iolani College for the young of the Church of England. From these young active missionaries have gone to every part of the Pacific and will continue to go forth, voluntarily of their own accord; they carry a love of all races that makes them beloved by those among whom they sojourn.

Hawaii sent to America Samuel Chapman Armstrong to create Hampton Institute and so civilize the American negro. It sent the Gulicks to the Marshall Islands to translate the Bible and convert these islanders to Christianity; and three of the Gulicks are now workers in Pan-Pacific labor in Hawaii. Hawaii gave the Hiram Bingham, one of whom recently uplifted the veil of ancient civilization in Peru. It sent its own native sons to preach Christianity to the South Seas and Honolulu sent Sun Yat Sen to China to revolutionize the oldest civilization in the world and to create a modern republic. His adopted father was the Rev. Frank Damon, founder of the Mid-Pacific Institute in Honolulu, where today hundreds of boys and girls of Oriental and other Pacific races are educated to carry the message of Christian civilization back to their homes.

Between the Mid Pacific Institute and Oahu College is the University of Hawaii, where, side by side, more than a hundred Orientals, Latins, and Americans are being educated for future agricultural and educational work in Pacific lands.

These three institutions, working side by side, Oahu College (and Punahou preparatory academy with its kindergarten for all races), the University of Hawaii, and the Mid-Pacific Institute occupy more than a

hundred acres of contiguous grounds with neither prejudices nor fences between their confines that elide with each other about the great athletic fields that each possesses.

On this foundation that presages a great Pan-Pacific University supported by all of the lands about the ocean, are educated from kindergarten age to advanced manhood and womanhood those who are most likely to be the leaders of civilization in Pacific lands. Here in Honolulu should center the Christian missionary effort of America and the world. Here can most advantageously be educated the youth of the Pacific races; here, where those of all races learn to know each other from early childhood, can most easily and most firmly and lastingly be set and fixed the standards of civilization that are to prevail in Pacific lands. From this Hawaiian center and these graduates from the kindergarten to the college and the athletic fields, where all forget racial prejudices, are even now issuing the great potential mental forces for good that are to largely mould, in the Orient at least, the thought and action of the people among whom they locate, and whose language they have spoken perhaps from infancy, as well as the English tongue. Is it not worth your while, the while of delegates from the whole world to visit and make a survey of this coign of vantage in forward work in Pacific lands, and learn its needs for giving the best service to the surrounding lands peopled by nearly two-thirds of the earth's population.

The Pan-Pacific Union in its charter contemplates a great educational university in a center where those from every part of the ocean might come, taking back to their homes from each of the races gathered in Hawaii that which is best to teach for the advance of civilization and right living. The motto of the Hawaiian kingdom retained by the Republic and handed on to the territory is "In righteousness is the hope of the land," and that is the ideal the Pan-Pacific Union seeks to have implanted in the souls of those in every land about the great ocean. The opportunity of crystallizing these efforts that are gathering, and continuing and perpetuating them through the medium of a great Pan-Pacific University, is an opportunity that should be grasped and acted upon by the whole world.

The Pan-Pacific Union is bringing together in community interest the different races in Hawaii, and seeking to extend this drawing together to embrace the entire Pacific. Because of its central position and because the leading men and ministers of Pacific lands are continually passing through Honolulu, often meeting there and becoming acquainted, that city has been selected as the Conference Center. Plans have been drawn

for a Pan-Pacific Peace Palace to be erected, on ground offered, facing the civic center of the Hawaiian capital. This will be a great community building for the use of all races congregated in Hawaii; as well as to house the delegates to the Pan-Pacific Conferences. The stadium, or Greek theater, to adjoin the main building will seat an audience of five thousand persons. This building might be said, when completed, to house the laboratory of the Pan-Pacific inter-racial experiment station. Here may be discussed and their solution sought, the problems that face Pacific lands, before they are given over to try experimentally on a larger scale.

The local board of directors of the Pan-Pacific Union, in Honolulu, is a sample of the spirit of tolerance that guides Hawaii. It matters little to the Japanese directors that they sit at the council table with Dr. Syngman Rhee, president of the so-called provisional republic of Korea, or to the Americans, that the Filipino flag of independence was flown above them at a time that it was prescribed in Manila. At a Pan-Pacific banquet in Honolulu to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, a Filipino director of the Union, N. C. Dizon, made a plea for the complete independence of his country, and Mr. Lane smiled approval. Christian and non-Christian sit side by side on the board of the Pan-Pacific Union to work unanimously for Christian ideals.

Everywhere in Hawaii there is the spirit of religious toleration. The Roman Catholic bishop and his priests aid at many Protestant gatherings; their field is chiefly among the Portuguese, but when a new Roman Catholic church is to be built, Protestant aid is expected and given. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists have a union church, which serves also for the Baptists. The Hawaiian Board of Missions looks after the religious welfare of the Japanese and the Hawaiians who are not in the Mormon fold. The Methodists work with and for the Filipinos and the Koreans; while the Episcopal church helps the Chinese, yet all work together, and there is perfect accord.

Every year all races and religions in Hawaii take part in the observation of Pan-Pacific week. This grew out of the first observation of Pan-Pacific, or Balboa Day, September 17, 1915, a ceremony inaugurated by the late Queen Liliuokalani who on that occasion returned to her throne, after an absence of twenty-one years, to receive from the sons and daughters of each Pacific race the flags of their nations. The Pan-Pacific flag pageant became an annual event, preceding the annual gathering of all the races at the Hands-Around-the-Pacific banquet table, a gathering that has occurred regularly each year in Honolulu for a decade.

From Hawaii the observation of the day on which Balboa discovered, at Panama, the great Pacific, has spread around the ocean; in every Pacific land the schools are setting aside, on the 17th of September, an hour during which the children are told the story of Balboa and the Pan-Pacific idea of getting all races to work together for the advancement of civilization in all Pacific lands. To a more limited extent the Chambers of Commerce about the Pacific are now observing the day with get-together lunches or dances at which speakers of all Pacific races are invited to express themselves. In Hawaii, however, Balboa Day has become but a culmination point of an entire week of promulgation of the Pan-Pacific doctrine of interracial cooperation.

Sunday is always the opening day of the Pan-Pacific week in Hawaii. At Liliuokalani Gardens, presented by the late queen as an inter-racial park, clergy and others of all races and creeds gather to inaugurate the week of work. The Chinese Christian churches send their choirs, and the Hongwanji temple sends its choir, as does the Korean church, the Hawaiian, the Filipino, the Portuguese, the Siberians and the Americans. Each choir sings in its own language, then in English. On Monday the Chambers of Commerce, American, Japanese, Chinese, and the Hawaiian Civic Club, meet for business discussion at the Pan-Pacific building. In the evening the Y. M. C. A. leaders of all races in the Hawaiian islands meet at the Nuuanu, or Pan-Pacific Y. M. C. A. building for the annual conference banquet.

Tuesday the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association gathers the scientists of all Pacific races in Hawaii at the Pan-Pacific Club house. In the evening at the Outrigger Canoe Club grounds at Waikiki the A. A. U. holds its annual interracial banquet of athletes with Duke Kahanamoku the world's champion swimmer presiding. On Wednesday, (if that be Balboa Day), the Ad Club holds its Annual Pan-Pacific lunch, and in the afternoon and evening is given the Pan-Pacific Pageant, and is held the banquet of all Pacific races with the Governor of Hawaii presiding. On Balboa Day morning there is a talk in each of the public and private schools by the leading men of the city, on Balboa and the Pan-Pacific movement. On Thursday the teachers in all the schools of all races, public and private, meet in conference, and the Annual Pan-Pacific Educational banquet is held at the Pan-Pacific building, the Superintendent of Public Instruction presiding. Friday, the women's clubs meet in joint session and on Saturday Pan-Pacific week comes to a close with a reception to all races at the Governor's residence, Washington Place, the

palace of the last of the Hawaiian queens, the late Liliuokalani.

These gatherings in Hawaii have made men of many races know each other and trust each other. You can't really hate a man you know personally. Religious toleration in Hawaii has brought about a movement toward Christianity among the Japanese themselves, many of whom are now carrying back to Japan this heaven of democracy and good will to all. The greatest weapon against Buddhism in Hawaii has been toleration; it has leaped over barriers in such a friendly way as to put the young Buddhists off guard, so that instead of becoming defenders they have become inquirers and are now among the most ardent and welcome workers in the Pan-Pacific Y. M. C. A. Many of the leading Chinese are Christians, some are Confucianists, but they meet and mingle as brothers. The Confucian father seems to be without prejudice, equally as proud of his Christian sons as he is of those who remain Confucianists, he has no religious prejudice and encounters none. Side by side women who are Christians, Shintoists, Buddhists and Confucianists work in the Red Cross Army in Hawaii. No one in the ranks has the curiosity to inquire into the religious belief of her neighbor, content one and all to judge and be judged by the work accomplished; and so love and be loved by her neighbor.

The spirit of Christianity is abroad everywhere and among all people in Hawaii; the letter of the law, it is true counts for little. Christ would be understood and welcomed by everyone; Paul might stir up trouble for himself. When the New England missionaries sailed for Hawaii just a century ago—in the month of October 1819—they were accompanied by those Hawaiians, who taught them the word "Aloha". Remember, Hawaii sent and asked for Christianity, after first destroying her idols as useless.

"Aloha" is Hawaii, as God is love. Aloha is the Hawaiian word of affection. Hawaii has given the word to the sons and daughters of all races that have come to Hawaii. It should be the password to the Pan-Pacific Union. It typifies the people who have made Hawaii their home. Their aloha is boundless, nowhere in the world can such a welcome await you as in Hawaii—a welcome from all races of the great boundless ocean—for their aloha for you is as boundless as is their ocean. Come to be baptized in it. The Hawaiian aloha is more like the all-prevailing love of God than anything I have experienced on this earth. There is a great aloha in the hearts of the people who live in Hawaii for all humanity, therefore, what more fitting home for leaders in a Union of Pan-Pacific races; what more becoming

land to you than this land from which emanates an everlasting aloha to the world. If God be love, Hawaii is truly His home. By His sons of the many races He has gathered together in Hawaii, is being carried back and must be carried back to all the lands of the Pacific that leaven that is to leaven the civilization of the whole Pacific world. It is perhaps for you to put the salt of Christianity in this leaven; come and bring your spirit with you, and absorb our spirit of aloha; let the two work together.

In no other city of the world than Honolulu could the students from any Pacific land meet and mingle with people speaking their own tongue, and at the same time move on terms of perfect friendship and equality with those of other Pacific races, trained from earliest childhood in this cosmopolitan city to respect worth rather than complexion. It seems the place chosen of God where men shall come and light their torches, that they may carry them forth to enlighten those in darkness.

Bishop Henry Restarick of the Episcopal Church, with half a century of Hawaiian memories and experiences behind him, in his address that opened Pan-Pacific week of 1919, in Honolulu, put forth these ideas most clearly. He pointed out the fact that small countries have ever been those to send forth the light of civilization to the world. Greece gave the world art, oratory, and architecture; Rome gave law, justice, and order; Palestine, a third larger in area than Hawaii, gave the world Christianity, while Hawaii has for a century been sending forth to the lands about the Pacific bearers of the message of man's religion toward man.

Hawaii has always been the service station of the Pacific, ever ready to give more than she expects to receive. From Hawaii has always radiated civilization, to the Pacific lands that surround her at a distance. Tradition in New Zealand tells how a thousand years ago the Maoris came from far off Hawaiki to displace the aborigines; they certainly carried the language spoken by the Hawaiians. The same traditions of Hawaiki, the islands from whence spring the Polynesian race, prevail in far-off Samoa, Tonga and Tahiti, thousands of miles distant from each other, but all speaking a kindred tongue that the Hawaiian of today understands. They all believe that their ancestors sailed from far-off Hawaiki, the story is ever the same, Hawaii sending forth waves of higher civilization to Pacific lands.

When the invitation was received by the Pan-Pacific Union to send a speaker to the Third World's Christian Conference, a series of weekly discussion lunches was inaugurated in the Pan-Pacific building to which missionaries, clergymen, educators and business

men of all races were invited to come and bring evidence on the question of Hawaii's influence on Pacific lands and races. A gold mine of information was opened up, moreover a really Pan-Pacific Ministerial Association grew out of these meetings, which also developed a union of the educational leaders of all races and creeds. You have already had your influence in the development of Christian citizenship in Hawaii; come and see what you have started and how it is being developed and worked out by our Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Koreans, Latins, Slavs, Filipinos, and those of all Pacific races who are preparing their messages to send to those they left behind.

Let me quote from the Episcopal Bishop, Henry Bond Restarick, at one of these weekly luncheons, and remember that such men as the Gulicks, the Thurston and other world-known Hawaiian educators were present, as were men of all races in Hawaii:

"Hawaii has had an influence which is remarkable," said Bishop Restarick, "not only on lands touching the Pacific but also throughout the world.

"After the missionaries arrived in 1820 they soon saw that the Hawaiians needed to be taught not only to read and write, but to be skilful in useful occupations. At Lahainaluna, founded in 1831, and at Hilo boarding school, founded a few years later, students were taught useful occupations. Many became capable farmers, stone masons, tailors, carpenters. These schools were the first industrial schools in the world founded by missionaries as a part of their work.

"Samuel Armstrong's father was for years minister of public instruction and he was accustomed to take his boy when he visited the schools of the islands, so that Samuel saw personally what was being done at Lahainaluna and at Hilo Boarding School.

"In the Stone House young Armstrong knelt by the body of his dead father and registered a vow that he would dedicate his life to the service of God and man.

Leaving Williams College early in the Civil war he served in the army and later was given command of negro troops. In 1867 he commenced Hampton Institute in Virginia for the industrial education of negroes. He himself repeatedly said that it was the work of the missionaries in the schools in Hawaii which led him to think of Hampton, and which later resulted in its foundation.

"So it is that this magnificent institution with its splendid record and its product, Booker T. Washington the founder of Tuskegee, and Major Moton, its present head, and Archdeacon Russell the founder of St. Paul's Industrial School, Lawrenceville, are due to

the influence of Hawaii as are hundreds of other leaders and many institutions in the United States.

"As an acknowledgment of the origin of Hampton from work done in Hawaii at the entrance of the great assembly hall there is built into the wall a piece of lava rock. This is a token that the foundation of Hampton lay in Hawaii.

"The influence of the work has gone into missionary effort in every corner of the world, for industrial schools are a recognized part of Christian missions among every backward people.

"I can not now speak of the part which Hawaii played in carrying civilizing influences to other groups of Pacific islands, as for example the Gilberts where a Honolulu born man, son of one of the first missionaries translated the Bible into Gilbertese, nor of men of Hawaii who have become known all over the world for scientific and educational work. I must pass on to tell of things not generally known and appreciated of the influence of Hawaii on China.

"The Chinese knew of these islands at an early date, as they were among the crew of the first trading ships visiting the islands, though they did not come as laborers until 1852. But in 1886 they constituted about one-fourth of the population.

"The young Chinese born here or coming here early in life have always shown an intense desire to receive a good education. In 1900 there were 20 Honolulu-born Chinese in St. John's University, Shanghai, and in 1908 14 Honolulu Chinese left at one time for Boone University, Wuchang.

"These young men had at once a remarkable influence over the students in the universities. In 1904 the wife of the Rev. Dr. Potts, president of St. John's University, said at a public meeting in my hearing, that the Honolulu Chinese had revolutionized the spirit of the university. She herself was a Chinese woman and could speak from the standpoint of her race. I asked her to be kind enough to state what she meant by revolutionizing the spirit of the University.

"She said that the Honolulu Chinese had taught the University students in Shanghai the value and joy of athletic sports. She said that prior to the arrival of the Honolulu contingent the students thought sports beneath their dignity, but the Honolulu boys taught them football, baseball, and tennis and the interest was such that it led to the purchase of a fine athletic field.

"The influence in relation to sports went throughout China. Again the Honolulu boys had seen in the schools of Hawaii a spirit of patriotism which had aroused in them a like spirit for China.

"The young Chinese in the University had

a racial but no national spirit, but national spirit became strong in St. John's and had much to do with later political changes.

"It must be remembered also that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Revolutionary party, spent his youth in Honolulu and received the first part of his education at Iolani School. For four years as he traveled around China, most of the time in disguise, he had as a companion a Honolulu young man who, according to Chinese custom, was his sworn brother. Honolulu had more to do with the overthrow of the empire than people know. At one time at St. John's University, Honolulu boys occupied the following positions: president of the athletic associations, president of the literary society, editor of the college paper, corresponding secretary of the Y. M. C. A., captain of the band, a lieutenant, two pupil teachers, two choir members, two made addresses on Wednesday evenings, and at one time one was an interne in St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, also assisting in the religious work of the hospital as one of the archdeacon's right hand men. These and many others had a powerful influence for progressive ideas in Shanghai, and in other places where they later resided.

"I have asked several intelligent Chinese why the men and women of their race in Honolulu were so much more progressive than those who lived in San Francisco or New York, for instance. They have all agreed that it was because the Chinese young people here mixed freely with Americans and Hawaiians during their young life and were on intimate terms of friendship with them and so naturally imbibed the American spirit in a much larger degree than in those places where the Chinese lived apart and had little social contact with Americans.

"They said this was especially shown in the treatment of women. All I have spoken to agree that in Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and Hankow the influence of young educated Chinese married women was leading to a change in social life which was of the greatest importance.

"Many students have gone from Honolulu to universities in England and the United States. These have become mining engineers, doctors, clergymen. Known to me there are seven Honolulu Chinese who have studied and been ordained ministers of the Episcopal Church. These are at work in Honolulu, China, California and Tonga, among their countrymen. The Bishop of Hongkong told me that his Honolulu man is the most valuable clergyman he had.

"I know nine Honolulu young men who are medical doctors. When I was in Shanghai, in 1915, I visited St. Luke's Hospital and three young Chinese doctors came and

told me they were Honolulu boys, and I recognized them. Fifteen Honolulu Chinese graduating in the states are engineers, mining, shipbuilding and railroading. One of them was a mining engineer under the government for two provinces. Everywhere these young men are carrying American ideals and they are living partly at least in an American way.

"In Canton I met two Honolulu men, one of them a graduate of Columbia and four young women, two of them graduates of the University of California and one of Columbia who were all living as they lived here and were engaged in teaching and engineering. I know twenty Honolulu Chinese men and women teaching in China. One Honolulu woman at Hankow has charge of the welfare work among the wives and children of the men of the immense iron works there. Another is an educational secretary of an important organization. Both of them are married to educated Chinese men.

"In Shanghai, Archdeacon Thompson, who had lived fifty years in China told me that the Honolulu Chinese living in Shanghai were the best Christians they had as they were progressive and were setting an example to all others in home life.

"When we turn to the influence of Hawaiian-born Japanese, it is too early to see the same influence as the Chinese exert because the generation of Hawaiian-born Japanese of mature age is coming on. There are many of these in American universities studying professions. Some will return to Hawaii and more will go to Japan. At the present time the Japanese who return from the islands or who write from Hawaii to Japan do much in removing prejudice and imparting knowledge about the American people and their ways.

"For example it is natural that rural Japanese especially should have a prejudice against any religion but their own, but on coming to the plantations of Hawaii very often the one who has welcomed them, helped them get settled, visited them when sick, interpreted their wants to the luna or manager, has been a Christian minister. Bishop Tucker of Kyoto, and the Rev. Rowlands, long resident in Japan, both told me it is very remarkable that in some districts people who come to them for instructions say they have been in Hawaii or that their prejudice against foreign influence had been removed.

"When I was in Tokio, Bishop McKim had just returned from a journey and he told men he had just been to a leper settlement where some hundreds of unfortunate people lived. He stated that he had seen the most remarkable work ever known to him. Among these lepers was working a Japanese man, baptized in Trinity Mission,

Honolulu. This man had gone to the leper colony when the people were living in despair and had sunk to vicious practices. The work of the Honolulu man had positively redeemed the life of the village in every respect, and had made the people cheerful despite their distress.

"Japanese tell me that the most helpful thing here is this—they feel there exists here a kindly spirit. They say that probably the influence of Hawaii is most largely felt along commercial lines and also in the idea of the position of woman.

"I am satisfied that the whole secret of the influence of Hawaii is the kindly spirit which prevails towards all races on the part of the kamaaina which I am sorry to say is not always as marked among newcomers who have not imbibed the spirit of the Islands.

"In Hawaii we get along with each other. We are interested in each other, and the children that are educated come under the influence of that powerful solvent, the English language, and as they gain that they begin to think on the same lines, to be interested in the same things, to adopt the same customs, to be influenced by the same ideals as the young people with whom they associate. The English language is the most powerful factor in Americanizing our youth. They cannot think as Americans until they speak the language of Americans and when they do they will carry the influence of Hawaii wherever they go; to the unifying of hopes and aspirations of humanity; to the furtherance of brotherly feeling and so for the promotion of peace and good will among men."

There are more than 100,000 Japanese in Hawaii, all potential reformers of the Orient, there are more than 20,000 Chinese, as many Filipinos, half as many Koreans and 15,000 Latin Americans including Portuguese and Spanish, the sons of whom may well be expected to carry progressive work to Pacific Latin America. It is only a matter of time, perhaps, when Mexicans and Javanese will also be brought to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations where they must quickly learn something of our higher standard of living and Christian civilization, for both the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association and the Y. M. C. A. have corps of welfare workers in the villages of the plantations.

Remember that for many months recently, while wearing khaki, these thousands of men of all Pacific races have camped together and trained together with thousands of Americans, all preparing for the bringing about of a world democracy. Men of all races and color messed together in a single company; this happened in Hawaii without comment and without suggestion that it could be otherwise. There were officers of all races and privates of all races. Men

who were willing to die together for liberty were willing also to dine together for comradeship.

As has been pointed out, Christianity in Hawaii is more observant of the spirit than of the law. The great active force for good citizenship is the Y. M. C. A. Orthodoxy has never thrived in Hawaii. On Sunday in Hawaii every man is free to go to his own church, his club, his golf, baseball, tramping in the hills or surfing in the sea. In the week time he is expected to give his time or money as asked toward every deserving cause. When the Central Y. M. C. A. building was to be erected, the finest in the Pacific, \$100,000.00 was the sum asked of the public of Honolulu. Within four days \$125,000.00 was given, even clerks behind the counter, men of many races, gladly contributed \$25.00 each. It was the way they are trained in Hawaii. When a much larger sum was asked with which to purchase the old Royal Hawaiian Hotel as an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. the money was over-subscribed almost in a day by the business men of all races. There are but 10,000 American whites in Honolulu, and they do not bear all the burden if you may call these privileges such. Each race has its standing committee for soliciting the funds pro-rated for each drive. During the war Hawaii always over-subscribed her quota, sometimes several times over, and every race had its volunteer committees at work.

But to return to Christian citizenship work. You are probably aware, that on account of her strategic position and friendly interracial mixture, Honolulu has become the training station for Y. M. C. A. secretaries destined for international work. For nearly a decade the Pan-Pacific Union held weekly luncheons at which sometimes hundreds of leaders of the different races attended that they might become better acquainted. Many of these weekly lunches were held in the gymnasium hall of the Y. M. C. A. on account of its adequate size, and here speakers, including missionaries and business men from every part of the Pacific, were guests and instructors.

In time the need of a Pan-Pacific Y. M. C. A. building became apparent. When funds for this were to be raised it was Shinto and Buddhist money from Japan that started the fund. Baron Shibuzawa and his associates contributed some \$10,000. So you see Hawaii's bread cast upon the waters is beginning to come back to her. Japan's reason for contributing, however, was that she expected to get the result of some of the work of the Nuuanu or Pan-Pacific "Y" building in the work of those who returned from its experiences to Japan. Already the Japanese Consul, R. Moroi, an ardent worker in the Pan-Pacific "Y" and a student of the Bible then, although a Shintoist, has returned to Tokyo with words of praise for the work in

Hawaii. Within a year of the erection of this, one of the finest Y. M. C. A. buildings in the Pacific, it was found advisable to double its size and the necessary funds were at once forthcoming in Honolulu.

Perhaps the greatest compliment paid to the local work of the Pan-Pacific Union in Hawaii was that of L. R. Killam, organizer of Y. M. C. A. interracial work in the territory. He stated in more than one public address that but for the constant continued efforts of the Pan Pacific Union for a steady decade to bring together in friendly and co-operative gatherings men of all Pacific races in Hawaii, the Pan-Pacific work of the Y. M. C. A. could not have been organized or the new buildings erected for their united and combined use.

Mr. L. R. Killam was to have attended this conference as a delegate from the Pan-Pacific Union. In his unavoidable absence I will quote from some of the things he would have said had he been with us as expected:

"Hawaii, situated as it is, in the center of the Pacific, is in a strategic position to influence the Pacific leaders in many ways. Fortunately the industrial leaders of the islands have caught the vision of making the Young Men's Christian Association an agency not only to reach local men and boys, but also to extend its influence throughout the Pacific.

"The population of Hawaii, while small, is largely composed of people from the Orient and these, including bankers, students and laboring people, are continually returning to their homes. Even the most humble laborer in Hawaii when he returns to the Orient with the savings of many years and some knowledge of western life is looked upon as a leader in his native village. This is especially true in Japan and the Philippines. Increasingly, students born in Hawaii are looking to the Orient as a field for their future work. Not a week elapses but some of the great leaders of Japan, such as Baron Goto, former foreign minister, and Baron Ozaki, former minister of justice, pass through the islands. It is because of this continual coming and going of the people of the Orient that the Young Men's Christian Association in Hawaii has adopted a program looking toward influencing the Orient.

"The Y. M. C. A. work among the Oriental people was started very early. The Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Honolulu, which was assisted in its organization by Sir George Williams, the founder of the world movement, was organized in 1879. This was eight years before there was any similar work in either China or Japan. Some years later the Japanese in Honolulu organized an association for the people of their race. These, together with organizations for the Koreans and Filipinos, continued to exist some years side by side. In 1915 the Association leaders

reached the conclusion that separate organizations for the different races was tending to perpetuate racial lines and not to build up interracial brotherhood. The result was that in 1917 a large interracial Association was organized, composed of the four Oriental races living in Hawaii.

"This interracial Y. M. C. A. has a board of managers composed of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Americans working together in harmony. The secretarial staff is composed of men from Pacific countries who spend most of their working hours together. In this building men of different tongues use the reading and game rooms and eat their meals together. They study in the same classes, play on the same athletic courts and mingle together in their social life.

"This work, which originated as an outgrowth of the Pan-Pacific movement in Hawaii, we believe is sending out a good influence to all Pacific leaders.

"Following the organization of this interracial Association in Honolulu, it was decided to extend this type of work throughout the island territory. At the present time there is work on practically all the Islands which reaches the people of all nationalities. Special attention is given to the 10,000 Filipinos who come to the islands to remain for three years. Most of them will return at the end of that time, and we in Hawaii believe that a great deal of good can be accomplished through Christian and educational life carried on among them.

"The Japanese in the islands are largely Buddhists. There are at present 160 Japanese language schools with 444 teachers in the islands. The territorial Y. M. C. A. has a Citizenship Education Committee of which ex-Governor Frear is chairman. This committee carries on a strong program of Americanization and citizenship education. It uses pageants, music, charts, moving pictures, lectures, night classes and other means of carrying the American and Christian message to these people.

"We in the Pacific realize that the hope of the Orient rests with the students. This is especially true of China. The Young Men's Christian Association has laid out a program for the training in Christian principles of these future leaders. A strong beginning has been made in China through the securing of such men as David Yui (M. A., Harvard) to lead the national organization. While this organization is established in only 28 cities of China and has only 20,000 members, yet its 85 foreign secretaries and 231 native Chinese secretaries are exerting a great influence on China. This is because they have secured men trained in the ideals of world brotherhood, and they in turn are laying out statesmen-like programs of capturing the students of that great nation. Minister Reinchs recently said that the greatest revolution China had ever seen had

taken place during the past year. It was the revolt of the students led by those who had been inspired with the Christian principles of freedom against the old regime. For 2000 years China has been controlled by the 'hand of the dead.' They have worshipped their ancestors until it has become a great weight retarding their national progress. Christianity has been the force which has cut the chain. In a few years the young Chinese will lead China into a new place in the world.

"The hope of this active young nation, Japan, is in her students. It rests with them alone to see that a nation cannot exist and make progress unless controlled by ideals of world brotherhood. The Christian agency is doing a great deal to imbue these students with this ideal. Already great good has been accomplished and more will be accomplished during the next decade. The Y. M. C. A. is organized in 19 cities. Most of these Associations are at present led by native Japanese secretaries. During the war a great deal was done to teach the Japanese people the Christian idealism animating the allies. At the present time there is in Japan a very large group of people which is dominated by ideals of democracy and brotherhood. We believe this has been largely due to the work carried on by the Christian agency in the Pacific."

At the first annual Pan-Pacific banquet of the interracial Y. M. C. A. workers in Hawaii, it was urged by the speakers of all races that a conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries from all Pacific lands be called to meet at the Ocean's Cross Roads, and this plan is now working out. From this first annual dinner grew a series of weekly luncheon groups, the Japanese Club meeting on Thursday, with Christians, Shintoists and Buddhists meeting at the "Y" in friendly discourse, the consul-general for Japan presiding. The Koreans and Chinese had their day of meeting as did the Hawaiians and the Filipinos. On special occasions these units get together at Pan-Pacific luncheons, or to plan for united work on some definite project.

Much has been said about the preponderance of Japanese in Hawaii and the probability that their children will in the next generation hold the balance of voting power in the territory. Outsiders bother themselves about problems in Hawaii that in the minds of actual residents do not exist. The Japanese in Hawaii seem perfectly willing that their children grow up loyal American citizens. In Hawaii I have heard Japanese fathers instruct their children that if there is ever war between Japan and America that they are to be loyal to and bear arms in the American army. I have heard Japanese children ask their fathers what they would do, in case of such a war, and the fathers have said "we who were born in

Japan must remain loyal to our emperor, but you are Americans, this is your home, each of us must be loyal." Japanese children trained to admire "Bushedo" (Japanese tales of chivalry) understand and will be loyal. More than half the population of Hawaii is either Japanese or at least Oriental, and no one is disturbed.

The Americanization of the Japanese born in Hawaii is a responsibility that only Americans can assume. The Japanese have appealed to us and will give their children; we must educate them, and the only time to educate a child in the language, traditions and loyalty of his country is in the nursery, during the impressive age between two and seven, or ten. We cannot go into the nursery of the Japanese home in Hawaii, but if we will provide the American teachers and kindergartens, the Japanese will bring their children to that nursery. It is a task of patriotism that the two tens of thousands of whites in Hawaii cannot accomplish alone. Remember the thirty odd thousand Japanese school children in Hawaii can be turned into an army of civilization for Japan, if we so will it. Come and give us your advice and cooperation, Hawaii has already made a start; let us make Americans of the little children, they will then become missionaries in the home.

The Japanese boy in Hawaii attends the public schools in the morning and his own language school in the afternoon. In his home Japanese is spoken altogether, his father's business associates speak Japanese, while business and social correspondence with Japan demand a knowledge of the language. Only in early childhood can he, by constant contact with English teachers, learn to speak our language fluently. By knowing both languages he can best serve us. There seems to be no general prejudice among the Japanese in Hawaii against their children becoming Christians. We can, for the trouble of it, have the thousands of yellow children in Hawaii made Americans, true Americans and inspired with ideals of Christian civilization. A large proportion of the Japanese youth in Hawaii visit Japan in early manhood, many remain as uplift workers. There is an opportunity here worthy of your investigation, need I dwell upon its unlimited possibilities.

The most active revivalist in Hawaii today is a young Japanese, who, I am told, is making Christian converts by the thousands among his people on the plantations. He was educated in Hawaii.

The Koreans in Hawaii, I believe, have practically accepted Christianity. Many of them come to me for aid and influence to get back to Korea to educate their brothers there and to Christianize them.

One after another of our Filipino Pan-Pacific Union directors have returned to the Philippines as teachers and preachers, go-

ing into the far off country among the still half civilized tribes; thousands of Filipinos will return to their homes after three years in Hawaii. They have organized a Filipino National Association which holds its meetings in the Pan-Pacific building, and asks for guidance and educational help from the Union.

The religious fervor of the Hawaiian is well known; the largest church in Honolulu was built from coral cut from the reef and carried to Kawaiahae by volunteers in that early congregation. It is not generally known that Hawaii sent for her missionaries, idolatry being given up prior to their arrival. In 1808 Henry Obookiah, an Hawaiian, worked his way to New England, studied Christianity and after years of effort persuaded the American board to send missionaries to Hawaii. He died almost as the brig "Thaddeus" sailed from Boston on October 23, 1819, with the missionaries for Hawaii, where they arrived April 12, 1820, and were gladly welcomed. A few years later Hawaiian men were spreading the gospel and education throughout the South Seas. Hawaii has in the century that has passed ever remained the educational and ethical storehouse and distributing center of the Pacific.

What more fitting place in all the world for the holding of your next Christian Citizenship Conference than Honolulu, the center of ethical activities of the coming century in the Pacific, the new theatre of the world's commerce and civilization.

In April of 1920 in Honolulu will be observed the centenary of the landing of the missionaries in Hawaii and the beginning of the spread of Christianity to Pacific lands. In July the scientists of the Pacific will meet in Honolulu, then the educational leaders, and perhaps the athletes in the first Pan-Pacific Olympiad. Come and inspire and be inspired. We will welcome you with our great Aloha, provide you with a climate that is ever spring, the most delectable this side of the other paradise. You will be greeted by men and women of every race about the great ocean. A welcome such as you will receive but once again, when you come to your Father's Kingdom, where once more all races are as one.

We invite you to meet with us and work with us in Hawaii for the Pan-Pacific Union, for a Pan-World Union, and a regeneration of all Pacific peoples in all Pacific lands.

To those of you who are supremely orthodox, the shores of the ever-living lake of fire in Kilauea volcano on Hawaii Island may seem a more fitting and warning place for your conference in Hawaii. Here, nearly a century ago, the goddess of fire, Pele, was dethroned by Queen Kaahumanu, who defied the Hawaiian goddess and with her thousands of followers on the very brink of the

still seething pit of everlasting fire, accepted Christianity and went away to practice its precepts. A few years ago the first Congressional party to visit Hawaii dined on the edge of this lake of fire, their dinner was cooked by its heat, and they went away better men and have been friends of Hawaii ever since. We hope history will again repeat itself.

For almost every reason, Hawaii seems the most fitting place to locate the Geneva of the Pacific. When the Pan-Pacific Union applied for its charter the first paragraph outlining its objects read, "To call in conference delegates from and representatives of all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests of Pacific nations," and the last paragraph was and is like unto it for it reads "To bring all peoples and nations about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship."

Since these ideals were first promulgated and preached abroad, the heads of almost every Pacific government have pledged support and cooperation in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union, accepting as a pledge of support honorary presidencies of the Union, which it is desired and hoped will soon be taken over and officially administered by the governments of the Pacific, as the Pan-American Union is administered by the United States and Latin American republics.

Perhaps time has in store a growing together of the Pan-American Union and the Pan-Pacific Union with the League of Nations into a World Republic of Republics. Who can say in these days, during which the whole world is in flux what may pour from the crucible of time.

The first honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union from Washington and from Paris has forced mankind to think again upon these great ideals that issued out of Galilee. The completion of a League of Nations, the world made safe for democracy, the God-given right of self determination given to every race and people, could not but lead us into a World Republic of Republics. Ideals that have slumbered for 1900 years have been awakened as never before by the clarion call of an American. The spirit of Christianity has been hurled

broadcast to an eager waiting world that is hungering for the spirit. We may abuse, laugh at and ridicule this leader for the mistakes he may have made, and what human has never blundered, but this man has armed the world with ideals that it will never again give up or completely abandon.

More than half a century ago a Polynesian King of Hawaii took for the motto of his kingdom "In righteousness is the hope of the land." It is the world's hope, and our President, following this line of thought, has put before the world a magnificent ideal of brotherhood of man that no other has put so forcefully, so strongly, since Christianity was born. No other man has had such God-given position and opportunity to deliver this message to mankind of the twentieth century.

"It is a terrible thing to lead a peaceful people into war," were the words of the President in his famous address to the joint houses of Congress. I have heard senators and congressmen say that from that moment to the end of the war they were no longer Democrats or Republicans. "We were just Americans" they said. Today the great leader lies crucified upon a cross of calumny, but the good that he has done will live after his human mistakes are forgotten. Let us hope, if you meet with us in Hawaii, that this dreamer of a better world for all men to live in may be persuaded to meet you at our Ocean's Cross Roads to assist you in your desire to make such a dream a living reality, and may he then be in position to tell us what a glorious thing it is to lead the people of the world into the way of peace.

Come and abide with us a while at the Pacific gateway to civilization. Know us of many races better, for as we in this world know each other better, we shall trust each other better, so we shall come to work together for those things that are best for all of us. We shall forget in time, so busy shall we be for each other's welfare, to discuss such things as war or peace, planning only how we can serve one another and so best serve ourselves.

Will you meet with us in Hawaii? You may receive more than you give.

American Education in the Philippines

Remarks of C. F. Loomis at the First Pan-Pacific Gathering of School Teachers in Honolulu.

"I AM to say something about "The Filipino in school." As you know there are some 10,000 Filipinos in Hawaii, another addition to our inter-racial experiment station.

"The impression I had in the Philippines was that the people back of the school system had been dreamers. It had been started by some soldiers and some teachers and missionaries. Many of us are interested in the country schools here and see how this applies to the countries of the Pacific and to Hawaii. They did not try to make it a fancy idea. They taught how to make a living and speak a common language. They got down to the mass of the people. One of the most interesting things about the educational system of the Philippines is that all the way through we see the spirit of military people in their highly centralized system of control. We see the spirit of the teachers in their professional control of the school, not by layman, but by the teachers themselves. What the Americans did was to give a Christian educational system based entirely on the Filipinos' needs. The thing I noticed in the schools I visited was the attention given to health. Many of them had dispensaries, and parents came to be treated at the school dispensaries. Much about health and hygiene is taught. I thought of the verse 'I was sick and ye ministered unto me.' Then I found lots of emphasis in the schools given to food, shelter and clothing. I couldn't help thinking of the Master's words, 'I was hungry and ye gave me meat; I was a stranger and ye took me in; I was naked and ye clothed me.' Part of every day's

lessons was the teaching of children to make clothes for themselves and their parents, to provide decent shelter and proper food. I was impressed with the outstanding emphasis on every-day things. They gave great attention to farming. Every school tried to teach the children to make a living; they worked on the basis of children quitting school in the fourth or fifth grade and tried to fit them to earn a living after leaving school. First, they all learn to speak a common language.

"At our Mid-Pacific Institute in Honolulu, where every race of the Orient and Occident met, they have a song they sing in chapel, 'We have a story to tell to the nations.' I think this is true of Hawaii, of the Philippines, of China, Japan and New Zealand, true of all the countries of the Pacific. Each country has a story to tell, and the story the Philippines have to tell to the nations along educational lines is especially valuable. Their story, especially to China and Japan, is first the American and the Christian attitude toward women. Under the old regime the women were not allowed to go to school. The old Spanish custom was prevalent of looking down on women. It is still prevalent to a large extent in China and Japan, but in the Philippines, through the American school system, this prejudice has practically died and today 40% of the students are women. That is one of the messages to the Orient.

"In the Philippines I attended a social where all the men sat together and all the girls sat together. There was a very interesting program and during the last number all the young men walked out.

I thought it was very rude and said to myself, 'What's up?' Finally they marched back and all lined up. When the entertainment was over all the girls strutted past the men like peacocks to be observed. This was a hold-over from Spanish customs.

"Another thing the Philippines are teaching is the value of play. You know the great thing about our boys in France was their team work, the kind that is developed in games like football. A country that does not have play is full of wars. The great need of all countries of Asia is to have them get the play spirit and get over individualism. One qualification for school buildings is that they have good playgrounds. I attended a cock fight, which represents the old sport of the Philippines, and it was the most disgusting spectacle to call that sport. It was nothing but a gambling affair, with everybody all excited and two little roosters fighting in the arena. The children's playgrounds are taking the place of such sport. I had the privilege of attending the Far Eastern Olympic games in May. There were China and Japan and the Philippines competing joyfully instead of having ill feelings toward each other. In the long distance race the Japanese would be ahead, then up would go China and down Japan. The next two or three heats would go to the Filipinos and their flag would go up. Here were all these students, all speaking English, giving to the world a real lesson through play, while their respective countries were talking about political troubles.

"Another lesson the Philippines have to offer to the Orient is the value of work. In America we do not look down upon manual labor the way men do in the Orient. Old Spanish traditions and some in the Orient are such that the moment a person has a little education he must not get his hands soiled by labor. That was a drawback in the Philippines which American schools have done everything to remove by showing that work is honorable. Through their wonderful vocational schools in agriculture, trades, house-keeping and sewing, they have broken down that prejudice and are teaching the value of work.

"Another feature of the educational system of the Philippines is the true aim of education. If they have not enough money to expend, they do not build new high schools. They say the high schools can wait, we will build grammar schools. They try to get education down to the masses instead of having it for a few.

"Another interesting feature about the educational system is the fact that it has a common sense practical course of study. It goes on the theory that the average man has to work, that the average boy and girl are not going to college, and has the most interesting system of household arts and trades. In one district the schools all give work on sea life. In another district emphasis is laid on the teaching of weaving. The boys and girls are trained to be of everyday value in the communities in which they live.



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HONOLULU

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John Barrett's Co-operation

JOHNN BARRETT, Director-General of the Pan-American Union and an honorary Vice-President of the Pan-Pacific Union is resigning his director-generalship and will soon come in closer personal contact with Pacific lands. He will attend one or more of the Congresses to be held in Hawaii.

Mr. Barrett will not lose the adherence of the Latin-Americans when he steps out of the Pan-American palace in Washington in July, nor will his usefulness to them cease; rather, it will be enlarged. Mr. Barrett will represent commercial enterprises that will draw Latin-American and Oriental interests into closer relationship. He will take another step forward from the Pan-American into the Pan-Pacific world.

Mr. Barrett has for many years been a loyal friend and supporter of the Pan-Pacific Union. Prior to the war he banqueted the President of the Union, Walter F. Frear, and the Secretary, in Washington. Now he places at the disposal of the Pan-Pacific Union office room in the big palace in Washington, where his staff is giving every cooperation in the propaganda to secure for the Pan-Pacific Union the financial and official support of all Pacific countries.

There has never been rivalry between the Pan-American and Pan-Pacific Unions. Mr. Barrett, a director in both, has been where the two should and could dovetail, and has accomplished splendid results. In his magazine, the Pan-American Union Bulletin, Mr. Barrett has set forth the aims and objects of the Pan-Pacific Union, both in English and in Spanish, so that through the Pan-American Union, its sister organization has been made known to the Latin-Americans and their governments.

Mr. Barrett has prepared for the cur-

rent number of the Mid-Pacific Magazine (official organ of the Pan-Pacific Union) a brief comprehensive sketch of the countries of South America bordering on the Pacific. Hawaii hopes soon to meet and confer with him in Honolulu and to speed him on his way to other Pacific lands, to none of which he is a stranger. In fact, in times past he has acted as American minister to both Asiatic and Latin-American countries. It is not surprising that, when the Spanish daily in New York, "La Prensa," editorialized on the uses of the Pan-Pacific Union, it paid high tribute to Mr. Barrett as the representative of all Latin-America. The following is the editorial translated into English:

"THE PAN PACIFIC LEAGUE"

"The Washington office of *La Prensa* states that President Wilson has been offered the presidency of the Pan-Pacific Union, whose object is the closer friendly relations of all countries which have coasts on the Pacific Ocean.

"The Secretary of the Union in announcing the offer, said it constituted a league of the nations of the Pacific, which offered to President Wilson the opportunity to work actively among more than half the population of the world.

"It is doubtful if this league could have more than an academic or commercial interest especially for Spanish speaking nations, and the Spanish speaking nations are those which have Pacific coasts. Among them are Mexico, all the Central American countries, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chili. Bolivia, though without direct outlet to the Pacific, sends the greater part of its commerce to this ocean as the routes by way of Brazil and Argentina are less traveled.

"Some of the important Spanish speaking nations will not be in the league as they have no Pacific coast, such as Argentina, Uruguay and Cuba. The Spanish-American nations will be a very small minority as to population. The thirty-eight million inhabitants of these republics are almost insignificant beside the nine hundred and some millions of the other countries of the league.

"This explains why the Spanish American countries have no direct representative except through Mr. John Barrett, enthusiastic friend of all of them."

Pan-Pacific News

JANUARY saw a quorum of the directors of the Pan-Pacific Union in Washington, D. C. President Wilson, Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Governor C. J. McCarthy of Hawaii, Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, John Barrett, Alexander Hume Ford, and some of the trans-pacific directors were among those visiting in **Pan-Pacific Union** the American national capital. New Zealand and **Directors in** New South Wales sent **Washington** cables of congratulation announcing that their Governments had made appropriations to support the work of the Pan-Pacific Union in calling in Honolulu a conference of representatives of Pacific lands.

An invitation was sent to President Wilson at the White House to assume active leadership of the Pan-Pacific Union when he finally retires from political life. He was asked to make his home in Hawaii, at the Cross-Roads of the Pacific Ocean.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, honorary Vice-President of the Pan-Pacific Union welcomed the arriving directors in **Congress to** Washington, taking **See Activities of** an active lead in **Pan-Pacific Union.** putting the aims and objects of the Union before the government of the United States and before the representatives in Washington of the governments of Pacific lands. Mr. Lane offered the use of the auditorium in the building of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of showing the members of Congress motion films and pictures descriptive of Pan-Pacific work.

It was with Secretary Lane's coopera-

tion that a luncheon at the Cosmos Club was arranged, to **Pan-Pacific Union Lunches** which were invited the Ambassadors, Ministers and trade representatives of Pacific lands. Mr. Lane promised to be present and help explain to them the objects and purposes of the Pan-Pacific Union. Governor McCarthy of Hawaii, active President of the Union, and the Hon. John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, gave their assistance in making a success of this, as did Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale, in charge of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress.

The purpose of the Pan-Pacific lunch in Washington was to suggest to the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners of Pacific lands that they urge their respective governments to send official representatives to a conference to be held, preferably at the Ocean's Cross Roads, where practical and active steps might be taken either for the nations of the Pacific to officially take over and administer the affairs of the Pan-Pacific Union, or to appoint permanent acting directors and give it that financial support needed to make it of greatest service to all countries about the great ocean.

Mr. O. K. Davis, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, suggests to the Pan-Pacific Union that it call annually at Honolulu in April a Pan-Pacific Trade Con-

ference, at which the commercial men of Pacific lands might gather a few weeks before the great council Mr. Davis officially calls in May. His idea is this: Commercial men from California and the coast might be glad of an opportunity to journey to the Pacific Cross Roads and meet here in conference men from other Pacific lands, escorting to the annual meeting of the Foreign Trade Council those delegated to attend that gathering. In this way Pacific interests would have time and opportunity to consolidate and cooperate in plans for placing their desires before the business representatives of America and other parts of the world.

Secretary Lane and the President's Secretary, Mr. Joseph Tumulty, who may visit Hawaii this summer, suggest that Honolulu charter a passenger steamer and run excursions from San Francisco both after the great international business conference of the Foreign Trade Council in San Francisco in May, and after the Democratic Convention in that city a month later. Hawaii might take this opportunity to invite business men and others from the Orient and the Antipodes to meet these leading men of America in Hawaii this summer.

Letters are still being received from educators in Pacific lands regarding the observation by the
Interest in schools of September 17
Balboa Day, as Balboa or Pan-Pacific
Sept. 17. Day. Mr. James Jeffery
 of Dunedin, New Zealand, sends press clippings from one of which we quote as follows:

"At the last meeting of the Otago Educational Board, a communication was received from the Pan-Pacific Union asking that September 17th, the date on which Balboa first saw the Pacific, should be taken by the schools as opportunity to 'lay stress upon

the problems and possibilities of the Pacific and the nations and peoples about it'. A member innocently asked, 'Who was Balboa?'"

The article further states that queries in the schools showed a good general knowledge of Balboa.

One of the clippings concerning the Pan-Pacific Congress is in the form of an Associated Press dispatch sent out from Auckland to the press in general. It states that:

"The first Pan-Pacific Congress will be held in Honolulu next year. It will be attended by representatives of every Pacific Pan-Pacific Congress. country, including Canada, the United States, various South American countries, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Java, the Philippine Islands, and the Straits Settlements.

"Mr. A. Moritzson, of Dunedin, who recently spent a five months' holiday in Honolulu, where he was placed on several of the organizing committees, explained in an interview today that the object of the congress was to bring the various peoples into close touch by discussions on governmental, cultural, scientific and engineering subjects.

New Zealand Starts the Appropriations. Honolulu had been fixed as the meeting place because it was the center of the Pacific. The Hawaiian government had voted £2000 towards the preliminary cost of the congress on condition that five other countries did the same. New Zealand, he had noticed, proposed to vote £1000 only. He mentioned that an effort was now being made to obtain a grant of £20,000 from Washington. Among the proposals recently made by the committees in Honolulu was the establishment of a daily news service between the Pacific nations and the adoption of uniform decimal system to facilitate exchange. It was also the intention to establish in Honolulu a commercial museum for the Pacific, and this question was being brought under the notice of the New Zealand government and chambers of commerce by Mr. Moritzson. In the scientific section the idea was the coordination of research in respect to volcanoes and an exchange of information. In this connection it was hoped that experts would be sent to the congress from all the Pacific countries in which volcanoes are situated. The New Zealand government had been requested to send a specialist on fodder grasses."

President Wilson and the Pan-Pacific Union

(The following article appeared in whole or in part in the newspapers throughout the United States on January 16th. It was sent out from Washington by the Associated Press and cabled to South America for the Spanish-American newspapers, while extracts were cabled to Europe and to the press of the world.)

THE Pan Pacific Union, with headquarters in Honolulu at the oceans cross roads, has invited its Honorary President, Woodrow Wilson, to assume the active presidency after March 4, 1921, should he leave the White House. The invitation was brought in person from Hawaii by the secretary of the Union, Alexander Hume Ford, who, for the races of the Pacific urges President Wilson to consider residence and leadership in a land where there is no race prejudice and where for twelve years the representatives of the nations about the big ocean have been meeting to plan out cooperative work that will bring about a league of nations comprising all of those about the great Pacific ocean.

The invitation was taken to the White House today, and it is hoped that when the President is well enough to consider the matter, he will reply favorably. Some two years ago when Secretary Lane was visiting Hawaii, the various Pacific races banqueted the Secretary of the Interior and thousands of them marched in line behind the different flags of the Pacific which were presented to Mr. Lane with the request that he convey them to President Wilson and ask that he act as first Honorary President of the Pan Pacific Union. The flags and request were presented at the White House by Secretary Lane, Mr. Wilson accepting. Now the races of the Pacific hope to get Mr. Wilson in their midst as an active worker in bringing them together to act as one great Union of Pacific nations.

Since Mr. Wilson was elected first honorary president of the Pan Pacific Union, delegates have been sent to

China, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to ask the cooperation of the heads of these governments, with the result that President Hsu Shih-chang of China, Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, W. N. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, and W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, have promised their hearty cooperation and have accepted honorary presidencies. Recently the Japanese of Hawaii held a mass meeting and issued a request to their government that it officially enter the Pan Pacific Union and give its cooperation. The governors of the different states in Pacific lands are acting Vice Presidents of the Union, and for the Latin-American countries bordering on the Pacific the Hon. John Barrett is a director and Vice President. Several of the Pacific lands contribute toward the financial support of the Union, Hawaii having recently voted \$10,000 toward a series of Pan Pacific conferences to be held in Honolulu, as this is the convenient cross roads place of meeting, equally distant from each Pacific land.

The first of the meetings will be held in August when Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale will assemble the leading scientists of the Pacific, the directors of the Pan Pacific Union having contributed \$10,000 from their pockets for this purpose. A request has come from some of the Premiers that a meeting be called of the heads of all Pacific governments, either by Secretary Lane, who is an Honorary Vice President, or by the acting president, Gov. C. J. McCarthy of Hawaii, the object of the meeting being to formally turn over the Pan Pacific

Union to the different governments of the Pacific, and have its affairs hereafter administered as a permanent Pan-Pacific League of Nations bordering on the ocean where lives more than half of the population of the globe.

Speaking of the aims and ambitions of the Pan Pacific Union and its invitation to President Wilson to assume active leadership, Secretary Alexander Hume Ford said: "I came to ask Secretary Franklin K. Lane if he would come to us as our active salaried worker, and to see if the President would, after his retirement from the White House, whenever that may be, make his home in Hawaii as our intellectual leader, for the reason that the masses who live about the Pacific and constitute nearly two-thirds of the world's population, have taken to heart his wonderful messages; they have heard little of the reservations, but they look on him as Messiah who will lead them along the path of man's duty to man; he of all men in the world can bring about understanding and co-operation among the peoples and races of the Pacific. In Hawaii we have no race problem, all men of all races work together, they grow up in school together, and every year thousands of Japanese return to Japan with democratic ideas. The young men educated in Hawaii, led by Sun Yat Sen, born in Honolulu, brought about the Chinese republic. General Armstrong, born in Hawaii, created and developed Hampton Institute. Hawaiians christianized the races of the South Seas, and from this little center, as from Palestine of old, is radiating the new leaven of man's duty to man, Christians, Buddhists and Shintos share in this; it brings all creeds and races together. Mr. Wilson has become the world exponent of this seemingly ideal, but truly practical religion, and in Hawaii where it has worked out for a generation he would be among men of all Pacific races, living in a climate

where it is ever springtime and where all men would be in sympathy with his ideals of world brotherhood. If he is not to head the European or Atlantic League of Nations we hope to have him carry forward the Pan Pacific league until it becomes, as we believe it must, a world league of nations. Woodrow Wilson is the one man in the world who can do this, and in Hawaii at the ocean's cross roads the work would be free from politics, so that everyone could give it the support, that, in the bottom of his heart, every man would give any practical plan for say—a world republic of republics.

"We still hope to have Mr. Lane with us, no man has ever been to the Pacific and Hawaii and so endeared himself to all men as has Mr. Lane. We once half seriously suggested that we let Europe have what credit she wanted, holding Prince Edward's island as a part of the United States, in pay. Then we could nominate Mr. Lane for president, as he was born on Prince Edward's island. I can say without fear of contradiction that had Mr. Lane an income we would have him as our great worker in the Pan Pacific Union; and yet we may. It is but a matter of a few years, and, I know he will be with us."

Governor Chas. J. McCarthy of Hawaii and the Hawaiian delegate to Congress, Prince Kuhio Kalaniani'ole are on their way to Washington from San Francisco, while Dr. Herbert E. Gregory is expected in the national capital from Yale. These with the directors of the Pan Pacific Union already gathered in Washington will make a quorum of the Union, and it is expected that active steps toward securing official sanction of important international plans of the Union will be begun under Doctor Gregory's leadership and with the cooperation of the directors who have authorized the calling of the first Pan Pacific Scientific Congress in Honolulu next August.

Pan-Pacific Propaganda In the United States

(The following extracts are taken from communications received from the Secretary of the Pan Pacific Union who is travelling in the United States, attending Conventions and Conferences to which he has been invited as the representative of the Union.)

I HAVE attended several congresses and conventions in America's largest cities, I have taken part in and spoken at these, I am invited everywhere to tell audiences in great cities something about the Pan Pacific Union and its work. So far I have found no convention body better organized and equipped for calling and handling great conventions than is the Pan Pacific Union in Honolulu.

At Pittsburgh I attended the Third World's Christian conference, the fourth will probably convene in Hawaii. In Pittsburgh there were speakers from almost every country of the world, yet this great week that cost Pittsburgh \$100,000 cannot compare in any way with our Pan Pacific week in Honolulu. I say this in all sincerity. I can call together at twenty-four hours' notice in Honolulu better informed inter-racial speakers than those who came, some of them 12,000 miles, to speak at the Pittsburgh conference. Each knew something of his own race and people, it is true, but they seemed to know little of the other races and peoples. They did not get together as we do, they looked at each other as curiosities, and the man from Hawaii was one of the greatest of these, George Stead of London was another. Our Sydney Gulick was the one man with a program that he carried through, but then he was born in Hawaii and meeting men of all races in committee was no novelty to him, he knew just how to act; others recognized this and looked to him.

I am asked to address thousands of students at Yale, Harvard, Pittsburgh and other universities, on the subject of

our Pan Pacific work in Hawaii, invitations are coming from everywhere, the people want to know about this movement. To many in Hawaii the Pan Pacific Union seemed nebulous, it did to me while I was in the center of it, but as I look at it now from afar off I realize more than ever that Honolulu has a great world opportunity in her group.

Dr. H. E. Gregory of Yale is already lining up the biggest scientists of the Pacific for the Honolulu conference in August. Dr. Richard E. Hovey, my old friend of Russian days, now at the head of the Museum of Natural History in New York, tells me he is coming to that conference and will bring some wonderful slides and films. He sees splendid possibilities for a series of Pan Pacific scientific congresses held in Honolulu where men of his class may meet conveniently and compare notes.

At the annual convention of the American Amateur Union in Boston, the plan of a series of Pan Pacific games in Hawaii in 1921 received unanimous endorsement and it was urged that Hawaii get the athletes of Pacific lands to meet annually in Honolulu for conference and to plan programs for sports in lands around the Pacific.

With little more effort Hawaii can be fixed as the recognized conference center of the Pacific. Here in New York City I could be speaking nightly, but I have had no rest since leaving Honolulu and am making dates to be filled after I visit Washington.

In Pittsburgh I was put on the program with Charles Evans Hughes. There was an overflow meeting so we

addressed 10,000 delegates and Pittsburghers. I showed the films of our Pan Pacific pageants and actually got those Pittsburghers cheering for Woodrow Wilson, president of the Pan Pacific Union, and the convention went unanimously in favor of a League of Nations. When the real World League of Nations is born, I believe it will come out of Hawaii. I believe now is the time that the Pan Pacific Union may lay the cornerstone for the league that is to be, and many agree with me. Don't underestimate in Hawaii your power for world good. Doctor Gregory believes that the eyes of the world will be fixed on us during the Pan Pacific Scientific Congress and that this will be but the leader for many, many others along educational and commercial lines, that our cross roads city will become the recognized intellectual meeting place of the master men and minds of the Pacific, and it will.

The people of America believe in a League of Nations, they care not whether it comes from Washington or from Hawaii. Washington is discredited at present, but the people are looking and longing for a real world league of nations, and wherever I have spoken in public of Hawaii's move in this direction it has been approved with standing cheers. The idea of the nations around the Pacific, where all is peace, first organizing, then asking the Pan American Union to unite with them, they see might easily result in a desire on the part of Europe to come in and make it unanimous. Surely the nations at peace should be the ones now to lead those at war into a world League of Nations to make the world forever safe for democracy. There is the god of opportunity knocking at the door of Hawaii, and the world needs a meeting place where race and religious prejudices do not exist, it is Hawaii's God-given opportunity to serve. I trust she will respond.

The Pan Pacific Union in Hawaii is better organized than our citizens realize. For a decade its little groups have been working out problems, today those groups are working together. They have learned, without knowing they were learning, to hold and conduct great inter-racial conferences. Only in Hawaii could men of any Pacific race be called to, and successfully, take in a moment the chairmanship of a vast inter-racial meeting, or to break forth in oratory in English.

We in Hawaii have in the last decade prepared the paraphernalia for inter-racial and international congresses, we have builded the foundation for mutual inter-racial understanding and cooperation. I never knew how well the races had builded in Hawaii until I saw here how others grope in misunderstanding where we walk straight ahead in the light of comradeship. Hawaii holds for the world possibilities as an inter-racial experiment station that stagger belief. In our Hawaii at the cross roads of the ocean around which live two-thirds of the world population will be solved in friendly interracial conferences the problems that now confront the peoples of the Pacific, and of the world; for the Pacific has now become the theater of the commerce of the world, as it will become the repository of its final civilization. Ours is the opportunity for world service.

Hawaii was given the place of honor at the big Pittsburgh conference, and the Honorable President of the Pan Pacific Union, Woodrow Wilson, was cheered as head of that organization.

The biggest evening session of the Third World's Christian Conference in Pittsburgh was divided between Charles Evans Hughes, ex-presidential candidate, and the Hawaiian delegate, each allowed to talk for an hour.

I was fully prepared to talk for one hour on Hawaii and the Pan Pacific

movement, but when I reached the Mosque and was asked to be the first speaker at the Soldiers' Memorial where I was expected to hold the crowd until Hughes came, I began to wonder where I was at. Knowing that Hughes was on the program to follow me at the Mosque, I had arranged for the films of Hawaii and the Pan Pacific pageants to be thrown on the screen while I was talking, and I was not afraid of any man under those circumstances, but in a moment all was reversed, I was to be first speaker before one audience and the last before the other, and at the first I would have no pictures to help out. However, it didn't matter, for if I could not enthuse a brand new audience in the Pan Pacific work on its own merits, I had labored a decade for nought. I felt that here was a fair test. Hughes had prepared his masterpiece, "The Cure for Bolshevism," and it was a masterpiece, clear, judicial and logical, one of the greatest orations to which I have ever listened. I was to speak impromptu, to that audience waiting for Hughes, then after Hughes to another audience, its eyes on motion pictures to which my back was turned. I held my audiences had them cheering for Hawaii as the educational, civilizing center of the Pacific, and finally for the First Honorary President of the Pan Pacific Union and his message of unity to the world.

Believe me, to get a cold Republican Pittsburgh audience to cheer for President Wilson was some feat, I had first to lead my audience from Wilson the President of the United States to Wilson the Honorary President of the Pan Pacific Union. I won't tell you just what I said, for you will not all agree with me, but it is sinking home to the people of America that constant increasing abuse of the head of the nation has had much to do with the masses losing all respect for authority. Honest criti-

cism has been harsh enough, the surplus is what has made the trouble, and the big convention went unanimously in favor of a League of Nations, a world safe for democracy and the right of self determination on the part of every land and race, so those big audiences had to concede that there is, or was, at least some good in the man of mistakes who lay crucified on the cross of contumely at the White House, and that he had at one time sensed the very spirit and essence of Christianity to grasp and hurl it to a waiting hungry world, a world that will never again give up the ideals that the Woodrow Wilson of two years ago (about the time he was elected Honorary President of the Pan Pacific Union) gave to mankind for its heritage and hope for all time to come. Yes, I got those Pittsburgh audiences with us for a great Pan Pacific Congress in Hawaii with Woodrow Wilson invited to preside, and as he told Congress the day we assumed our great task, how terrible a thing it is to lead a peaceful people into war, so may he tell us soon how glorious a thing it is to lead all races and nations about the Pacific into the ways and walks of peace.

The work of Sydney Gulick at the Pittsburgh conference stood out as the one bit of real effectual effort. He conducted the Immigration Conferences in a masterly manner. George Stead, a brother of Henry, was one of the delegates. It was a pleasure to renew acquaintances with a member of a family that I have worked with in so many lands of the world. There were men of all colors and races from every part of the globe, many of them good speakers.

The keynote of the Third World's Christian Conference seemed to be Anti-Mormonism. I learned from the speakers, who had never visited Hawaii, that the Mormons there are great polygamists, and are seeking political control

of the islands. A well known sensational novelist from London, brought over as a representative of the British Anti-Mormon Society gave the Mormon polygamists of Hawaii magnificent coconut plantations. I thought of my friends the Rices on Kauai and the Waterhouses on Oahu, the only coconut plantation owners I know, and raised my voice in protest against the charge of polygamy. I even insisted that even if the Mormons preach polygamy in law-abiding Hawaii they do not practice it. Then came the fire of questions and I knew nothing about the Mormons in Hawaii except that they had lifted many Hawaiians from shiftlessness to industry, given them homes, forbade them the use of liquor, tobacco, coffee or any stimulant, and when I stated that I had even voted for the son of a Mormon bishop for supervisor, which I did, and that we once came near having a bishop of the reformed Mormon church for governor, Waller, there was a mild discussion as to whether the Mormons had fooled me, or Hawaii was a real paradise in which all men worked together for the welfare of the community regardless of religion, creed or color. After I got through with my speech Friday night this latter idea prevailed, and everyone was in favor of holding the next conference in Hawaii where I assured the delegates they would learn as much as they could teach on the subject of a real brotherhood and religion of man's duty to man.

Franklin K. Lane would head the movement tomorrow had he a private income, this from his own lips, but Mr. Lane has spent more than his income in the service of his country, and that during years when he could have had a salary of \$75,000. He figures now that by putting in five years of labor he can accumulate a moderate fortune that will enable him to go into humanitarian work,

and the Pan Pacific Union is his first choice.

When a man such as Secretary Lane welcomes you, enthuses over your work, and offers every cooperation, it gives you a great feeling of confidence. Then when you get to the White House and find that the President's Secretary knows all about the Pan Pacific Union and reads the Mid-Pacific every month and is enthusiastic over the recent Armistice Day Special, you realize that Hawaii isn't so far away from Washington after all. Mr. Tumulty will put the invitation to Mr. Wilson to come to Hawaii and reside there as chief Pan-Pacific worker, so soon as the president can receive any communications of this sort, and as I merely told the truth about Hawaii and our races there, I don't see how he can resist the allurements of our islands and the ideal conditions there for the growth of his ideals for a brotherhood of man. Everywhere, even at the Scientific Cosmos club where we expect to entertain the Ambassadors from Pacific lands, Mr. Lane speaking, I find men know of the Pan Pacific Union and its work. Congressman Temple was one of the first to welcome me in the club and talk over his experiences at the big inter-racial dinner he attended in Hawaii. Then Stephen Mather whom we also entertained at the cross roads came up to ask me how the Union was getting on and offer cooperation. William E. Smythe who with George Girling and myself worked up the first irrigation congress thirty years ago, was another to come up and recall himself. He is now a right-hand man to Mr. Lane and one of our big workers in Washington. He believes in the ideals of the Pan Pacific Union in fact even the very men who are fighting the League of Nations promise cooperation and support to the Pan Pacific Union.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress

At this time when Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale University is preparing to call the First Pan Pacific Conference to convene in Honolulu during August 1920, it may not be amiss to refresh the memory on the growth of Scientific Congresses. It will be seen that South America first conceived the idea, which grew until it took in both Americas, and is now to include all of the continents about the greatest of oceans.

THE first impulse to the holding of these scientific congresses was given by the Argentine Scientific Society of Buenos Aires. In 1896 this society, in order to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, decided to convene a Latin-American scientific congress.

This congress assembled in Buenos Aires on the 10th of April, 1898, and adjourned on the 20th day of the same month. Most of the Latin-American countries were represented. One hundred and twenty-one papers were submitted, covering every branch of science. At the closing session, held on the 21st day of April, 1898, it was decided to hold the next congress in Montevideo in 1901 for which purpose a committee on organization was appointed, composed of 13 prominent Uruguayans.

The Montevideo congress assembled on the 20th day of March, 1901, and adjourned on the 31st day of the same month. The representation at this congress, both official and corporate, was larger than at its predecessor in Buenos Aires. There were 48 official or government delegates, 79 representatives of scientific corporate bodies, and 749 affiliated members. The number of papers submitted was also larger, the total reaching 163. At the closing session of the Montevideo congress, it was decided to hold the Third Latin-American Scientific Congress in Rio de Janeiro during the winter of 1905.

This congress assembled on the 6th of August, 1905, and adjourned on the 16th day of the same month. At the Rio congress there were 780 members. Although the number of papers was

somewhat smaller, numbering 120, the first attempt was made to concentrate attention on a more restricted group of problems. At the closing session it was decided to hold the fourth congress in Santiago de Chile. The month of December, 1908, was agreed upon as the date and an organization committee was appointed, composed of a distinguished group of Chilean scientists.

The experience acquired during the Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio congresses clearly demonstrated the necessity of limiting the range of discussion in order to bring to bear upon concrete scientific problems the accumulated experience of the countries represented. The Chilean committee, at its preliminary sessions, determined to select for the program of the congress those questions which are of special interest to the countries of Latin-America. The distinguished scientists in charge of the preliminary arrangements of the congress clearly saw that in the public and private law, in ethnology, archaeology, linguistics and even in medicine and sanitation, there are problems that are distinctively American, and that the interchange of experience between the republics of this continent would be of the greatest possible value.

The plans for the congress had not proceeded very far, however, before it became manifest that the United States had quite as deep an interest in this group of problems as any of the Latin-American countries. It was determined therefore, to broaden the scope of the congress, making it "Pan-American" instead of "Latin-American." The invita-

tion issued by the Chilean government met with a most cordial response in all the Latin-American countries, as well as in the United States.

Under act of Congress providing for representation from the United States, we find the name of Dr. Hiram Bingham, Yale University, at the head. Doctor Bingham was born in Hawaii of missionary ancestors. Dr. Paul Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, was another delegate who has since become a personality of the Pacific, having recently resigned as U. S. Minister at Peking to become China's advisor in Washington.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress was held in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916. In his report to Secretary Lansing on this conference John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union says:

"In studying the record of this congress, it is well to bear in mind that it was the most numerously attended official international conference ever held upon the western hemisphere and the largest Pan American conference that has assembled in any American republic. Over 210 delegates came to Washington from the 20 Latin-American republics, while over a hundred delegates attended from the United States. The membership was indeed of a high grade and represented the best in the scientific, educational, professional and political circles of the countries represented. The scope of the congress was so broad and it was characterized by so many sections that the published proceedings give to the world a most useful and valuable collection of up-to-date information, which will be prized by libraries and individuals alike. In other words, this congress was a notable mile-

stone in the history of modern progress and civilization.

"As to the benefits of this congress, national and international, there can be no question. It undoubtedly was a most powerful and fortunate influence in promoting that kind of practical Pan Americanism which appeals to the representative men of every American republic. The free discussion, the frank expressions of opinion, the suggestions of new ideas, and the sincere spirit of friendly interest and cooperation which featured the congress undoubtedly were most productive of lasting Pan American acquaintance and mutual understanding. The coming together, moreover, and the intimate association of a large group of the best men of the Latin-American republics with men of similar kind from the United States resulted in all the delegates returning to their respective homes imbued with a new and truer spirit of international amity and intercourse.

"Since the congress adjourned in January, 1916, the Pan American Union, the official international organization of all the American republics devoted to good understanding, friendship, intercourse and commerce among them, of which I have the honor to be the executive officer, has had constant evidence of the interest which the congress aroused and of the good which it accomplished. The correspondence daily pouring into the Pan American Union from educators, scholars, scientists, financiers, commercial leaders and statesmen, who were inspired to greater interest in Pan Americanism by the congress, has proved that its labors were not in vain. There has been, moreover, a remarkable demand from every part of the western hemisphere for the detailed record or report of the proceedings of its many sections."

And now the call is being issued for the First Pan Pacific Scientific Congress. With the impetus already gained, this should be one of the greatest conferences ever held, so far, at least, as its proceedings and papers are concerned.

The Lesson of the Pan-American Financial Congress

By The Hon. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, V. P. of the International High Commission.

(EDITORIAL NOTE. As the calling of a Pan-Pacific Financial Conference is contemplated to follow the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress in Honolulu in August, the following statement and suggestions from so high an authority are well worth considering.) At this writing the Second Pan-American Financial Conference is being held in Washington, D. C.

ON March 12, 1915, while the Great War, daily increasing in intensity, was drawing the world more and more into its vortex, the American governments were, in the name of the President of the United States, invited to send delegates to a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, with a view to establish "closer and more satisfactory relations between the American Republics."

It thus came about that there assembled in Washington on Monday, May 24, 1915, under the chairmanship of the Honorable William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, the first Pan-American Financial Conference.

The subjects submitted to the conference embraced public finance, the monetary situation, the existing banking system, the financing of public improvements and of private enterprises, the extension of inter-American markets, the merchant marine and improved facilities of transportation.

The formulation of the program of future work was entrusted to the general committee on uniformity of laws relating to trade and commerce, and the adjustment of international commercial disputes.

The report of this committee, while reserving for separate and distinct treatment the difficult and complex problems of transportation, recommended that the following subjects should be specially pressed:

1. The establishment of a gold standard of value.
2. Bills of exchange, commercial paper and bills of lading.
3. Uniform (a) Classification of merchandise, (b) customs regulations, (c) consular certificates and invoices, (d) port charges.
4. Uniform regulations for commercial travelers.
5. Measures for the protection of trade marks, patents and copyrights.
6. The establishment of a uniform low rate of postage and of charges for money orders and parcels post between the American countries.
7. The extension of the process of arbitration for the adjustment of commercial disputes.

For the purpose of dealing with these subjects, and particularly for bringing about uniformity of laws concerning them, the committee recommended the establishment of an International High Commission, to be composed of not more than nine members, resident in each country, to be appointed by its Minister of Finance. The aggregate members thus appointed were to constitute the International High Commission of which the members resident in each country were to form the National Section for that country.

The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted, and the International High Commission came into being.

The conference further resolved that the local members of the International High Commission should be immediately appointed in their respective countries; that they should at once begin prepara-

tory work; that the various governments should be requested through their appropriations departments to cooperate in the work of the commission; and that the members of the United States Section should, as soon as practicable, proceed to visit the other American countries to meet the members of the commission there resident.

The want of such a permanent body was supplied by the creation of the International High Commission, the United States Section of which received legislative sanction by the act of Congress of February 7, 1916.

In conformity with the resolutions of the first Pan-American Financial Conference, the United States Section in due time proceeded to Buenos Aires, where, in April, 1916, the International High Commission held its first general meeting under the presidency of the Hon. Francisco J. Oliver, Argentine Minister of Finance. All the National Sections of the International High Commission were represented at this meeting, more than seventy of its members being in attendance. Nothing could more clearly attest the general interest felt in the work or the universal appreciation of its practical importance.

At Buenos Aires the Commission, besides dealing with the subjects designated by the first Pan-American Financial Conference for special treatment, also included in its deliberations the question of international agreements on uniform labor legislation; uniformity of regulations governing the classification and analysis of petroleum and other mineral fuels with reference to national development policies; the necessity of better transportation facilities between the American Republics; banking facilities, the extension of credit, the financing of public and private enterprises, and the stabilization of international exchange; telegraphic facilities and rates, and the use of wireless telegraphy for commercial

purposes; and uniformity of laws for the protection of merchant creditors.

At Buenos Aires the International High Commission also took an important step in the further development of an effective organization. This was done by the creation of a common organ or agency, called the Central Executive Council, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary-general, and an assistant secretary-general; and, as Washington was unanimously designated as the headquarters of the International High Commission till its next general meeting, the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the United States Section thus became the Central Executive Council, with the responsibility of supervising, coordinating and carrying on the Commission's work.

Substantial ameliorations of methods of customs administration have been secured in various quarters. Regulations permitting sanitary visits outside regular hours, the simultaneous loading and unloading of cargoes, and the advance preparation of cargoes, have been brought about in numerous countries.

Progress has been made with the adoption of a uniform statistical classification of merchandise, as recommended by the International High Commission, at Buenos Aires.

Every effort has been made to advance uniform legislation in regard to bills of exchange, checks, bills of lading, and warehouse receipts.

In dealing with the subject of bills of exchange, the International High Commission, taking into consideration the legal conceptions generally prevailing in the American countries other than the United States, and the opinions of their leading jurists, decided to recommend to those countries the adoption of The Hague Rules of 1912, with certain modifications. Already The Hague Rules have been substantially incorporated in the codes of Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Venezuela;

and bills to the same effect have been introduced in at least four other countries. We seem to be rapidly approaching the time when, so far as concerns bills of exchange, there will, in effect, be only two systems in use in the Western Hemisphere, based, respectively, on The Hague Rules of 1912 and the United States Negotiable Instruments Act of 1916.

The Commission has also been glad to observe a growing interest in the adoption of uniform legislation on the subject of warehouse receipts, as well as on that of conditional sales.

During the war, constant efforts were made by the International High Commission, largely through the Central Executive Council, acting in cooperation with the various National Sections, to relieve the burdens and inconveniences arising out of the conflict, as regards transportation and other matters.

Among those measures one of the most important is that bringing into operation the conventions adopted by the International American Conference at Buenos Aires, in 1910, for the protection of patents and of trade-marks. By the latter convention, the American Republics were divided into two groups, the southern and the northern. Of the southern group, Rio de Janeiro was designated as the official center, and of the northern, Havana; and at each of these capitals there was to be established an international bureau for the registration of trade-marks, so as to secure their international protection in the Americas. This treaty, so closely related to the interests of the countries concerned and not least to those of the United States, had lain dormant and unratified. The International High Commission took it up and brought about its ratification by the requisite number of Governments of the northern group, as a result of which the International Bureau of Havana is now open and in operation. Meanwhile, it would

seem to be worth while to consider whether, pending the establishment of the Rio bureau, an arrangement might not be made whereby the members of the southern group, which have ratified the convention, may gain the benefits of international registration by accepting the services of the bureau at Havana.

Another measure that has been vigorously pressed is the convention to facilitate the operations of commercial travelers. In a number of the American countries local taxes, practically prohibitive in amount, on the operations of such travelers, have for many years existed. The International High Commission, at its meeting at Buenos Aires, adopted a resolution containing the bases of uniform regulations for commercial travelers and their samples. Taking this resolution as a starting point, the Central Executive Council drafted an international convention, which, after examination and revision, was submitted by the Department of State to the American Governments, looking to the substitution for all local taxes of a single national fee. This convention, which was first signed and ratified by the United States and Uruguay, has since been signed and ratified by four countries, and has been signed by three more.

Another measure preferentially dealt with, because of its significance for the future as well as for the present, is the treaty for the establishment of an international gold clearance fund. This treaty has a two-fold object. It is designed not only to assure the safety of deposited gold and to avoid the necessity of its shipment when difficulties in transportation exist, but also to facilitate and stabilize exchange through the adoption of an international unit of account. The plan was very carefully studied by the International High Commission, at Buenos Aires; and subsequently, through the cooperation of

the Central Executive Council with the Department of State, at Washington, it was incorporated in a draft of a treaty. This draft has so far been signed with the United States by Paraguay, Guatemala, Panama and Haiti, but it has been approved in principle by at least six other Republics, some of which are now actively considering its adoption. The Treaty by its terms covers only the American nations; but it contains a principle the discussion of which has lately attracted wide attention and which may prove to be of incalculable value to the world in the future.

Nor should we overlook what has been accomplished in extending the practical acceptance of the principle of the arbitration of commercial disputes. In the program of the International High Commission this subject has occupied a prominent and permanent place. A substantial achievement was recorded, when, on April 10, 1916, a plan, agreed upon by the Chambers of Commerce of the United States and Buenos Aires, was formally put into effect. Agreements have since been made between the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Chambers of Commerce of Uruguay, Ecuador, Panama, and Guatemala. Similar agreements are in process of negotiation with the Chambers of Commerce of Honduras and Peru, and between the Chambers of Montevideo and Asuncion. On this question, I feel that I can add nothing to the argument so comprehensively and cogently presented in the recent volume on "Commercial Arbitration and the Law," by Mr. Julius Henry Cohen, of the New York bar.

The Central Executive Council has had in its work the active and hearty cooperation of various bodies, such as the American Bankers' Association, the Committee on Commercial Law of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the Na-

tional Foreign Trade Council. It is gratifying to bear testimony to the aid and support thus rendered.

At the present hour, when we are accustomed to think in billions, unfortunately, I may say, of accumulated and accumulating debt rather than of accumulated and accumulating treasure, I trust that I shall not seem to sound a discordant note if I advert to the strict economy practiced by the International High Commission in its expenditures. So far as concerns the Treasury of the United States, the entire cost of the Commission, since it began its work in 1915, including the visit of the United States Section to Buenos Aires in 1916, represents an annual average hardly equal to the cost of two large public dinners; and when I speak of expenditures, I include not only salaries, but furniture and equipment, stationery and printing, the use of the telegraph and the telephone, and expert assistance in law and in languages. The smallness of the expenditures, which is out of all proportion to the work actually done, is to be ascribed not only to the voluntary services rendered by individuals and by public bodies, but also and in the main to the devotion of the permanent working force and the exceedingly moderate compensation of those who receive any.

Looking to the future, it may be affirmed that work such as that in which the International High Commission is engaged is of incalculable importance. The American Republics cover a vast area with an aggregate population of almost 200,000,000. They represent all varieties of soil, of climate, and of resources. Not in any sordid sense, but in the sense of contribution to the comfort and convenience of all men, through sharing the benefits of what the earth produces, it may be said that the future lies with the western hemisphere, and that its development has just begun.

The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

**BULLETIN ^{OF} THE
PAN-PACIFIC
UNION**

Issued as a part of the Mid-Pacific Magazine
The official organ of the Union

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The Premier of British Columbia.
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of Hawaii.
Secretary—Alexander Hume Ford, Honolulu.

HONOLULU
Published by the Union
1920

Pan-Pacific News

THE Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress will be held in Honolulu August 2 to 20, 1920. Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale University and Director of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, as Chairman of this conference, is arranging for the presence in Hawaii of some forty to fifty of the leading scientists in Pacific lands, or those interested in

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress August, 1920.

Pacific Ocean problems. Some of these scientists will be invited as the guests of the Pan-Pacific Union, others will be sent by their Governments or by Scientific Associations. It is probable that a Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference will be held annually in Honolulu. At the first conference in August it is expected that the very pick of scientific men interested in the great problems of the Pacific Ocean will be present to draw plans for action and future meetings.

President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, honorary head of the Pan-Pacific Union,

President Wilson Sees Pan-Pacific Films.

has taken much interest, even from his sick room, in the plans for the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress. He has sent cheering messages to the directors gathered in Washington and asked to see the films of the Pan-Pacific pageant in Hawaii when the flags of all Pacific lands were presented to Secretary of the Interior. They were presented to Secretary Lane to be carried by him to the White House, where they now hang. The films were sent to the White House, and gave the President a half hour of interest. He will take up and discuss plans of the Pan-Pacific Union as soon as his health permits.

At the meeting of the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners of Pacific lands held

Pacific Governments Endorse the Union.

January 23rd, practically every country and people of the Pacific were either officially represented, or official communications were received assuring the gathering of the hearty approval of the Pan-Pacific Union, and in two cases announcing Government appropriations toward the work of the Union in drawing the countries of the Pacific closer together through a series of scientific and other Pan-Pacific conferences in Honolulu at the convenient crossroads of the ocean.

John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, and an Honorary Vice President of

Pan-American Union Acts As Host to Pan-Pacific Union.

the Pan-Pacific Union, has done splendid work for the latter in Wash-

ington in cooperation with Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, President of the Pan-Pacific Union, Governor McCarthy of Hawaii and the Delegate to Congress, J. K. Kalanianaʻole. In the Pan-American building an office has been set aside for the Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, and the Bulletin of the Latin American Republics has published illustrated articles on the work of the Pan-Pacific Union, both in Spanish and in English.

La Prensa, the Spanish daily newspaper in New York City, has not only

Latin America Enters Pan-Pacific Union.

given much space day after day to the work of the Pan-Pacific Union in

Washington and the cooperation of the Latin American Ambassadors, but with

the Hovas news agency it has cabled reports to the larger cities of Latin America and to Europe.

The entire press of the United States and Canada has given considerable space to the Pan-Pacific gatherings in Washington of the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners from Pacific lands.

The regret throughout America is universal that Franklin K. Lane should resign from the cabinet of President

**Secretary Lane
to Leave Official
Washington.**

Wilson, but Mr. Lane has spent his entire private fortune in the service of his country and must now give the next five years of his life to making himself independent, after which he expressed a belief that he will take active hold of Pan-Pacific matters and perhaps make his home in Hawaii as the chief director of the efforts of the Union.

Franklin K. Lane, as Secretary of the Interior of the United States and as Honorary Vice President of the Pan-Pacific Union, has given every assistance to the work of the directors of the Union in Washington, speaking for its ideals to his conferees in the cabinet and at the gathering of Ambassadors. With the active President of the Union, Governor C. J. McCarthy, in Washington, there has been a quorum of the directors in the American capital, so that official meetings of the Pan-Pacific Union have been possible in Washington.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge believes in a League of Pacific Nations, founded on the peaceful

**U. S. Appropriates traditions of the
to Pan-Pacific Union.**

Pacific, and as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has introduced into the Diplomatic and Consular Service bill for this year the item of an appropriation to the work of

the Pan-Pacific Union amounting to \$9,000. As this will probably be an annual appropriation, the wording of the bill is given as a guide to other Pacific lands interested in the Pan-Pacific conferences to be held at the Ocean's Cross-Roads:

"THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION. To meet the actual necessary expenses of delegates of the United States to the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress, to be held in the city of Honolulu in August, 1920, and the necessary clerical work and assistants in preparing for, during, and after the congress and in calling a second congress, to be expended through the Pan-Pacific Union at the discretion of the Secretary of State, and make available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, \$9,000."

The next conference called by the Pan-Pacific Union may be a financial gathering of the **Other Pan-Pacific** heads of the leading **Conferences.** banking institutions in Pacific lands.

American financiers are now taking up this project, and Australia with New Zealand have already voiced the desire that such a conference be held at the Cross-Roads of the Ocean. The Red Cross leaders are also planning to hold a conference of their Pacific workers in Honolulu. At the meeting of the Ambassadors and Ministers from Pacific lands in Washington, a desire was expressed that in the near future a conference be called of the heads of the Pacific governments to meet in Hawaii and discuss the future plans and scope of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Cosmos Club in Washington is primarily a social organization of scientists, unique in its position in America. It was at the Cosmos Club that the meetings of the Pan-Pacific Union were held during the visit to that city of a

quorum of the directors. At the invitation of the club Governor McCarthy and the Secretary of the Union addressed the members of the coming Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, and the motion pictures of Pan-Pacific Hawaii were shown.

Announcement is made in the official bulletin of the Department of Public Instruction in Hawaii, **The Mid-Pacific Magazine in the Public Schools.** that the official organ of the Pan-Pacific Union, the Mid-Pacific Magazine, has been placed in the public schools as a source of education. Superintendent of Education Vaughan McCaughey writes: "I consider this a forward step because the Mid-Pacific Magazine is peculiarly appropriate as supplementary material in our public schools. The Mid-Pacific Magazine stands for the brotherhood of man. The public schools of Hawaii stand for the brotherhood of man. We are comrades in a common cause."

In Australia and in Alaska articles from the Mid-Pacific Magazine are used in the public schools and in the school journals. In Hawaii even the back numbers of the Mid-Pacific are sought for by the colleges. President A. F. Griffiths of Oahu College writes: "We are giving a course in community history and civics, including the countries of the Pacific ocean. We are trying to build up illustrative material consisting of maps, pictures and so forth. I am wondering if we can get back numbers of the Mid-Pacific Magazine for this purpose." Mid-Pacific Magazines for ten years back are kept for such uses.

The following is from a letter written by George Bronson Rea, editor of the "Far Eastern Review":

"I have just received a package containing copies of the **The Far East for the P.-P. U** Mid-Pacific for September with your splendid appreciation of the Far

Eastern Review and its work.

"I am going to ask you to send to the office at Shanghai the photos, plans, description, etc., of the proposed Pan-Pacific Peace Palace, with the aims, etc., of the Association. We will be pleased to publish this material and give full prominence to the illustrations."

B. W. Fleisher, publisher of "Trans-Pacific," was one of the guests at the banquet in Washington to **Japan Will Help.** the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners of Pacific lands. He writes: "I should like very much to give a great send-off to the work you have been doing in this country for the Pan-Pacific conference. It would be well to keep it constantly before the Japanese. Send me a photograph of the luncheon with the list of guests, a list of speakers and a resume of the talks."

The Hon. John Barrett resigns his position as Director General of the Pan-American Union in July, after a decade of service in which he has built up the most remarkable League of Nations the world has known. Mr. Barrett, once Minister to both Oriental and Latin American countries, will again visit the lands across the Pacific.

The Javasche Boekhandel, at Weltevreden, Java, has for the past year done active work in making **Our Agents in Java.** the Mid-Pacific Magazine known to the people of the Netherlands East Indies. These gentlemen are the agents for the magazine in Java and will supply us with some excellent articles on Java. Weltevreden, the health resort of the adjoining city of Batavia, is the scene this month (May) of the Pan-Pacific Engineering Congress.

Aims and Objects of the Pan-Pacific Union

BRIEF MEMORANDUM OF THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION, SUBMITTED BY ITS SECRETARY,

ALEXANDER HUME FORD

Some ten years ago a conference was held in Honolulu, attended by the representatives of a number of Pacific Governments. It was then decided to inaugurate a movement looking toward a closer union of effort by and among the peoples of the Pacific, to join hands as it were around the great ocean, in an effort to advance the interests of all Pacific communities. A building and headquarters were secured in Honolulu, private and Government aid given and the work begun and carried on from the convenient crossroads station of the Pacific.

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce, and kindred bodies working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.

2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.

3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.

4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.

5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.

6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.

7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.

8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.

9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.

10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.

11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.

12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Official Report to the Ambassadors of Pacific Lands

The following letter was sent to all of the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners from Pacific lands in Washington, D. C., and in New York City, a few days after the meeting, January 23, of those interested, when Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Governor McCarthy of Hawaii, Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, and several Ambassadors and Ministers addressed the meeting:

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request made at the meeting of Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners of Pacific countries, held in Washington January 23rd, 1920, please find Memorandum on the proposed Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress to be held in Honolulu during August of this year.

Enclosed find also printed outline of the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union, from the Bulletin of the Union. We sincerely trust that you will forward these papers to your Government with recommendation that they support the work of the Pan-Pacific Union and appropriate sufficient funds to send a delegate, or delegates to the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in August. We hope that your Government will later send a representative to another conference, clothed with powers to enter into an agreement with representatives of other Governments of the Pacific assembled at the oceans crossroads, Hawaii, as to what form of support should be given the Pan-Pacific Union, whether it should be officially taken over and administered by the Governments of the Pacific, or in cooperation with Commercial and Educational bodies of Pacific lands.

Trusting that we shall have your immediate friendly cooperation and that a delegate or delegates will be sent to the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, and calling your attention to the memorandum on this subject prepared at your request by Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale University, and the Bishop Museum, Hawaii,

We are, sir, with sincere regards,

(Signed) CHAS. J. McCARTHY,
Governor of Hawaii, Prest. Pan-Pacific Union.

(Signed) J. K. KALANIANA'OLE,
Delegate to U. S. Congress, V. P. Pan-Pacific Union.

(Signed) ALEXANDER HUME FORD,
Secretary Pan-Pacific Union.

Call for the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress

A PRELIMINARY CALL—MEMORANDUM ON The Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference

Submitted by the Chairman,

Dr. Herbert E. Gregory,
Director of the Bishop Museum, Hawaii

Under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, a conference of scientific workers is called for August 2 to 20, 1920, to meet in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The purpose of the conference is to outline scientific problems of the Pacific Ocean region, and to suggest methods for their solution. The meetings, therefore, will be devoted mainly to discussions leading to the formulation of a program for research which may serve as a guide to individuals and institutions interested in Pacific Ocean problems.

It is hoped that scientists from all countries bordering the Pacific will co-operate in working out the fundamental problems in Ethnology, Botany, Zoology, Geology, and other natural sciences, thus securing a sound program of studies and the most profitable use of funds available for Pacific exploration.

The Territory of Hawaii has made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the conference. Similar appropriations have been made by other countries in order to meet the expenses of delegates, and it is hoped that the countries who are planning to make provision for sending delegates will act in time to permit the program for the meeting to be satisfactorily arranged.



An Invitation to the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson

January 15th, 1920.

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States
and Hon. President of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Honored Sir:

Inspired by the messages you have sent to the world, the people of all Pacific races gathered in Hawaii wish you to come among them and rest when your labors in Washington are over.

There in Hawaii where it is always spring and where men of all races and creeds are as brothers working for each other's welfare, it is hoped that you will take the lead in their greater effort to bring about a union of all the races and nations of the Pacific that will result in success.

Your words have touched and penetrated into the humblest hamlets about the great ocean where dwell some two-thirds of the population of the globe. There in the center of this world that looks forward to the carrying out of your ideals of a religion of man's duty toward man, rest would come to you, for ever present to uphold your arms would be gathered leaders among men of all races who are in perfect accord and sympathy with the ideals you have given the world and which are to bring us together to better understanding and peace.

It is my duty to ask you in behalf of the Pan-Pacific Union and for the people of the Pacific that, when you retire from America's capital, you come to us and assume the actual leadership in bringing all men and races of the Pacific—and the world—together to seek and to discover those points on which we can all agree and work for, that the rest may follow. We believe that your leadership from the restful center where all races have for a decade worked in perfect harmony, would result in a real World League of Nations, for already there is being born at the cross-roads of the world's oldest and newest civilization a league of nations in which there is no race problem. We are grasping hands around the Pacific today in a brotherhood of races; we need the one leader now that can make this brotherhood world-wide. We of the Pacific wish you to come to us, when you can.

Honored sir, I have the privilege to convey this invitation and to bear a united hope that in due time you may become our actual leader toward that goal you have set as your great desire, as it is the heartfelt desire of the Peoples of the Pacific.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER HUME FORD,
Sec'y Pan-Pacific Union.

Both Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty and Mrs. Wilson replied for the President, Mr. Tumulty conveying a request from the President that he might see in the White House the films of the Pan-Pacific Pageant in Hawaii when all the flags of Pacific Nations were sent to him through Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane; and Mrs. Wilson stating that at the moment of writing the President was not allowed to dictate the letter he would send in reply, but that he had asked that she extend his thanks for the generous remembrance. "Your words have done much to hearten him in these tedious days of his convalescence, and they help to strengthen him in the ideals he has set before him."

Banquet of Pan-Pacific Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners in Washington, D. C.



Bottom Row, left to right—Alexander Hume Ford, secretary Pan-Pacific Union; Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Guatemala; Hon. Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, vice-president Pan-Pacific Union; Hon. C. J. McCarthy, governor of Hawaii, president Pan-Pacific Union; Senor Dr. Don Francisco Tudela y Varela, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Peru; Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, charge d'affairs of the Republic of Panama; Senor Don Miguel A. de Ycaza, secretary of the Ecuador legation.

Center (on either side of Governor McCarthy) M. M. Mahoney, Canadian trade commissioner; Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, chairman Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress.

Top Row, left to right—William A. Reid, trade commissioner, Pan-American Union; Delegate Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, vice-president Pan-Pacific Union; Franklin K. Adams, counsellor of Pan-American Union; Dr. Paul Reinsch, ex-minister to China; Henry de Bach, counsellor of Russian embassy; Lingoh Wang, secretary Chinese legation; B. M. Fleisher, proprietor Japan Advertiser and Trans-Pacific Magazine; K. Fujii, secretary Japanese legation; Representative Henry W. Temple.

On the adjournment in Washington, D. C., of the second Pan-American Congress, the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners of Pacific lands met to pledge their support to the Pan-Pacific Union and the series of Pan-Pacific conferences it is to call at Honolulu, the crossways of the ocean. The meeting and banquet was held at the Cosmos Club, presided over

by Governor Charles J. McCarthy as President of the Pan-Pacific Union, assisted by the two Vice Presidents, Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Interior Department, and Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union.

Practically every Pacific country was represented either by its Ambassador, Minister, Secretary of Legation, Trade

Commissioner, or official cablegram announcing that support would be given, as well as financial aid, in calling the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in Honolulu next August.

Governor McCarthy as President of the Pan-Pacific Union briefly outlined its desire to bring all races and peoples of the Pacific together in friendly co-operation and association, first through conferences of a scientific, educational and commercial nature, the nthrough a movement of the leaders of Pacific races looking toward a working plan in which all might participate for the continued progress and uplift of all Pacific peoples. The Territory, he pointed out, had recently appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for the holding of the first of these Pan-Pacific conferences, while the directors of the Pan-Pacific Union were contributing a like amount, and an Australian State and New Zealand had cabled him that their legislatures had also appropriated toward the holding of a series of Pan-Pacific conferences in Hawaii.

Secretary A. H. Ford told how the first Pan-Pacific Congress had been called in Honolulu a decade ago and that the ocean cross-roads had then been selected as the meeting place for Inter-Pacific delegates. "For ten years we have kept alive this work, mostly at the expense of Hawaii," he said. "That has been our privilege, although some of the other countries have contributed from time to time, and were prepared to formally organize the Union as an official body when the war intervened. Their expression for five years has been that with peace the time would be ripe for the gathering of a delegation from each Pacific land to discuss the official taking over of the Pan-Pacific Union and its work by all of the Governments of the Pacific.

Five years ago Ex-Queen Liliuokalani at the request of the Pan-Pacific Union

returned to her Hawaiian throne for an hour, the first time she had entered the Palace building since she was dethroned, twenty years before. She resumed her throne to receive on Pan-Pacific or Balboa Day the flags of all Pacific nations to be presented to the Pan-Pacific Union. This was on September 17th, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa. The idea of this observation spread around the ocean, so that last year's 'Balboa' or Pan-Pacific Day was observed in the schools of nearly all Pacific lands and the children told something of the discoverer of the ocean and the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union. In a into more friendly relationship. In a number of Pacific cities Chambers of Commerce now observe Pan-Pacific Day and on that occasion gather about the festal board men of all Pacific races who have striven to make the city of their adoption a better place, because they have come live in it. This has brought about an interchange of trade ideas. Three years ago Hawaii sent its Pacific delegates to San Francisco to see that Balboa Day was fittingly observed in that great city. Some five hundred men of all Pacific races gathered at the St. Francis Hotel to exchange views, and a local Pan-Pacific Club was formed. A month later 'Pan-Pacific' Magazine was born in San Francisco, 'Asia' appeared in New York, magnificently illustrated, then followed 'Pacific Ports,' published in Seattle, and 'Trans-Pacific' in Tokyo, all Pan-Pacific magazines of the highest order, the Mid-Pacific Magazine in Honolulu and The Pan-American Union Bulletin in Washington being the elder brothers of this group.

"In Australia and in New Zealand the governments have organized in the cities Hands Around the Pacific clubs as branches of the Pan-Pacific Union. The Presidents of the United States and

China officially accepted Honorary Presidencies of the Pan-Pacific Union, as did the Premiers of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, has always acted for the Latin American countries as an Honorary Vice President of the Union, an honor shared with the heads of states and colonies in Pacific waters, and with Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Interior Department of the United States, who is really an active Vice President of the Pan-Pacific Union, elected by acclamation in Hawaii by representatives from every Pacific land, gathered to honor him. At the same time the first Honorary Presidency was offered to Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Lane carrying the message with the flags of all Pacific nations that were sent to Mr. Wilson and now hanging in the White House.

"The Pan-American Union has provided the Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union with office room in the Pan-American building and their force has helped our work in every way. We were enabled to study the working of the Pan-American Union and the gatherings of the Second Pan-American Financial Congress.

Dr. Gregory then spoke to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the plans of the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, explaining that he wished to gather together in Honolulu in August a group of hand-picked scientists from the countries of the Pacific, or interested in Pacific ocean scientific problems, the countries of the Pacific, or those interested in Pacific ocean scientific problems. Perhaps some one scientist in particular would be needed at the conference because he knew most about the coconut of any man living, all about its origin and distribution, for it would be necessary for the anthropological group,

for instance, to know about the food movements in the Pacific to learn how men were distributed by race: rice, for instance, might indicate Malay migration; the taro, Polynesian. Certainly, thought Mr. Gregory, the Pacific would be called upon through intensive and scientific cultivation to take its very important part in feeding the world. He believed that the cattle raising of the world would center in the Pacific, the tropics especially playing an important part in the food supply of the future. We know so little that it is important to get men together who know something about different parts of the Pacific, and will study more, compare notes and lay out a program of investigation for the years and ages to come. We know almost nothing of the habits of the fish of the Pacific. Certain it is, however, that when we do learn the habits of the fish of the Pacific ocean, the Columbia river will not indefinitely continue to supply Pacific lands with salmon; they will begin to raise scientifically their own fish supply. We need almost more than anything else scientific knowledge of the habits of the fish in Pacific waters. We wish a group of volcanologists from the different lands of the Pacific, for we are just beginning to understand the relationship of volcanoes and seismic disturbances. Perhaps in time we can accurately predict the time and place of an earthquake disturbance. The study of the Pacific by men of science will be of inestimable value to the whole world, but most of all to Pacific lands, and we therefore ask your cooperation and support in the calling of these scientific conferences at the ocean's cross-roads.

Governor McCarthy then called on Director General John Barrett of the Pan-American Union to tell something of the workings of that organization. Mr. Barrett related an incident of his first association with the Pan-American

Union when he called on J. P. Morgan for cooperation, stating to the financier that he would live to see trade with Latin America pass the billion dollar mark, with branch American banks in all Latin American lands. Mr. Morgan told him he was a fool and the newspapers ridiculed him as hairbrained. "Yet," said Mr. Barrett, "we have crossed the three billion line, and there are sixty branch banks of ours in Latin America, with Mr. Morgan scarce cold in his grave."

Mr. Barrett then delved into the potential possibilities of Pan-American and Pan-Pacific countries. He outlined the almost miraculous possibilities of the Pacific, its commerce running into the tens of billions and this in its infancy. He pointed out that more than half the world's population live in Pacific lands, and paid high tribute to the work already done by the Pan-Pacific Union, which he believed would first get the financial aid of the Chambers of Commerce and commercial bodies of the Pacific, then the support of some of the Pacific Governments, and that this support would grow until they all come into the Union and make it an official body such as the Pan-American Union is today.

Governor McCarthy then called on the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, who began his talk with the narration of an incident on the Island of Hawaii. "I visited Hawaii," he said, "and attending a public school far out in the wilds of the Kona district, I asked these children of all Pacific races a number of questions; then I thought I would give them one they could not answer, so I asked them to name the cabinet officers of the United States. And they named them correctly. Then I asked them if they knew the duties of the Secretary of State, and they said, 'He attends to foreign affairs.' Next I asked them if they knew the duties of

the Secretary of the Interior, and they told me he had to do with the public lands and the National parks. Then I asked one little girl who was half Hawaiian, half Chinese, if she knew what this great war was all about, and she stood up and looked out over the great ocean that stretched for thousands of miles and said, 'It's to make the ocean and all men free.' And I thought that was the best definition on the subject I had ever heard.

"We on this side of America have the American sense; we look across the Atlantic to our ancestry there, and there we seek our traditions; yet if there is anything in the story scientists tell, there must be a subconscious memory of our first civilization that began somewhere in Asia and came to us ever traveling westward from the far east. Over there in Hawaii they have the Pacific sense. It is much broader, for they look to the West as well as to the East. Our civilization has traveled once around the world, and in Hawaii it approaches as it were its very starting point. Here the civilization that has traveled westward from Asia meets the civilization that is traveling eastward from Asia, and they mingle. The subconscious memory seems to make men tolerant there of each other's civilization. The civilization we now offer to the races of Asia we must ask them to carefully inspect and consider. They will recognize much in it that afar-back is theirs. Let them accept what is best of the things we have added, and let us not be ashamed to accept what is good in their civilization. Let us always show them what is best in our civilization, and let us study what is best in theirs. It must be real reciprocity of ideas if we are both to be gainers."

Mr. Lane then told of the great impression made on him by the grown folks and children of all races of the

Pacific in Hawaii, all in their native costumes, who presented him with the flags of their different countries, and how he had been won over to the idea of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Representative Henry W. Temple, who had visited Hawaii and was there a guest at some of the Pan-Pacific functions, followed Mr. Lane. He pointed out that Hawaii was the meeting point of the East and the West, where both were at home. He said that nothing had changed materially for the Occidental since Shakespeare or for the Oriental since Confucius. True, he pointed out, Shakespeare had never learned to turn on an electric light, but we still think in the terms of Shakespeare as the Oriental thinks in the terms of Confucius. We still understand Shakespeare, and inventions, while bringing the masses into better knowledge of what other masses are accomplishing, still leave to the individuals of different races who meet each other to really size each other up. It would be the individual contact that would count, for fundamentally we are the same, all human, and in Hawaii the individuals of different races meet and prove by their actions that East and West can mix and work together in unison and harmony. He felt that the United States Government would officially recognize the Pan-Pacific Union and financially aid in the carrying out of its congresses that aim to bring the great individual leaders of Pacific races into personal contact to lay plans for cooperative effort on the part of all for the good of Pacific peoples and the world at large.

Dr. Paul Reinsch, former United States Minister at Peking and now counsellor for the Republic of China in Washington, stated he believed that not only would all the Pacific nations enter the Pan-Pacific Union, but that they would invite commercial and educational

bodies as associate and assisting members of the Union. He urged that Universities and Chambers of Commerce be asked to support Pan-Pacific work by appointing Pan-Pacific committees that would study the subjects that most interest them and send their delegates to the proper conferences. He urged that Honolulu, on account of its central location be made the home of a Pan-Pacific Library and Commercial Museum, and the distributing point of Pan-Pacific information of every kind. He hoped that the lands of the Pacific would send workers to assist in the conducting of this central clearing house of information and to arrange for and call the various conferences of educators, commercial men, scientists, financiers and others. He urged the calling of an historical conference and surely one of artists and art students of the Pacific, pointing out that many of the lands about the big ocean are wonderfully rich in art fabrics and art creations of every kind. He believed that there should be great buildings erected in Honolulu where the work of the Union might be centered, with a permanent staff of interracial workers in charge. He looked on Honolulu at the very cross-roads of the Pacific as the central meeting place ordained by nature as a meeting place for the leaders of the Pacific races there to lay their plans for mutual and cooperative effort.

The Peruvian Ambassador expressed warm approval of Dr. Reinsch's remarks, pledging the support of his country and suggesting that the consuls of Latin American countries in Hawaii be authorized by their governments to represent them on the advisory board of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Japanese Ambassador gave assurances of the participation of his country in the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, and cooperation in the

work of the Union, an assurance echoed by the Chinese representatives and the Secretaries of Legations representing Pacific nations in Washington.

At the request made by the Minister from Guatemala, and unanimously endorsed, that a report of the meeting be prepared for each Legation to send to his home government with an ardent request that the Pan-Pacific Union be given official recognition and the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress material support, the President, Governor C. J. McCarthy, Vice President J. K. Kalanianaʻole, the Hawaiian Delegate to Congress, and the Pan-Pacific Secretary, Alexander Hume Ford, prepared and sent to each of the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners of the Pacific lands such a report.

New South Wales and New Zealand having officially appropriated toward the Pan-Pacific Union and the Scientific Congress, were represented by cordial telegrams from their Trade Commissioners. The Trade Commissioner of Canada gave assurance of his country's friendly cooperation.

Other than the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners from Pacific lands who were present at the banquet meeting were B. W. Fleisher, proprietor of the "Japan Advertiser" and the magazine "Trans-Pacific." He gave assurances that both of these journals would second the work of the Pan-Pacific Union to the best of their ability and weight. Franklin Adams, counsellor of the Pan-American Union, and Wm. A. Reid, its Trade Advisor, both enthusiastic supporters of the Pan-Pacific idea, with Director General Barrett have consistently and persistently aided in forwarding the ideals of the Pan-Pacific Union and in urging the governments of the countries of Latin America bordering on the Pacific to cooperate in its undertakings.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

From Washington, D. C., January, 1920

To the Directors of the
Pan-American Union.

Gentlemen:

At a meeting in January, 1920, in Washington, D. C., of the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners of Pacific lands with the Directors of the Pan-Pacific Union in the National Capital, the assurance was given that all Pacific Governments would be urged by their legations in Washington to give official and financial support to the Pan-Pacific Union and that Honolulu should remain the central meeting place and headquarters of the Union, because of its convenient location to all as an equidistant point at which to hold Pan-Pacific conferences and congresses.

The Hon. Charles J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii, presided as President of the Pan-Pacific Union. With him were Vice Presidents Franklin K. Lane, Kuhio Kalanianaʻole and John Barrett, as well as the Secretary of the Union, Alexander Hume Ford, and Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, Chairman of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress.

Dr. Paul Reinsch, Ex-United States Minister to China and present counsellor at the National Capital of the Republic of China, outlined a desired series of Pan-Pacific conferences which he urged be held in Honolulu, where he stated the governments of the Pacific would surely contribute toward the erection of permanent buildings to be used as congress halls for a Pan-Pacific Library and a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, that from this center might be distributed through a competent trained staff knowledge of Pacific lands and enterprises. He stated that he was certain that China would at once contribute toward the scientific

congress and send delegates, an assurance that had the support of the Chinese delegation present. The Japanese Ambassador also gave assurance directly to Dr. Gregory that Japan would contribute toward the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress in Honolulu in August and that he would urge his government to join and support the Pan-Pacific Union. The Chilean Ambassador gave similar assurances for his country.

The Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, speaking for that body, stated that he would give every cooperation to the work of the Pan-Pacific Union in the future as he had done in the past, and suggested that the Union secure the cooperation of the Chambers of Commerce about the Pacific, getting financial support from them until the governments of the Pacific were ready to officially take over and conduct the Pan-Pacific Union.

Dr. Reinsch followed this up by urging that the Pan-Pacific Union request the Universities and Chambers of Commerce in Pacific lands to appoint Pan-Pacific committees that would cooperate with the central body and be prepared to send delegates to the conferences in which they would be most interested. He stated that he had written a book on the possible Union of Nations and would prepare a paper outlining how all of the governments and commercial bodies in Pacific lands might cooperate under the head of a Pan-Pacific Union.

The Ambassador from Peru stated that his country would cordially cooperate with the Pan-Pacific Union and suggested that the Peruvian Consul act on the advisory board in Honolulu. The other Ministers and representatives of Pacific Latin American lands asked that a report on the work of the Union and the Pan-Pacific Congress be placed in their hands for transmission to their home governments with

their urgent request for recognition and cooperation in the work of the Union, as well as the sending of delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress.

Secretary Lane in his address dwelt upon the importance of Hawaii as the world's interracial laboratory and experiment station, where on a small scale the great problems of the Pacific may be tried out before applying them to the whole Pacific.

The Trade Commissioner from Canada stated that his country was favorably considering active support of the Pan-Pacific Union. Governor McCarthy stated that he had heard officially from New South Wales that it had made an appropriation toward the holding of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress. A cable from New Zealand announced that its Parliament had made an appropriation and hoped all countries about the Pacific would give their support to the work of the Union.

Representative H. W. Temple pointed out reasons why Hawaii should be the center of the Pan-Pacific movement and have the support of all governments about the big ocean. As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in securing a small appropriation which might be increased from year to year. He advised that the matter be taken up at once with Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and approved the following:

Pan-Pacific Union

Pan-Pacific Union, \$9,000: To meet the actual necessary expenses of delegates of the United States to the First Pan-Pacific Congress to be held in the city of Honolulu in August, 1920, and the necessary clerical work and assistants in preparing for, during and after the congress and in calling a second congress, to be expended through the Pan-Pacific Union at the discretion of the Secretary of State, made available

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

Delegate Kalaniani'ole undertook to put this through the proper channel. It now seems certain that appropriations from three countries other than that of Hawaii (\$10,000) will be quickly forthcoming and the Territorial appropriation made available for the use of the series of Pan-Pacific Congresses in Honolulu. This bill passed the Senate four days after it was taken up by Senator H. C. Lodge in his committee.

In the meantime Dr. Gregory is sending his invitations to the leading scientists of the Pacific, asking them to meet in Honolulu next August, he relying on the promise of the Finance Committee that it will raise \$6,000 for this Congress.

It is probable that a Pan-Pacific Financial Congress, a Pan-Pacific Red Cross Congress, a Pan-Pacific Educational Congress and one of the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries of Pacific lands will be called in Honolulu during the near future, at no expense to the Union further than regular clerical work in the Central building in Honolulu.

The support of the central force of the Pan-Pacific Union is a most important feature of 1920. The home building should be put in order, the four additional dioramas erected on the outside of the building and a competent clerical staff employed.

The First Pan-American Scientific Congress will bring together at least fifty or sixty of the leading scientists of Pacific lands. There are four or five good committee rooms in the Pan-Pacific building beside the lanai auditorium that will seat three hundred in conference, or one hundred at tables. (This can be enlarged at very slight expense). The rooms in the building should be furnished properly and put in order. There will be much work for the office force before, during and after the Congress.

The Pan-American Union is sending

several hundred of its books and pamphlets to the Pan-Pacific Library and will follow with a commercial exhibit. There will be full reports of previous scientific congresses, and every land of the Pacific is now likely to send its contributions to the Library and Commercial Museum. It is necessary to be prepared.

Appended is a tentative budget of expenses for the year 1920 for the Honolulu office, and of funds raised in Hawaii other than Government appropriations, and the special fund being raised toward the expenses of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference.

BUDGET FOR PAN-PACIFIC UNION 1920

Amount Needed, \$12,000	
Rent	\$ 1,200
Old Debts	1,000
Stenographer and Filing Supt....	1,500
Bookkeeper	1,200
Janitor	400
Office Boy	600
Petty Cash and Stationery, etc...	500
Repairing and Reerecting four Dioramas	750
Repairs to Building and Two New Rooms	250
New Furniture and Printing.....	1,000
Trade Advisor and Publicity Ed- itor	3,600

\$12,000

For the expenses of the series of Pan-Pacific Congresses the sum of ten thousand dollars is to be released from the Territorial Treasury when three governments other than Hawaii appropriate toward these congresses. More than the required number have promised appropriations, and on being officially notified, Governor McCarthy, in whom the power is invested, will release \$6,000 toward expenses of the Congress.

Respectfully submitted,
ALEXANDER HUME FORD,
Secretary Pan-Pacific Union.

7-11-1920
ASTOR
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UNION

The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN OF
THE
PAN-PACIFIC
UNION

Issued as a part of the Mid-Pacific Magazine
The official organ of the Union

New Series, No. 8, June 1920.

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HONOLULU
PUBLISHED BY THE UNION
1920



ACTIVITIES OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION.

Top: Reading the Declaration of Independence over the flags of the various Pacific countries composing the Pan-Pacific Union, the ceremony taking place July 4, 1918, and the flags being subsequently sent to the President of the United States with the request that he act as Honorary President of the Union. Middle: Secretary Franklin K. Lane, of the United States Department of the Interior, on the left, and Governor McCarthy of Hawaii, on the right. Photographed July 22, 1918, on the occasion of Secretary Lane's visit to Hawaii. Bottom: Some of the Japanese children taking part in the celebration at the Mid-Pacific Institute on the occasion of the consecration of the flags on July 4, 1918. (Loaned by the Pan-American Union Bulletin.)

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

(From the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, published in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.)

INSPIRED by the wonderful work being accomplished by the Pan-American Union for the closer knitting together of the countries of the two Americas, Percy Hunter of Australia, Alexander Hume Ford from the U. S. mainland, Gov. Walter F. Frear of Hawaii and a number of the leading men in Honolulu began in 1907 the foundation of what is now the Pan-Pacific Union. Only the heads of Pacific countries may be honorary presidents of the Pan-Pacific Union, for it is hoped that in time the Pacific lands will take over the Pan-Pacific Union, as the United States and the Latin-American countries have actually created the Pan-American Union.

One of the earliest friends and honorary vice-presidents of the Pan-Pacific Union was the Hon. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, and this older brother has always aided the Pacific organization in getting and keeping in touch with the Latin-American countries that border on the greatest of oceans.

At the several Pan-Pacific conventions that have been held, Honolulu has been selected as the central clearing house of effort; this because of its position at the crossroads of the Pacific; for often here there are steamers in port from Japan, Australia, Canada and America, and even at times from South America, and on these vessels, as sometimes happens, are men of leading thought from the many parts of the Pacific, and in Honolulu they get together, exchange ideas, and the plans of the Pan-Pacific Union are so forwarded.

Only those appointed by the different governments of the Pacific are eligible

to the Pan-Pacific Union, but the Pan-Pacific Association is an organization open to everyone in sympathy with the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union. For ten years the Mid-Pacific Magazine has been published at the crossroads of the Pacific as the organ of this propaganda, and each month there is in its pages at least one illustrated article on each of the great Pacific lands. In Honolulu, as in many other Pacific cities, Pan-Pacific clubs have been established, and many of these hold weekly luncheons, at which speakers from other Pacific lands are entertained. In Honolulu the Pan-Pacific Club occupies its own buildings, maintains a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and is establishing a Pan-Pacific Commercial College. The Pan-Pacific Union has at times suggested a consolidation with the Mid-Pacific Institute (which already has hundreds of young students from every part of the Pacific), and making of this the foundation of a useful Pan-Pacific Commercial University. It was at the great main building of the Mid-Pacific Institute on July 22, 1918, that the Hon. Franklin K. Lane was elected honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Association and was presented with the flags of every Pacific nation by their distinguished sons and daughters in Hawaii; these to be borne to Woodrow Wilson, with the request that he act as honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union—a position held only by the heads of Pacific governments. On July 4 these flags were consecrated by the reading over them in the tongues of the Pacific the Declaration of Independence, then forwarded by Gov. McCarthy of Hawaii to the White House,

with the request of Secretary Lane of the Interior that they be presented to the President of the United States on Balboa, or Pan-Pacific Day, September 17, for on that day (the anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific) are held Pan-Pacific banquets in cities all around the great ocean. It is the occasion when those of every Pacific race get together

and plan for the coming year how they may aid in bringing about better understanding and cooperation between the land of their adoption and the land of their nativity.

Perhaps the simplest way of bringing before you the objects and ambitions of the Pan-Pacific Union is to present its published platform:

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION, AN ORGANIZATION HAVING FOR ITS AIM THE
ADVANCEMENT OF THE INTEREST OF ALL PACIFIC COMMUNITIES.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an international board of trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries cooperating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union.

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific commercial museum and art gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books, and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and clearing house of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this, commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar cooperation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

PAN-PACIFIC NEWS

It is probable that American "World Men" will call the first series of Pan-Pacific Conferences at the crossroads. They will act as chairmen to extend hands across the seas, in expectation that the second group of conferences will be called by such "World Men" as Baron Shibuzawa of Japan, Wu Ting Fang of China, Wm. Burton Harrison, or Quesan of the Philippines, Daum of Java, Prime Minister Wm. Morris Hughes of Australia, Sir Joseph Ward of New Zealand and Hon. John Barrett representing Latin-America and perhaps Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada. Dr. Herbert E. Gregory will preside at the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress in Honolulu, August 2d to 20th, this year, and the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, ex-Secy. of the Interior at the Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress in Hawaii next year. Announcement will soon be made of other world men and leaders who will act as chairman of Pan-Pacific Financial, Educational, Agricultural and Food Conservation conferences at the ocean's crossroads.

When the Legislature of Hawaii appropriated \$10,000 toward calling a series of Pan-Pacific Conferences in Honolulu, at the crossroads of the ocean, a provision was made that the money would be made available when three other Pacific Governments made appropriations toward these conferences. Word was sent to the agents of the Pan-Pacific Union that three appropriations were needed before June of this year, and the responses were immediate, preliminary amounts were quickly appropriated with the assurance of further cooperation.

The cablegram from Maurice O'Brien of New Zealand that his country had made an appropriation was used by Senator Lodge in Washington to secure a \$9000 appropriation from the United States Government.

The request to Mr. O'Brien was to secure a preliminary appropriation sufficient to send one delegate to the first conference, his letter in reply may prove interesting as an example of the interest taken in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union in New Zealand. We quote:

"You will be glad to know that I have been successful in getting an appropriation of £100 placed on the Estimates of this Department towards the cost of sending a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Congress next year.

Ministerial approval has been given, and as Sir Joseph Ward is now leader of the Opposition, we do not anticipate that the Opposition will challenge the item when the Estimates come before the House in due course.

We expect them to pass sometimes this month, and I will immediately write you, or perhaps cable, in order that you may make official use of the information.

Yours sincerely,
MAURICE O'BRIEN.

Percy Hunter, the Australian representative of the Pan-Pacific Union, quickly followed the cablegram of Mr. O'Brien with one stating that New South Wales had appropriated £200 and that Australia would also vote an appropriation. Probably the other Australian states will also send delegates to the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference and to those that follow. Mr. Hunter, in sending official notification from New South Wales, for-

warded the following letter from the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth:

January 9, 1920.

Dear Sir: I have read your letter of the 5th instant relative to the aims and ambitions of the Pan-Pacific Union with interest.

I note that the Union intends to hold a Congress in 1920 to discuss and consider the many Pacific problems—Governmental, commercial, educational, social and scientific, that will arise in the near future, and I wish the Congress and its subsidiary conferences every success.

I am glad to note that the public-spirited citizens of Honolulu have taken the initiative in establishing this movement, and I am pleased to acknowledge the invitation of the Governor of Hawaii to preside over some of the important sittings of Congress. I find myself, however, unable to say at this moment whether my public engagements will permit me to be present, but will let you know later.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. M. HUGHES,
Prime Minister.

In Japan, B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the Japan Advertiser, and proprietor of **The Orient and the Pan Pacific Union** Trans-Pacific Magazine, with the backing of the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, is interesting the Japanese Government in the work and conferences of the Pan-Pacific Union. In China, George Fitch and H. B. Campbell are doing good work as representatives of the Union. While Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Wm. C. Redfield, provided Mr. Campbell with an open letter heartily endorsing the Pan-Pacific Union, the new Secretary of the Interior, James Barton Payne, promises the weight of his influence, and Philip Kennedy, chief of the Foreign Department, gives assur-

ances of hearty cooperation. Dr. Paul Reinsch, former U. S. Minister to China, now counsellor for the Republic in Washington, is also giving every assistance in interesting China and the Chinese in the ideals of the Pan-Pacific Union, this with the approval of the President of China, who is one of the honorary presidents of the Union.

Two new vice-presidents of the Pan-Pacific Union have been elected and have accepted office and give assurance of co-operation. The Hon. **Two New Vice-Presidents, British Columbia and Alaska** Thomas Riggs, Jr., is Governor of Alaska

and is an enthusiastic worker along Pan-Pacific lines, he promises his presence at one or more of the Pan-Pacific conferences in Hawaii.

The Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia was elected a vice-president on last Balboa Day, his letter of acceptance is as follows:

Victoria, B. C., December 19, 1919.
Hon. C. J. McCarthy,
Governor of Hawaii,
President, The Pan-Pacific Union,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hon. dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter dated September 22d, forwarded through Mr. H. J. S. Muskett, private secretary at Government House, Victoria, B. C., together with pamphlets and magazines dealing with the Pan-Pacific Union. I note that I have been elected one of the honorary vice-presidents of this Union.

If I can be of any service to this Union in the humble capacity of a vice-president, I shall be pleased to accept this honor, though I may point out, what probably you very well will understand, that pressure of public business and the obligation to attend strictly to home matters precludes the possibility of my being very active in this work.

Yours truly,
JOHN OLIVER.

The Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress

(Associated Press Dispatch to American Newspapers)

SECRETARY of the Interior Franklin K. Lane has promised to act as chairman of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress to be held in Honolulu next year, on dates set by Mr. Lane when he can be present to preside.

Mr. Lane is vice-president of the Pan-Pacific Union. When he visited Hawaii two years ago he was greeted by several thousand sons and daughters of Pacific lands who in magnificent pageant presented him with the twenty-eight flags of the Pacific countries in the Pan-Pacific Union. At a banquet attended by a thousand delegates from every land of the Pacific he was elected vice-president of the Union, and from that day to this the Secretary of the Interior has been one of the enthusiastic supporters of the movement that has for its purpose the bringing together of all Pacific races and peoples into one cooperative body for the advancement of the interests of all Pacific communities.

Recently Mr. Lane with Governor McCarthy of Hawaii presided at a Pan-Pacific dinner in Washington attended by the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners of Pacific lands. At this gathering the support of the Governments of the Pacific was pledged, and Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale was instructed to call a Scientific Congress in Honolulu in August of this year, primarily to discuss the scientific development of the possible food supplies of the Pacific ocean and the lands that surround it. Several Pacific governments have already appropriated funds toward this and other Pan-Pacific conferences that are to follow.

Strange as it may seem the Pan-Pacific scientific congress will lay the basis and plans for the Commercial and Educational conferences that are to follow. Doctor Gregory has made the statement

that if we could only know the movement of the fish of the Pacific we could make that ocean feed the world. The fact that the Pacific will become the source of the meat supply of the future has brought forward appropriations toward holding a Pan-Pacific Food Conservation conference which it is hoped Herbert Hoover will call, and the Commercial conference that will be presided over by Mr. Lane. The first Pan-Pacific Scientific conference will consist of about fifty of the leading scientists in the world interested in Pacific problems, these selected by the American Academy of Science for their peculiar fitness to work in one of the groups Doctor Gregory is organizing for the study of Pacific Ocean problems. These conferences at the ocean's crossroads will be annual, and regular systems of research work carried on and reported on yearly. It is proposed to call the Commercial congress along similar lines, not more than seventy-five or one hundred of the leading men in all commercial walks to gather together and lay out a definite plan for continued commercial cooperation among the countries around the Pacific Ocean. Each country about the great theater of the world's future commerce will be asked to send the pick of several of its leading men who have really done something to build up the commerce of the land in which they live.

Secretary Lane will make his home in New York and in Los Angeles, so that he is but returning to the realm of the Pacific, and the Pan-Pacific Union expects much from his return to the Pacific coast, for no man, say the Pan-Pacific workers who gathered in Hawaii to honor him, has ever made himself so beloved by those of all races and in all walks of life among the Pacific peoples as has Franklin K. Lane.

Bureau of Commercial Economics

(Represented in the Pacific by the Pan-Pacific Union.)

WHEN Carranza as president of the Mexican Republic wrote to Francis Holley, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington, asking him what he could do to aid in placing before the people of Mexico motion films of the life and industries in other lands, Mr. Holley replied: "The motion picture theaters are petitioning to you that they may show pictures throughout Mexico on Sundays, afternoon and evening. Will you, in granting this request, make it compulsory for the theater to give a free three-hour show on Sunday mornings of the educational films supplied by the Bureau of Commercial Economics?"

President Carranza's reply was, "I will," and he did, so that 800 motion-picture houses in Mexico are now doing their bit toward educating the masses. This suggestion is respectfully submitted to Hawaii and all Pacific lands where licenses are given for Sunday motion picture shows.

The Pan-Pacific Union has undertaken to gather educational films from Pacific lands for the Bureau, which it will officially represent in the Pacific.

The following extracts from a letter to the Secretary of the Union from Director Holley explains itself:

"I have examined very carefully the literature which you submitted, and congratulate you on the fine work of the Mid-Pacific Magazine which cannot fail to do a world of good. You may be very sure that we will cooperate with you to the very limit and make your office at Honolulu our distributing center, supplying it with all the films we can get with titles and sub-titles in Japanese and Chinese."

What is the Bureau of Commercial

Economics? We shall tell that more at length in an illustrated article in an early number of the Mid-Pacific Magazine, but briefly:

The Bureau of Commercial Economics is an altruistic association using the facilities and instrumentalities of governments, manufacturers and educational institutions in the disseminating of useful information by the graphic method of motion pictures displayed invariably to audiences admitted free.

The bureau displays its reels in universities, colleges, technical and agricultural schools, public libraries, state armories, high schools, community institutes, public institutions, state granges, settlement houses, missions, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, commercial clubs, rotary clubs, educational, scientific and trade conventions, welfare organizations of corporations, fraternal institutions; also with powerful projectors, operated from auto trucks, in parks, playgrounds, rural communities and other centers for the general public.

The scope of the bureau is international, both in the source and display of its films.

The bureau is international for the reason that to be nationally part of any government would preclude the possibility of carrying on its work in foreign lands or of displaying foreign films locally. It is, however, affiliated with the leading educational institutions of the world, thus facilitating a general movement in universal public instruction.

Any organization which desires to use the films of the bureau, through the medium of the cooperating universities, may do so by regarding certain stipulations.

Pan-Pacific Uniformity of Coinage

By **GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ**

(Delegate to Second Pan-American Financial Congress,
V. P. of Tiffany & Co., N. Y.)

WITH the government of Australia seeking to make her bank notes worth par in every Pacific land; with New Zealand bankers urging decimal currency, and both suggesting the calling of a Pan-Pacific Financial Conference in Hawaii; while China is preparing to adopt a gold standard and a new currency—what time is better fitted than the present for the initiation of a movement to establish a Pan-Pacific coinage having the dollar for its base unit, and divided decimally in as close accord as possible with the various national denominations now in use in Pacific lands,

In North America this has already been accomplished, in Canada, in the United States and in Mexico. In the South American states as well as in those of Central America, the peso has a value either closely approximate to our gold dollar or to the intrinsic value of our silver dollar. The rapid rise in the price of silver is bringing the silver peso nearer and nearer to the United States dollar, and will greatly facilitate a readjustment of values in which our dollar, with a fixed gold value, can be taken as the general standard. This is the rule already in British Honduras and Nicaragua, as well as in Colombia, Cuba, San Domingo and Panama; in Uruguay, the peso has been quoted at even a few cents over our dollar. The sucre of Ecuador differs but little from the silver peso. Peru constitutes an exception, as in that country, which has a gold standard, a coin equivalent to the English pound sterling has been adopted as the monetary unit. Hence whatever arrangement can be made in harmony

with the English coinage, would be automatically effective in Peru.

In Japan the ten yen gold piece is equal to our five dollar or half eagle piece, while the yen is half a dollar.

Let us then begin with the least troublesome problem, that of adjusting our dollar-standard to the franc-standard of the French colonies in the Pacific, Indo-China, Tahiti and New Caledonia. Now five francs are worth almost exactly \$0.965, and a very trifling increase in the value given to the five-franc piece would make it an exact equivalent of the dollar. Would it not be possible to revive for this piece the old historic name *ecu* or crown which is so familiar to all Frenchmen who glory in the past history of their great race? We may venture to go a step farther and suggest that in view of the astonishing fluctuations in the value of the franc in French history, there could be no valid objection to calling the tenth part of the new *ecu* a franc, and the tenth part of this a centime. Thus the *ecu* would contain 100 centimes, each of which would be almost exactly equivalent to 5 centimes of the present French currency, which is really the smallest denomination in actual use, although it is true that a few one-centime pieces are still coined. What would be acceptable to France would almost certainly be acceptable to other countries using the same monetary standard. The Spaniards already have a separate, popular designation of the five-peseta (five-franc) piece, calling it a *duro*, thus a name for the new dollar unit exists in Spain now.

The Russian coinage, which also has a decimal division of its monetary unit, the ruble, was valued at about 51½

cents of our money. What the precise status of Russian money will be after the reestablishment of order in the Russian dominions may be looked upon as a matter of some uncertainty. Possibly the new-born republican sister after she has cast off Bolshevism might be willing to take over our system as a whole, discarding all the old denominations and names that were used in autocratic Russia. This would surely be an ideal solution, and one all the more advantageous for Russia, as it is highly probable that the United States system will eventually prevail in the other recent accession to the republican ranks, the newly-awakened China.

The Dutch East Indies offer us another little problem, since the unit there used, the florin, has a value of 40.2 cents, thus differing from that of any of the others we have noted. However, when once the thaler, or daler, is adopted this would closely approximate $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins and would necessarily be divided into hundredths as the florin or guilder is now into cents; in this case one of the new cents would equal close to $2\frac{1}{2}$ of those at present used, and perhaps a "half-cent" of the new sort would suffice for the lowest denomination.

It is intentionally that the most difficult problem in an international coinage has been reserved for the last one to be dealt with here. How will it be possible to bring Australia and New Zealand to adopt a metric coinage?

The pound sterling is hedged about with historic associations; originally an actual pound-weight of sterling silver, it has undergone variation similar to those of the French livre and the mark, respectively a pound and a half-pound of silver, although in England the present standard value dates back further than that of any other national monetary unit. If Australia, coining as she does her own money, could see fit to raise the value if the pound sterling the fraction needed to make it exactly equiv-

alent to \$5 of our money, a step would be taken that would make the establishment of a decimal Australian coinage quite practicable, and the calculation of dollars into pounds, and vice versa, would become exceedingly simple. New Zealand would gladly follow Australia's lead. Not many years since it was suggested that as the florin (a 2-shilling coin) is a tenth of a pound, we had here a hint as to the way to be followed in decimalizing the British coinage. Possibly to preserve the time-honored name of shilling it would be substituted for the foreign designation "florin," which is now but rarely used by Englishmen. Of course, if the pound is made intrinsically worth \$5 instead of 4.8665 as at present, the florin's intrinsic value would have to be raised from 48.86 cents to an even 50 cents. A division of this into tenths would give us a coin worth five cents of our money, which might be called a groat, thus reviving a time-honored English designation for a coin of small value. The new groat would be worth less than the historic one, the coinage of which, except for the traditional gifts on Holy Thursday, known as "Maundy money," has been discontinued since 1662, outside of a brief revival from 1836 to 1856. The groat was worth four pence or almost exactly 8.1 cents; the new groat would be worth only 5 cents. We would now have a pound divided into ten florins, each florin divisible into ten groats, a groat being thus the one-hundredth part of a pound.

There remains to be determined the fate of the penny which, at the other end of the scale of values is scarcely less a household word than the pound. Given the value of 5 cents assigned to the revived groat, a tenth part of this would be practically equal to the farthing of today, and if the term penny were substituted, it would take its place in the decimal scale as a third member, $1/100$

of a florin (shilling), or 1/1000 of the pound.

That these Australian and New Zealand monetary units should not be in servile accord with those of the other nations, would perhaps rather earn the favor than the disfavor of a people whose uncompromising resistance to any undue foreign influence is a mark of its strong individuality, and a condition of its astounding success and prosperity. At the same time the terms of value in the Australian coinage would be in accord with those of other Pacific countries, and the great gain of a decimal reckoning would be realized. The exact equivalents of the new Australian units in United States money would be as follows:

Pound sterling	\$5.00
Florin (shilling)	.50
Groat	.05
Penny	.005

10 pennies = 1 groat; 10 groats = 1 florin (shilling); 10 florins (shillings) = 1 pound sterling.

If this far-reaching transformation should be deemed too ambitious, there can be no question that a notable advantage would result from the issue by the governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of a gold coin having an identical or almost identical value, inviting China, Japan, Latin-America and Russia to do the same. This end might be attained by the minting of an Australian coin of the value of £2, 1s. 1 d. This would be equivalent to \$9.99 2/3 of our money, or about 1/3 cent less than the value of our so-called "eagle" of \$10. Surely when two good friends have been brought so close together, one or the other, or both, could adjust the exceedingly small practical difference so that a gold coin of identical value, but differently designated could be minted.

As the United States has its "eagle,"

as the \$10 piece has long been popularly known, the Australian and New Zealand governments might see fit to have a new coin known as a "lion," since this designation has been used for several coins struck in the British Isles in the past. First and foremost we have the gold coin originally worth \$1.63, struck in the reign of Robert II of Scotland (1371-1390), and which continued to be used up to 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada. The name "lion" was bestowed upon it because of the rampant lion placed over the Scottish shield on the obverse of the coin. A little earlier in date was the billon coin first struck in the reign of Edward I (1272-1307), and called a "lion" from the device it bore on the obverse, of a lion passant guardant, the heraldic bearing of Aquitaine, then belonging to the English crown. Centuries later, in modern times, the terms "lion shilling and lion sixpence" were given to types issued in 1825 of the shillings and sixpences of George IV. These show on the reverse a crowned lion, standing on a crown, beneath which are figured the sun, the thistle and the shamrock, for England, Scotland and Ireland, respectively.

As has been shown the new coin would be worth only about 27 cents more than the "double sovereign" which was coined from 1823 to 1826, and was revived for a brief time in the reign of Victoria.

It is to be hoped that the leaders in the financial work of the Pacific may meet at the crossroads of that ocean and agree on a plan to submit to their government looking toward the adoption of a uniform decimal coinage for Pacific lands. What more fitting time for such a conference than November, 1920, the 400th anniversary of the naming of the great ocean by Majellan, the first circumnavigator of the globe.

U. S. Senate gets behind Pan-Pacific Union

IT MAY interest many to know how bills are introduced into the Congress of the United States, and how appropriations are made. We, therefore, print the following extract from the Congressional Record of February 10, 1920. This amendment in the Diplomatic and Consular Bill was brought about by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee. After being agreed to by the Senate it was sent to a joint committee of the House and Senate, and there again it was approved, and sent back to the House for the formality of final passage.

"The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 9, to insert:

Pan-Pacific Union

To meet the actual necessary expenses of delegates of the United States to the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress, to be held in the city of Honolulu in August, 1920, and the necessary clerical work and assistants in preparing for, during and after the congress and in calling a second congress, to be expended through the Pan-Pacific Union, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, \$9,000.

Mr. Lodge—There are errors in the draft of the amendment as printed, and I ask to substitute for that the one which I send to the desk. It is precisely the same in effect.

The Vice-President — The secretary will read the proposed substitute.

The Assistant Secretary—In lieu of lines 11 to 18 insert:

To meet the actual necessary expenses of delegates of the United States to the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress, to be held in the city of Honolulu in Aug-

ust, 1920, and to pay for the necessary clerical work in connection with the congress and in calling a second congress, to be expended through the Pan-Pacific Union, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, \$9,000.

Mr. Smoot—Mr. President, this is the first appropriation made for this purpose. I should like to have the Senator from Massachusetts explain the real purpose of it, and if in the future, in his opinion, these appropriations will come annually or is it just for this year?

Mr. Lodge—Mr. President, the people of the Hawaiian Islands and all others in the Pacific, including China and Japan, have formed an association, and are very desirous of having this conference, which is purely for scientific and commercial information. The Territory of Hawaii has already appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose, New Zealand has appropriated, and it is expected that all the Pacific nations will appropriate for it.

Its purpose, as I said, is scientific and commercial. The governor of Hawaii and the delegate from Hawaii appeared before the committee in its behalf, and it seemed to us a very desirable thing to do and that the improvement of relations and the knowledge gained will be very valuable. The committee was convinced that it is meritorious.

As to it being continued, in the future, I can only say to the Senator that these things when once begun I have never known to die.

Mr. Smoot—Nor have I.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to."

A Switzerland and Its Geneva for the Pacific

(From International News Service in American and foreign newspapers.)

WILL Hawaii become the Switzerland of the Pacific, and will Honolulu become the capital of a league of nations embracing every country in and around the greatest of oceans?

This is not such an idle question as it may seem on the surface, for recently in Washington there was held a conference of the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners of Pacific lands, and this was practically the question discussed by them, and voted on in the affirmative.

For a decade the nations of the Pacific have been holding, now and then, semi-official conferences in Hawaii, because this crossroads station is most convenient to all. Here during the war met, perhaps by accident, heads of Pacific governments, certain it is that they conferred together and these conferences helped decide some of the decisions at the peace conference in Paris. These gatherings in Hawaii have been called under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, an organization having a local board in Hawaii composed of the governor and of men of every Pacific race. The governing board is made up of the heads of Pacific governments. President Wilson is first Honorary President of the Pan-Pacific Union, and the flags of all Pacific lands sent to him from a great Pan-Pacific gathering in Hawaii, now hang in the White House. They were brought to him by Franklin K. Lane, first Vice-President of the Union, who presided at the great interracial gathering in Honolulu that elected Woodrow Wilson as its first head. Since then the president of China has written to the Pan-Pacific Union

assuring it of his support and accepting an honorary presidency, Prime Minister Wm. Morris Hughes of Australia, Price Minister W. F. Massey of New Zealand, Premier Sir Robert Borden of Canada and the heads of most of the Pacific governments have accepted honorary presidencies and pledged their support to the aims of the Pan-Pacific Union, which are, to bring all peoples and races of the Pacific into a closer knowledge of each other that they may through conferences held in Honolulu find ways and means to cooperate in the upbuilding of the welfare of all Pacific communities.

The immensity of this plan may be conceived when it is understood that two-thirds of the worlds population live adjacent to the shores of the Pacific, and this ocean is rapidly becoming the theater of the world's commerce.

The plan outlined by the meeting in Washington contemplates the taking over by the governments of the Pacific the work and administration of the Pan-Pacific Union. This was suggested by Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, who has been a vice-president of the Pan-Pacific Union for nearly a decade. He had the support of all of the Latin-American ministers present as well as of the representatives from the Oriental governments, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii having already officially entered the Union and voted appropriations for its support, an example just followed by the United States government, while the others are now bringing the matter before their parliaments.

Another step taken at the Washington meeting was along the line of a series of hand-picked conferences in Hawaii, to which would be sent the ablest men and thinkers from each Pa-

cific land. The first of these conferences agreed on was that of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress, to be held in Honolulu in August, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale, and director of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, being appointed chairman with a fund behind him from Pacific lands amounting to nearly \$50,000 towards the expenses of the first two Pan-Pacific Scientific conferences in Hawaii. At the first conference in August no papers will be read, simply fifty or sixty of the leading scientists of the Pacific will get together and lay plans for future work, and at the next Pan-Pacific Scientific conference a year later (for these gatherings in Honolulu will be annual) they will outline the possibility of solving some of the scientific problems of the Pacific.

Strange as it may seem to the layman, these Scientific conferences will be the foundation on which the Educational, Commercial and Financial Congresses will be built. Doctor Gregory explained to the conference in Washington that science would make the Pacific Ocean the great source of the world's food supply of the future. First of all cattle raising will become a great Pacific land industry, and once the habits of the fish of the Pacific are understood, which they are not at present, the Pacific will be made to yield fish enough to feed the whole world. These are but two of the important problems to be studied by the scientists and passed on to the commercial men.

Doctor Gregory pointed out in his remarks that the Ethnological section of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress would demand the presence of a man from each Pacific land who knew most about the habits of the fish of his area. They might want the one man who knows most about the history and distribution of the coconut, for the human races either followed or carried with them

food seeds, the Malay took seed rice with him on his migrations, the Polynesian the taro, and so the Ethnologists could sometimes follow a race by tracing food distribution.

The first Pan-Pacific Commercial conference will have as its chairman ex-Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who will set a date probably just after the holding of the second Pan-Pacific Scientific congress and will spend a month in Hawaii with men picked for their knowledge and ability in the commercial world of the Pacific, that they may jointly lay out a program along the lines of which the commercial bodies of all Pacific lands may work in unison. These world men who gather at the ocean crossroads will return to their own lands ready to tell the big convention gathered there what the leading men from each Pacific land wish put over, and while the number of men from each Pacific land who gather at the Honolulu conferences will not be large, they will be well selected, for the Pan-Pacific Union has funds with which to pay all the expenses of any men it may particularly desire.

The Red Cross workers are planning and hope to call a Pan-Pacific Red Cross Conference at the ocean's crossroads, and will invite President Wilson to be present and preside, the Premiers of several Pacific lands have requested that the heads of the governments of the Pacific be invited to meet at Honolulu and discuss the great political problems of the Pacific, and this may come about if Mr. Wilson accepts either the invitation of the Red Cross or that of the Pan-Pacific Union to come to Hawaii.

In Hawaii Gov. C. J. McCarthy heads the Pan-Pacific Union. The territory has appropriated ten thousand dollars for the conference this year and the directors as much more. The Union has its build-

ing in the center of the city and here the clerical work is done and here is gathered the Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum and Library.

Hawaii has little to ask in a commercial way, she is the natural crossroads and service station of the Pacific, it may yet come about, that while under the American flag, and perhaps under a commission form of government appointed from Washington, Hawaii on

account of her crossroads position may become practically a neutral country, official capital of the Pan-Pacific League of Nations. for here already are gathered colonies from every land about the ocean, and here there is no race problem, all work together in harmony, a great interracial experiment station, a little Switzerland of the Pacific, with Honolulu her Geneva.

TOPICS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONGRESS

Program of Topics Agreed Upon by the Governments of the American Republics for Submission to the Second Pan-American Financial Conference, Washington, D. C., January 19-24, 1920.

I. The Effect of the War on the Commerce and Industry, Manufacturing and Mining, Agriculture and Public Utilities, of the Republics of the American Continent.

1. To what extent has the war stimulated the development of domestic resources, so as to create greater economic independence? To what extent has it delayed this development? 2. Urgent present public financial needs: (a) For the liquidation or funding of existing financial obligations; (b) For the further development of public enterprises. 3. Urgent present financial needs in commerce and industry.

II. How Can Required Capital and Credit Facilities Best Be Provided?

To what extent can these requirements be met by domestic capital? 2. To what extent is foreign capital required: (a) The extension of improved banking facilities, through the establishment of branches and by other means; (b) The wider use of acceptances and other means of extending credit; (c) The creation of a market for the distribution of foreign government and corporate securities. The establishment of investment companies; (d) The direct investment of capital in foreign enterprises, industrial and commercial, and in the construction of public works.

III. National Credit and the Factors Affecting it.

1. Extent and nature of the public debt. 2. The national fiscal system, with special reference to sources and adequacy of revenues. 3. The relation of the fiscal system

to currency reform. 4. What guaranties and remedies are provided by law in the case of provincial and municipal loans?

IV. The Effect of the War on Transportation Facilities—Requirements of the Present and Immediate Future.

1. To what extent has the war affected transportation facilities on land and sea? 2. Law and regulations to provide for the encouragement of shipping facilities between the American Republics. 3. The removal of obstacles in the way of transportation facilities, through adequate provision for lighthouses and other aids to navigation, and through agreements as to harbor and quarantine regulations, entrance and clearance, docking, lading and unloading facilities. 4. Freight rates. 5. Maritime insurance facilities.

V. Measures to Facilitate Commercial Intercourse Among the American Republics.

1. The convention concerning commercial travelers. 2. The convention to establish an international gold clearance fund. 3. Parcel post facilities and lower postal rates. 4. Cable facilities; wireless telegraph. 5. The establishment of free ports. 6. Improved warehouse facilities.

VI. The Development of Uniformity of Legislation in Relation to—

1. Uniform customs regulations; the prevention of the undervaluation of merchandise in export and import declarations. 2. Bills of exchange and checks; bills of lading and warehouse receipts. 3. Contracts regarding the consignment of merchandise in foreign trade, and the conditions of acceptance or rejection of merchandise. 4. Commercial arbitration; agreements between Chambers of Commerce of the American Republics, with special reference to the agreements between the Chambers of Commerce of Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Guayaquil and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. 5. Patent and copyright law; the protection of trade marks, especially through the establishment of the International Trade Mark Bureaus at Havana and Rio de Janeiro. 6. Uniform admiralty law.

A Letter That Explains Itself

(Sent by the Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union to One of the Honorary Presidents, a Pacific Prime Minister.)

Dear Sir: It has been decided at the conference in Washington that the first of the Pan-Pacific conferences to be held at Honolulu, the ocean's crossroads, will be that of the leading scientists from Pacific lands, or interested in the scientific problems of our great ocean. Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale University, and director of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, as chairman has set the dates for the conference, August 2d to 20th.

The second gathering will be that of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress, ex-Secretary of the Interior of the U. S. Franklin K. Lane, chairman, some time next year.

Toward the expense of this first and second congress the legislature of Hawaii has appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars; the U. S. government, toward sending delegates, nine thousand dollars; New Zealand and New South Wales have both made appropriations toward sending delegates while the other Pacific governments have nearly all pledged support and will make appropriations through their parliaments or legislatures.

At the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conferences in August plans will be outlined for continued work in the Pacific along Geological, Botanical, Ethnological and Zoological lines. At the second scientific conference a year later the great possibilities of the Pacific as the world's future source of food supplies will be taken up with more understanding, as well as other Pacific problems that are not so well understood at present, and then the real work of cooperation and accomplishment will be begun.

On the basis of a scientific survey of the possibilities of the Pacific will be built a series of Pan-Pacific Commercial, Educational and Financial Congresses. It is hoped that it will be possible at the ocean's crossroads to hold a conference of the Premiers and heads of Pacific governments such as you suggested, to discuss the advisability of the governments of the Pacific taking over and administering the work of the Pan-Pacific Union, much as the American Republics now conduct their Pan-American Union.

This was also suggested by some of the

Ambassadors at the luncheon given recently in Washington; the hosts being the heads of the Pan-Pacific Union, its president, Gov. C. J. McCarthy, governor of Hawaii; its terrior Franklin K. Lane; Vice-President First Vice-President, ex-Secretary of the In-Hon. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union; Vice-President, the Hawaiian delegate to Congress, J. K. Kala-nianole, and the Secretary, A. H. Ford, with Dr. H. E. Gregory, chairman of the Scientific committee. The guests were the Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners from Pacific lands. It was the unanimous expression at this meeting that as Hawaii lies at the ocean's crossroads convenient alike to all Pacific lands, it remains the central service station of the Pan-Pacific Union, and that there be erected in Honolulu buildings to house the gatherings of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum Exhibits, the library and the clerical and educational forces, and that here should be held the conferences of the leading men and thinkers of all races of the Pacific.

The Pan-Pacific Union has for some years occupied and maintained a ten-room building with auditorium and banquet hall, near the civic center of Honolulu, and here is published the official organ, the Mid-Pacific Magazine, now in its tenth year, and the supplemental bulletin of the Union.

You have visited us on several occasions, giving good counsel, and we hope that you will attend any of the conferences that you can, and that your government will make what appropriation toward these conferences that it seems in your judgment should be made by your country.

The Ambassadors, Ministers and Trade Commissioners who attended the luncheon meeting have received the reports asked for from President McCarthy and the committee appointed. They are officially notifying me that they are sending these reports on to their respective governments with recommendation that they cooperate with our work and send delegates to the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in August of this year in Honolulu.

Trusting in your continued sympathy and cooperation, I am,

Cordially yours for Pan-Pacific Union,

(Signed) ALEXANDER HUME FORD.

Secy. Pan-Pacific Union.

The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

Issued as a part of the Mid-Pacific Magazine
The official organ of the Union

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The Governor-General of Java.
The Governor-General of the Philippines.
The Premiers of Australian States.
The Premier of British Columbia.
The Governor of Alaska.

President—Hon. C. J. McCarthy

Governor of Hawaii

Secretary—Alexander Hume Ford, Honolulu.

HONOLULU

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The Hands-Around-the-Pacific Movement

THE HANDS-AROUND-THE-PACIFIC CLUBS are local organizations, affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union, but governing themselves in each community. Many of these take the form of weekly luncheon clubs that entertain visitors and speakers from Pacific lands—the different clubs about the Pacific notifying one another of the proposed visits of distinguished men who have Pan-Pacific messages to deliver.

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, and with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce, and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

THE PAN-PACIFIC ASSOCIATION is an organization allied with the PAN-PACIFIC UNION, and in which membership is open to anyone who is in sympathy with Pan-Pacific endeavor, and the creation of a better knowledge in the world at large of the advantages Pacific lands have to offer.

PAN-PACIFIC NEWS

THE Pan Pacific Commercial Congress, which its chairman, ex-Secretary of the Interior Franklin K.

Lane will call in Honolulu at a date to be set, in 1921, will

Pan Pacific Commercial Congress, 1921 draw to the cross-roads station of our ocean perhaps one hundred of the commercial giants of Pacific lands. Dur-

ing three weeks or a month they will be constantly together in Hawaii. They will become thoroughly acquainted, learning much from each other of the commercial possibilities and offerings in all Pacific lands. Thus they will be enabled to draw up definite programs of commercial advancement for the Pacific that all nations can heartily endorse and urge all governments of the Pacific to participate in and forward. It is hoped that once the leading business men of the Pacific become really acquainted, they will meet annually to lead Pacific commerce along the line of peace and mutual prosperity.

The Pan Pacific Scientific Congress holds its sessions in Honolulu from August 2nd to 20th, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, Director of the Bernice Pauahi Museum, Honolulu, chairman. About fifty of the leading scientists from Pacific lands are expected to attend this conference, appropriations from the Pan Pacific Union and from several of the Pacific governments making it possible to secure the ablest men of science in the world to meet in Hawaii for a three weeks session and discuss the scientific problems of the Pacific.

Each government of the Pacific seems interested in calling at the ocean's cross-roads a Pan Pacific conference on some subject in which it is particularly interested. The Premier of New Zealand

once suggested a conference in Hawaii of the heads of all the Pacific governments to take over officially the Pan Pacific Union and its work. Prime Minister Hughes of Australia suggested the calling of the Pan Pacific Labor Conference. The United States government is particularly interested in the calling of a Pan Pacific Commercial Conference, as well as a Financial Conference. China wishes a Pan Pacific Educational and Art Conference. Japan is particularly interested in the Pan Pacific Scientific Conference. Alaska asks that a Pan Pacific Travel Conference be held. Canada is interested in the Pan Pacific agricultural problems, and Latin America is interested in the calling of a conference that will bring about a standardized decimal currency common to all Pacific lands, as well as the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures.

The most able and efficient Americans in science, finance, commerce and education are stepping forward to act as chairmen and call commercial conferences under the auspices of the Pan Pacific Union in the hope that their example will be immediately followed by leaders in Japan, China, Australia, Canada and Latin America. The American government is taking the lead in appropriating for these Pan Pacific conferences and in sending delegates, with the view of indicating to other Pacific lands that she is ready to extend the right hand of fellowship and officially enter with the other governments into a real union of Pan Pacific interests.

The American Red Cross seeks to induce the Geneva convention to authorize the call for a Pan Pacific Red Cross Conference in Hawaii under the auspices

of the Pan Pacific Union. President Woodrow Wilson would be asked to preside and he would then set the date of the call. In such an event it is highly probable that an overlapping date would be set for the conference of the heads of Pacific governments to meet in Hawaii, that they might formulate definite plans for the official taking over of the Pan Pacific Union.

Governor Thomas Riggs, Jr., a vice-president of the Pan Pacific Union, may visit Hawaii next winter as chairman of a Pan Pacific Travel Congress. The governor of Alaska believes that both private and state capital should be used in putting in operation lines of passenger steamers that will bring Hawaii, the Pacific coast, and even Tahiti within direct reach of Alaskan ports the year round. He would see subsidized cruising steamers on a round-the-Pacific run, and believes that now is the time for the traffic and travel men of all Pacific lands to meet each other and discuss the future of travel and immigration to and from Pacific lands.

Every city about the Pacific will be asked to observe this year, Pan Pacific Day, September 17th, not only in remembrance of the fact that Balboa first saw our ocean on that day, but also in recognition of the fact that on this day it is becoming the custom for men of all Pacific races to meet together in the city of their adoption to join with the native sons in planning how they may make the city a better place to live in because men of other Pacific lands and cities have made it their home.

After two months of campaigning in Washington with fellow directors of the Pan Pacific Union, ex-Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, issued a call for a National Community Conference in Washington

to discuss inaugurating in America a "Neighbors' Day" akin to Pan Pacific Day as it is observed around the great ocean, one day each year, when everyone in the city seeks to know his neighbor. It is the Pan Pacific idea applied locally, and the Pan Pacific Association in Hawaii will cooperate with the American cities in seeing that this day is properly observed at the ocean's cross-roads.

Mr. H. B. Campbell representing the Pan Pacific Union in Shanghai is making a campaign of education along the coast of China. He has credentials from the President of the Pan Pacific Union as well as from the federal Secretary of Commerce who commends the work and ideals of the Pan Pacific Union to men of all races in Pacific lands.

Last year the public schools of Alaska as well as those in California and several of the Australian states, arranged special official programs for the observance of Balboa or Pan Pacific Day. A number of other Pacific countries sent requests for literature on Pan Pacific Day that it might be translated and used in the public schools on Balboa Day, September 17th. In response to this request, the current number of the Pan Pacific Bulletin is largely given over to the story of Balboa and the manner in which Pan Pacific Day may be observed in the public and private schools.

A letter of thanks was sent by unanimous vote of the Pan Pacific directors in Honolulu to the Hon. John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan American Union in Washington, for the courtesies and assistance extended the secretary of the Pan Pacific Union while in the national capital. An office was placed at his disposal in the Pan American Palace and the staff of the Pan American Union gave every assistance in forwarding the interests of the brother organization.

Balboa the Discoverer of the Pacific

A Paper for the Schools in
Pacific Lands

EVERY year the schools in many Pacific lands set aside September 17th as "Balboa" or "Pan Pacific Day." On September 25th (old style), September 17, 1513 (new style), Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.

Four hundred years later the Pan Pacific Union set aside this day as "Pan Pacific Day" and in Hawaii representatives of all races of the Pacific presented ex-Queen Liliuokalani with the flags of their countries, and these were sent to the President of the United States as honorary head of the Union, and a request sent to all Pacific lands to join with Hawaii in having the public and private schools set aside half an hour on the 17th of September when they might hear something of "Balboa," the discoverer of the Pacific and the effort to bring about a union of all Pacific nations and



Vasco Nunez de Balboa was one of the admirable characters among the Spanish Conquistadores. He treated the natives humanely, he infused a hopeful spirit into his own compatriots, and he left behind him, at the end, a record of work well done.

peoples into a movement to advance the interests of all Pacific communities.

"The story of Vasco Nunez de Balboa is one that can never be too often told. How he gave up a life to which he was little fitted; how he reversed the policy of his predecessor, who had offended and even maltreated the natives on the Isthmus, so that the confidence and assistance of these very natives were turned to Balboa's advantage and of the Crown of Spain; how he discovered the south sea — the Pacific Ocean — and was rewarded by his sovereign; and how he met his death when greater victory was

to young and old, as a happy contrast to the sometimes gloomy and uninspiring tales which have come down to us of the early days of the discovery of America.

Balboa, as he is best known in history, Vasco Nunez de Balboa as was his fuller name, was born in the Province of Estremadura, Spain, about the year 1475. He came of a good family, and seems to have been better educated than most men of his time. In early life he migrated to America, and, after the usual adventures of a young man in that New World, he tried to settle down to the routine of a practical farmer. That he was not designed for it subsequent developments rapidly proved, for he fell into debt and was considered rather an improvident fellow in the town.

Perhaps it was this hopeless debt that meant Balboa's fortune. At any rate, to escape and to try a new life was his reason for having himself concealed in some way so that he could be smuggled on shipboard and carried away from his failures to begin this new life elsewhere. He escaped in Enciso's ship from Santo Domingo and discovered himself only when well on the voyage to the coast of Darien. This Enciso was one of the best geographers of the day. He knew about all there was worth knowing, especially of the New World; he was a close observer and probably a good judge of men, for instead of punishing his foundling Nunez, the commander, Enciso, landed him among the desperate colonists at a fort in the Gulf of Darien, there to work out his salvation and perhaps that of his countrymen about him.

It was in 1510 that Balboa's life story began. He found the people of the settlement discouraged, divided into factions, miserably unhappy and without a leader. But Balboa had the spirit of leadership, and at once he took upon himself the labor of restoring confidence

and of wresting success out of failure. His influence was magnetic, and the people trusted him. Even Francisco Pizarro, who later was to follow the path that Balboa had marked out but was never permitted to enter, older, too, than Balboa, at once yielded to him and at the time seconded his every effort. His first care was to gather together the scattered remnants of the former expeditions, some at Uraba fort, others living among the Indians along the coast. This was a most difficult task, but thanks to the energy of one man it was done. He fed the hungry, nursed the sick, helped build huts for the able-bodied, and thus persistently brought about improvement for all.

But the supply of food was the great difficulty, due largely to the cruel treatment and robbery of the natives which had marked the misconduct of his predecessors. Vasco Nunez de Balboa had to gain the confidence of these natives, to overcome their suspicions, and to make friends of them. He succeeded with them as he had with his own countrymen. He won over warlike tribes that had hitherto suffered from injustice and injury; but to get food he had to penetrate the jungle, often through swamps, always in the burning sun, before he could reach the centers of their cultivation, whence these natives could be induced to bring food to the market of the Spaniards. In time, however, his wise policy, his energy, and his patience won, and this leader established in all the feeling that integrity and confidence would prevail. Such admirable conduct brought reward in the recognition of his accomplishment. The admiral, the son of Columbus, sent provisions for Balboa's colony, and from the audiencia of San Domingo was given the appointment of alcalde mayor of the colony he had created.

Vasco Nunez de Balboa, when this



Courtesy of Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston.

Balboa Discovering the Pacific Ocean.—The romance of the discovery of the Pacific has been the theme of song and story in many a book, and even the artists of the brush have pictured it in their fancy. The moment of Balboa's triumph, when he rushed into the water and claimed this vast expanse for his Sovereign, seems to have been the one to inspire the painter most.

preliminary work was well in hand, began the exploration of the isthmian region around him, with especial regard to information on the resources of the country and the probable supply of gold. He became acquainted with the native rulers of Coiba, of Comogre, and of Porcorosa—it is said that he actually married the daughter of the chiefs—and was admitted to their friendship. He wrote to the Emperor Charles V. about his investigations, and held out hopes of acquiring substantial gains for the Spanish Crown. It was indeed on one of his expeditions into the interior in search of gold that he met the son of the cacique of Comogre, who told Balboa, somewhat in jest at the Spanish desire for gold, that the country beyond was far richer in the metal they deemed so precious; that, in fact, if they wanted to go only

a slight distance across the mountains they could view a mighty ocean, larger perhaps but calmer—more pacific—than the one lying to the north.

If the information were true, so thought Balboa to himself, he would try to be the first to set eyes upon it. This chance remark had been in 1513, and on the 1st of September of that year he set out from the Caribbean coast, with a few Spaniards and an escort of friendly natives, to cross the Isthmus. They plodded through the jungle; they scaled the little intervening hills; they pushed their way across the streams till, on the 25th of September, 1513, Balboa, who had been warned by his guides that the water of the southern sea was not far off, climbed a tree and for the first time caught sight of what we now call the Pacific Ocean (September 17th, present style).

On the 29th of September, 1513, Balboa actually entered the water, waving the flag of his country over his head, and claiming it in the name of his sovereign. The all too few years remaining to him he devoted to further explorations on the coast, and gave all his energies to planning an expedition along it, and even to a discovery of what might lay to the south, of which he heard rumors, in the great kingdom of the Incas. Certain it is that he visited the Pearl Islands, but only after he had, with almost overwhelming hardships, collected at Acla material for small vessels that were ultimately built on the shores of the Gulf of San Miguel, and launched them there.

His triumph was, alas, but short lived. Jealousy of his deeds and incompetency of his associates led to accusations against him. He was called across the Isthmus to meet these charges, but his enemies could not be content with the slow and perhaps justice-seeking processes of the courts. He was arrested

and farcically tried and condemned for anything that seemed an easy test of guilt. He was executed by his accusers at Acla, the town he had helped to found—that is, murdered—in his forty-second year.

What results to the world might have come by discoveries in Peru and elsewhere in South America if Vasco Nunez de Balboa had lived to continue his enlightened, just, and gentle policy is a matter of mere speculation. The fact that he discovered the Pacific Ocean, surmounting material obstacles and winning over instead of killing the natives, shows the character of the man. He was a leader, an explorer, and a builder."

Panama has perpetuated the discoverer's memory by naming its national coin the "Balboa" and making a national holiday of the date on which he discovered the Pacific. A monument overlooking both oceans is to be erected to Balboa. The entire Pacific is asked to house his memory.



Balboa Taking Possession of the Pacific in the Name of Spain.
(Bronze frieze in the Government Board room of the Pan American Union.)

Pan-Pacific Day Around the Ocean, 1920.

(September 17th, 407th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Pacific by Balboa.)

SINCE the late Queen Liliuokalani returned for an hour to her throne on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa, to inaugurate "Pan Pacific Day," many countries about the great ocean have fallen into line and observe this day as one of gathering of all Pacific peoples to discuss ideals of a real Pan Pacific union of effort for the advancement of all peoples and lands about the great ocean.

Last year from Alaska, Canada, the Pacific coast, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand and China came assurances from chambers of commerce and boards of educations, that the day would be fittingly observed by luncheons or banquets of business men, at which men from every part of the Pacific would be invited to speak, and in the schools by the reading of papers on Balboa and brief talks on the countries of the Pacific and the advantage of Pan Pacific union.

Every year in Hawaii the public schools have leading citizens tell the children something of Balboa and Pan Pacific Day; there the celebration has grown into an annual gathering of the leaders of the many Pacific races in Hawaii. For the edification of those in Pacific lands who wish to aid in observing Pan Pacific gatherings is outlined the program in Honolulu at the ocean's cross-roads for the observance of Pan Pacific week this year.

Pan Pacific week in Hawaii begins with religious services at many of the churches and temples both Christian and

Pagan. On Sunday the 12th of September, in the afternoon will be held the annual massed choruses of the different Pacific races, there will be addresses by the leading musical directors from Pacific lands.

Monday, September 13th. The annual luncheon to the chambers of commerce at the Pan Pacific building, the Pan Pacific Foreign Trade club being host; addresses from officers of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese and the Chinese chambers.

Evening—The annual banquet of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries and workers in Hawaii at the Pan Pacific Y. M. C. A. building. Both Buddhist and Shintoists participate in these annual banquets, assisting the work of their Christian brethren.

Tuesday, September 14th. Annual luncheon of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association and the Pan Pacific Volcano Research Association.

Evening—Pan Pacific Athletics. Banquet of the Pan Pacific Olympiad Committee at the Outrigger Canoe Club. Addresses by athletes of all Pacific races, Duke Kahanamoku presiding.

Wednesday, September 15th. The Annual Ad Club Pan Pacific luncheon.

Evening—Banquet at the Pan Pacific building of the teachers of all races in Hawaii; Vaughan McCaughey, superintendent of education, presiding. Motion pictures of educational features in other lands, provided by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C. (The Pan Pacific Union will be glad to arrange to lend films throughout the Pacific, being the Pacific representative of the Bureau of Commercial Economics; there is no charge for the films, but they must be shown free.)

Thursday, September 16th. Luncheons of the Pan Pacific clubs at their own headquarters, Japanese, Hawaiian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Latin American, Australasians and Canadians.

Evening—Banquet at Pan Pacific Gardens of the Womens' Clubs of all races in Hawaii. Addresses.

Friday, September 17th, Pan Pacific Day. Ten minute talks by prominent citizens of all races, in all the schools on "Balboa," on the significance of Pan Pacific Day and Pan Pacific united effort towards the uplift of all races in all Pacific lands.

Noon: Pan Pacific concert in Civic Center by Royal Hawaiian Band of patriotic airs of all Pacific countries; display of Pacific flags from the Executive Building. Address by the Governor. Exchange of cablegrams with heads of other Pacific governments. Balboa Ban-

quet and Pageant in the grounds of the Pan Pacific Building. The Banquet and Pageant this year are under the direction of the Japanese in Hawaii.

Saturday, September 18th. Luncheon of the Trail and Mountain Club to the Pan Pacific Boy Scouts.

Afternoon. Governor's reception at Washington Place, the residence of the Governor.

This program is submitted to every chamber of commerce and educational body and club in Pacific cities to adopt any part thereof and observe, in cooperation with their neighbors across the waters, Pan Pacific Day as the one day in the year when the peoples of the Pacific seek to understand and help each other in a cooperative spirit.

The secretary of the Pan Pacific Union in Honolulu, will be glad to give any further information.

From Report of the Secretary to the President and Directors of the Pan-Pacific Union

Hon. Chas. J. McCarthy,
Governor of Hawaii,
President, Pan Pacific Union,
Honolulu.

Dear Sir:

At the invitation of Mr. Franklin K. Lane, I am representing the Pan Pacific Union at the National Conference, on Community Organization, March 20. I am also notified that Lt. Gov. Iaukea has cabled, appointing me as the Hawaiian delegate, an honor I deeply appreciate.

I will report to you on the conference later. The bill appropriating \$9000 this year for the calling of the first Pan Pacific Scientific Congress in Honolulu and the following—possibly Mr. Lane's Pan Pacific Commercial Conference—

has the approval of the joint committee, has passed the senate and may pass the House any day, when I will take up its actual disposal with the State Department and report.

The State Department, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, are taking particular interest in the work of the Pan Pacific Union and earnestly desire to aid and cooperate. The Department of Commerce has sent me officially a suggestion that the Pan Pacific Union represent the Department in Honolulu, assuming special work the department will outline toward interesting all the countries of the Pacific in getting their cooperation.

The head of the Foreign Commerce

Department having spent several years in Australia reports that our Pan Pacific work there has done much that is bringing Australia closer to America, and that the branches there are thriving, and with the knowledge of that work before the department it wishes to be in line with us and to aid. It is their suggestion that we annex a trained assistant from the Pan American Union.

The Secretary of Agriculture will help us through his department and has had the Pan Pacific films in his own home, using them to interest his friends and associates in the work of the Pan Pacific Union.

Judge Payne, the new Secretary of the Interior, is an old Chicago acquaintance and will aid us in any way that he can. Before leaving the Shipping Board, he placed every facility in our way to get the cooperation of this board in securing shipping on the Pacific, and the plans and specifications of the boats they have are being sent to the Pan Pacific Union to be kept on file there.

Mr. Lane has supplied me with letters to such men as Herbert Hoover, Mr. W. G. McAdoo, the heads of the Carnegie Institute, and of course the members of the Cabinet, practically all of whom are enthusiastic about the aims of the Pan Pacific Union and wish it success.

Through Mrs. Wilson, the President has expressed his good wishes and sent for the Pan Pacific films, which were the first films shown to him since the beginning of his illness. He was impressed.

The Red Cross is taking up in Geneva the project of a Pan Pacific Red Cross Conference in Honolulu, with President Wilson as chairman. This has gone to the White House with the suggestion that if the President can attend this conference, another, suggested by the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand be called, of the premiers and heads of Pacific governments and

that they lay plans to take over officially the work of the Pan Pacific Union.

I am being groomed here to carry a message around the Pacific, requesting all governments of our Ocean to follow the example of the United States and forward the work of the Pan Pacific Union, and as I have successfully gotten branch organizations effected in Australia, New Zealand, China, Philippines and one in process in Japan, I believe that with the ten years of growing acquaintance with these people, the backing of the U. S. government, and that of the Pan Pacific Union, I can accomplish this last step toward the taking over officially of the Pan Pacific Union by the governments of the Pacific.

I am invited to New York to confer with financiers interested in calling a Pan Pacific Conference under our auspices in Honolulu, and hope that we can have Mr. McAdoo to preside. I am also invited by the Community Service people to confer with them on a kindred proposition and will use my letter to Mr. Hoover to urge him to forward this, or act as chairman of a Pan Pacific Food Conference, as it is likely that the Pacific must feed the world in the future.

Dr. Paul Reinsch, ex-minister to China, is preparing a paper on the way in which the governments and the commercial bodies might jointly operate a Pan Pacific Union. He urges the calling of a Pan Pacific Art Conference, with Pan Pacific art exhibits. If he will assume chairmanship and responsibility for this, the art societies here will send the Pan Pacific art exhibit about America on a two years' tour with lectures on our work at their expense.

Through the Carnegie Institute I hope to have a world-known American educator call an Educational and Pan Pacific Historical Congress in Hawaii. The different institutions and the governments will contribute to the expenses of

these conferences. The general idea in official circles here seems to be that world-known Americans should call the first of each of these conferences, then have the Union invite such men as Baron Shibuzawa of Japan, Wu Ting Fang of China, Mr. Daum of Java, Mr. Hughes of Australia, and other Pacific world-known men to call the succeeding conferences.

The Bureau of Commercial Economics wish us to act for them in the Pacific. We shall have a thousand educational, industrial and travel films, with lectures, etc., to loan free of all charge to the schools and to any workingmen's gatherings.

We shall need room for a Pan Pacific Library before long. I keep in touch with the Pacific ambassadors and ministers and they are becoming more and more interested. Answers are beginning to come in from the Latin American republics. Salvador wishes to send a delegate to the Pan Pacific Scientific Congress. Most of the countries will send books for the Pan Pacific library and exhibits for the museum, the Latin American countries acting through the Pan American Union.

The Pan American Union should have its share of credit for the appropriation from Congress. The staff showed how the bill might be drawn up, giving us theirs as a model. Mr. Lane and Congressman Temple then approving, and you and the Prince appearing before Mr. Lodge.

Little need to report on the lunch to the ambassadors and ministers. You carried that through to success and I have done the follow-up work. The Japanese Ambassador tells me he will advise his country to help us form the Union and Mr. B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the Japan Advertiser and Trans Pacific Magazine, will aid us in every way to bring this about.

Dr. Herbert E. Gregory will undoubtedly make a great success of the first

Pan Pacific Scientific Conference, and Mr. Lane of the Commercial Congress. It seems likely that other world-known men will call important Pan Pacific Conferences in Honolulu, so that in time we shall have fifty to a hundred Pan Pacific leaders at the ocean's cross-roads conferring each month of the year.

I learn that the Pan Pacific Union contemplates officially taking over and financing the Mid Pacific Magazine. The magazine was born January, 1911, with a call signed by the Governor of Hawaii, for the first Pan Pacific Congress, and from that day to the present every cent the Mid Pacific magazine has earned has been spent on the work of bringing about a Pan Pacific Union, at times mortgaging itself to carry on the work. Its articles on Pan Pacific work have been used and published in every Pacific land and language. The magazine stands ready to pursue any policy suggested by the directors, until the Union is ready to take it over.

I have secured over \$20,000 from the governments and have backing that will enable me to secure adequate appropriations for the future from nearly all the Pacific governments, so that in time Honolulu will not have to assume so great a burden. The government appropriations will take care of the clerical force for calling the conferences, taking notes of these, etc.

After ten years of living and sleeping with this work, making friends and acquaintances in every Pacific land and enthusing them, success seems near. With your approval and cooperation, and that of the directors of the Pan Pacific Union I believe that within a year or eighteen months I can have the governments of the Pacific officially take over and operate the Pan Pacific Union. I do ask your aid and backing in enabling me to carry this through.

Respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER HUME FORD.

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1920.

Franklin K. Lane on Community Organization

(On resigning from the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Franklin K. Lane immediately called a conference of those in America who are interested in community service. Some six hundred organizations were represented. It is probable that a National Community Organization will result from this conference that was held on March 20th. The features that stand out in Mr. Lane's statement are those that have been the aims of the Pan Pacific Association in its local work. June 14th was selected as "Flag and Neighbor' Day," and the following statement by Mr. Lane will find ready response it is hoped in every community in Pacific lands. Let us know our neighbors.)—Editor.

THE project of a National 'Neighbors' Day' when the people of different communities throughout the country are to make a conscious attempt to get acquainted with each others' personalities and needs, through community discussions, dances, sings and celebrations of all kinds, is an experiment in good will which is bound to bring rich returns. After all, who would deny that in our modern civilization it is the development and intensification of community life which is most neglected. No one entirely lacks personal friends; the family still remains the normal social unit; the country and nation command a passionate allegiance, which, before the war revealed it to us, we hardly suspected; the church still flourishes.

"But community life, as we knew it in the early days of democracy, seems never to have been so thin and capricious as now.

"Except in the more sparsely populated agricultural sections of the country the old type of intimate village life has almost disappeared. Our holidays are celebrated more or less individually and we do not have common festivals comparable even to the old time husking bees or Hallowe'en parties of the farmers. Even our sports are commercial-

ized, and our city baseball teams represent not the real ability of our communities to play ball but the acumen of a professional manager.

"Residents of apartment houses in big cities rarely know who live under the same roof with them much less who live in the same community or block. Yet these people have identical interests with theirs, in the matter of their community health, the rental of their homes, the price which they have to pay for food, the conditions of their public services.

"It is not because we are less social than of old but because there are so few channels left, in our complex society, through which we can bring the neighborly side of our social instincts into play. At a time when we need more than ever the spirit of neighborly co-operation we find attempts to express it choked and thwarted.

"For that reason I cannot but regard as singularly happy the intelligent attempts which are being made by many organizations — notably the National Social Unit Organization and the Community Councils—to introduce communities to themselves. I hope that Neighbors' Day will encourage hundreds of communities to pursue efforts along such lines.

"But there remain deeper reasons for

the encouragement of attempts at community organization—deeper than the obvious one that without a more lively and immediate interest in our community than we now—most of us—express half heartedly and fitfully at the polls, good citizenship is impossible.

"We in America are not as homogeneous as in other countries. We cannot deny the bitter strain of truth in Roosevelt's phrase about our being a "polyglot boarding house." Neither can we deny that a good deal of this has been our fault. Only occasionally we have tried to organize the community in which we live on so intensive a basis that every man, woman, and child in it, native-born or foreign, can be brought into intimate knowledge of its needs, and their opportunities. When we have tried such organization—as in the social unit district in Cincinnati and in many of the community councils of New York and elsewhere — we have found many surprising things. We have found that the immigrant only two streets away from our home needed medical advice, often the teaching of English, and the elementary facts about American history and institutions.

"But too often this has meant the whole of Americanization. A closer, more sympathetic, and humbler examination has shown us that the immigrant needed not so much to be told what to do in a patronizing fashion, as to be encouraged to contribute to the common fund his particular viewpoint and the best of his cultural background — and above all to be interested and made welcome in community activities. We must make the foreigner not a subordinate, a separate class, but a partner. We need not an increase in uniformity but in richness and diversity.

"As I conceive it, moreover, community organization is an antidote to all kinds of class and factional bitterness. This feeling of mine does not arise from

any desire of mine to ignore the fact of division among us or its causes—or to cry, "Peace, peace, where there is no peace." No person can be unaware that rifts and conflicts among our people are many and deep. They will never be closed or healed by shutting our eyes to them and pretending that they do not exist.

"But they will never be met and solved by any one minority of class.

"Our people must begin to come together through effective organization on the ground of their many common interests—as citizens, and as human beings. From this ground they must consider their problems rather than meeting in head-on collision as separate groups.

"The best way I know of achieving this is through community organization.

"When we really understand each other, our individual and common needs, our several points of view, the problem changes from how we can fight with each other to how we can work together.

"That is why in calling this conference I am acting under a grave sense of responsibility. All the experience and data which have come to me out of my work in the Department of the Interior, the field division of the Council of Defense, the Americanization movement and the National Social Unit Organization have driven deep into my consciousness the very great importance to the country of promoting the democratic organization of communities.

"To increase the spirit of neighborliness seems to me the most constructive thing which any program for a better Americanism can accomplish. 'Neighbors' Day' constitutes a challenge to that spirit and to its subsequent expression, in definite community organization, discussion and service throughout the country. I believe that day can be made a milestone in our progress as a democracy and I believe that the people will make it one."

A Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress

(from Associated Press.)

EX-SECRETARY of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, will act as chairman of the first Pan Pacific Commercial Congress to be held in Hawaii, in 1921. Mr. Lane is Vice-President of the Pan Pacific Union, and will spend a month next year in Hawaii at the ocean's crossroads to inaugurate the first conference of the leaders in commerce from Pacific lands, and to aid in outlining the scope of those that are to follow.

The governments of the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii have already made appropriations to the Pan Pacific Union towards the holding of the conferences at the ocean's crossroads, while most of the other Pacific governments have given assurances that they will send delegates and participate.

It is probable that Mr. Lane will set a date immediately following that set for the calling of the second Pan Pacific Scientific Congress for the Commercial Congress of which he is chairman; that the work of the scientific and the commercial leaders of the Pacific, may be made to dovetail and help each other, as they expect to work together during the decades to come.

In both of these conferences it is intended to select from fifty to a hundred leaders in science and commerce, a few from each Pacific land, and these the very highest authorities in their lines, and invite them to meet at the ocean's cross-roads where for a month they may exchange ideas and outline definite plans for work in which all Pacific peoples can cooperate for the advancement of the interests of all Pacific communities.

The Pan Pacific Union desires that these various groups will be trained for team work that will tend to bring continued prosperity to the whole Pacific, the future theater of the world's commerce, and draw its people into better knowledge and relationship with each other.

The Pan Pacific Union was organized about a decade ago at a gathering in Honolulu of government representatives from Pacific lands; the world war retarded action, but it is now outlining, with the approval of the Pacific governments, a series of Pan Pacific conferences that will eventually lead, it is hoped by natural stages to the formation of a League of Pacific Nations.

Many Governments Represented in United States

More foreign governments are represented by embassies and legations in Washington than in any other capital in the world. In all forty-two countries have accredited representatives here. Besides these there are many unofficial representatives of nationalities seeking recognition from the American government. Chief among these latter are representatives of the Irish, Ukrainians, Armenians, Lithuanians and Albanians. Only the states of Monaco and San

Marino appear to remain unrepresented.

Russia officially is represented by Boris Bakhmeteff, the ambassador sent to this country by Kerensky shortly after the overthrow of the regime of the late Emperor Nicholas. The names of Bakhmeteff and those of his staff continue to be carried on the diplomatic list of the State Department, while that of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, soviet "ambassador," appears only on lists of the records of the Department of Justice.

Ohio; Hugh S. Hershman, California; Stephen D. Potter, Pennsylvania; Rufus Hardy, Texas; William W. Hastings, Oklahoma; Louis B. Goodall, Maine; John H. Small, North Carolina; Charles H. Randall, California; Henry E. Osborne, California; John M. Morin, Pennsylvania; James A. Frear, Wisconsin; Guy E. Campbell, Pennsylvania; William S. Vare, Pennsylvania; L. D. Robinson, North Carolina; C. S. Dowell,

Iowa; Michael F. Phelan, Massachusetts.

Officials—John Burke, United States treasurer; Edmund Erk, secretary of the congressional party.

The Great Northern will remain in port Tuesday until 4 p. m. to permit the Governor to hold a farewell reception to the Congressional party at the Executive Mansion. Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union accompanies the Congressional party.

PAN-PACIFIC NOTES

(From the Commercial Advertiser)

A PAN-PACIFIC conference of Boy Scout executives will be held in Honolulu in 1921 in conjunction with the Pan-Pacific conclave and official authorization of this fact has been given by Chief Scout Executive James E. West to Alexander Hume Ford, secretary of the Pan-Pacific organization.

Mr. Ford called upon the executive at Boy Scout headquarters in New York City and the Honolulan **Boy Scout Convention** was received with open arms and extended a typical Boy Scout reception by James Wilder. Mr. Ford and Mr. Wilder broke in on an executive session which was being held at that time, and it was at that session that authorization for the Honolulu conclave was granted.

Executive West will come to Honolulu and will act as chairman, and Chief Sea Scout James Wilder will arrive in Honolulu soon and inaugurate plans which will make the coming conference in Honolulu the biggest International Boy Scout demonstration ever attempted or staged.

Odd isn't it, but the two chairmen of the Foreign Relations committees of the

House and Senate are the first to come forward and help Hawaii to become the meeting place of the Pan-Pacific Conferences. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Committee, and Representative Stephen G. Porter of the House Committee have been tireless in their efforts to interest their friends in the work and have secured a nine thousand dollar appropriation for this year and which they intimate will probably be increased next year. They are watching the Pan-Pacific Union, and as they are to be invited to be in the next congressional party they will visit the Ocean's Cross Roads and will probably be present at one of the Pan-Pacific conferences.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific congress, which was held in Honolulu August 2 to 20th, is creating a great deal of interest and press comment, throughout the Americas. It is to be the **The Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress** foundation of other conferences along similar lines, a group of well-picked men, masters of their line of thought. Each chairman will be a man to whom the calling of the congress and the planning of the program may be left in perfect confidence.

The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN ^{OF} THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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John Barrett.Dlr.-Gen. Pan-American Union
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The Governor-General of Java.
The Governor-General of the Philippines.
The Premiers of Australian States.
The Premier of British Columbia.
The Governor of Alaska.

President—Hon. C. J. McCarthy

Governor of Hawaii

Secretary—Alexander Hume Ford, Honolulu.

HONOLULU

Published by the Union

1920

Aims and Objects of the Pan-Pacific Union as Incorporated in Its Charter

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Pan-Pacific News

It is with sincere appreciation that the Pan-Pacific Union joins hands with Mr.

The Bureau of Commercial Economics Francis Holley, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington and becomes the representative of that organization in the Pacific. As will be

learned on another page, we shall have a thousand reels of film of the life and industries in Pacific lands for distribution and free exhibition. Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Alaska, Hawaii, the Pacific Coast of America, Canada and Latin America are already supplying films for use throughout the world, and duplicates of these may be had that Pacific lands may learn something of what each other is accomplishing.

Plans are in progress for storing in Hawaii a number of films of the industries of all Pacific lands as

Free Films from Pacific Lands. well as Pan Pacific travel scenes. The Bureau of Commercial Economics in

Washington is making this possible through using the Pan Pacific Union as its distribution center for Pacific lands. In an early number we shall publish a list of about a thousand films of an educational nature that will be at the free service of schools and communities throughout the Pacific; these will be distributed from the central service station in Honolulu, and it is hoped that the governments of Pacific lands will waive all customs restrictions. Most of the Pacific governments are already contributing films to the circulating film library of the Bureau of Commercial Economics.

Readers of the Bulletin are urged to

send any items of Pan Pacific interest to the Secretary of the Pan Pacific Union in Honolulu, or to forward to him any queries they may wish answered concerning Pacific lands or interests.

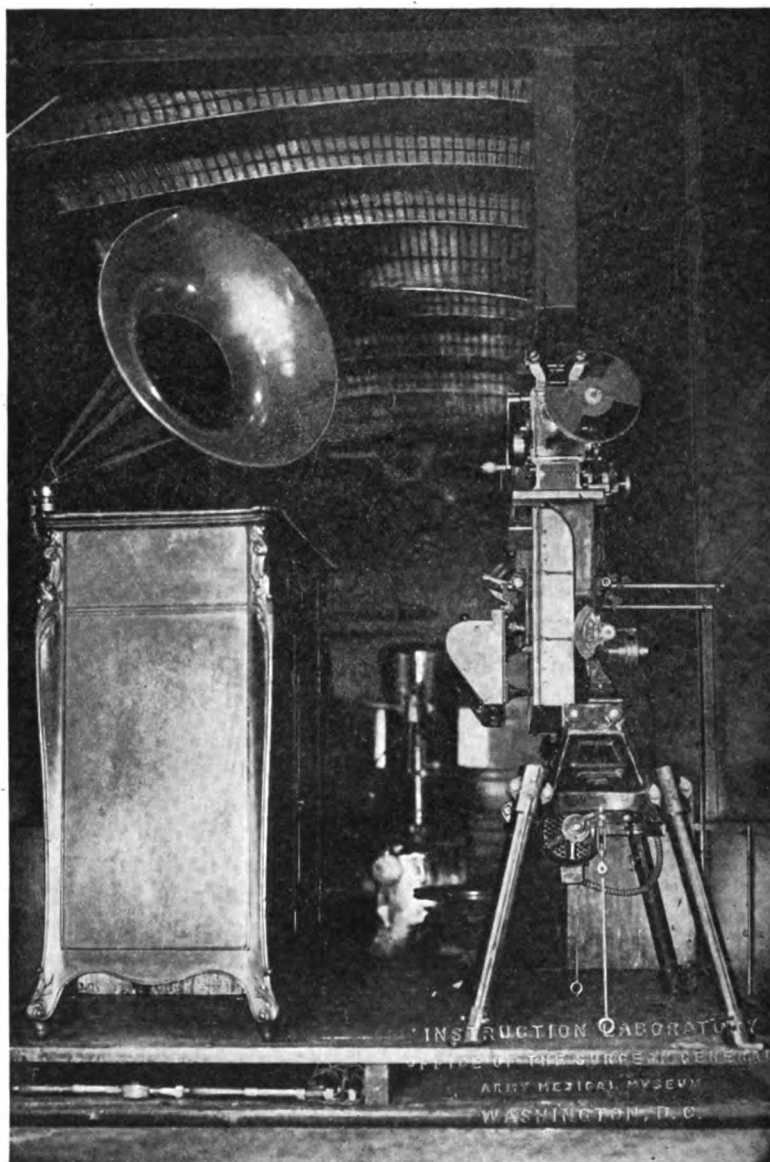
From the time the 118 members of the congressional party, now on tour

Tokio Ready for U. S. Congressmen.

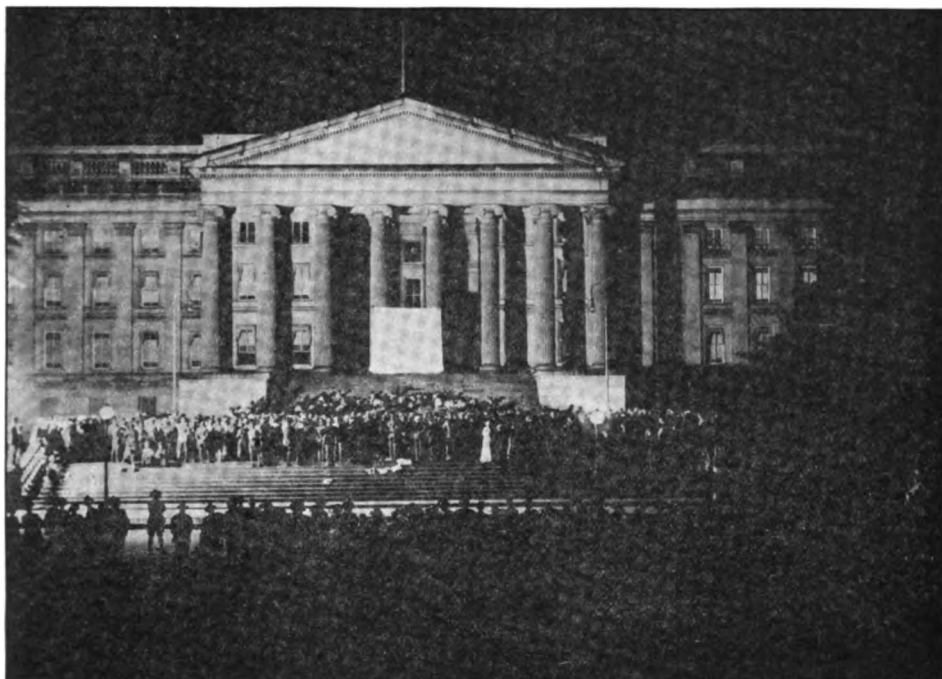
of the Orient, land in Japan. August 19, until their departure from Yokohama August 24, they will be the guests of the Japanese government at a series of entertainments. A special diet committee has been at work for several days arranging for the reception of the American guests, and the tentative program announced yesterday gives the congressmen and the women members of the party a full itinerary during their stay in the Japanese empire.

The committee in charge of the reception of the guests from the United States consists of Prince I. Tokugawa, president of the upper house; Marquis Kuroda, vice-president; Prince Y. Tokugawa, chairman of the committee; Baron Megata, vice-chairman; Count Ogasawara; Baron Sakatani; Kurachi, of the house of peers; Oku, speaker of the lower house; Kasuya, vice-speaker of the lower house; Teijiro Yamamoto, chairman of the lower house committee, and other members of the lower house.

The program includes various entertainments by private individuals and civic organizations, a garden party at one of the detached palaces, a special performance at the imperial theater and a visit to Nikko.



Interior of a Standard Truck used by the Bureau of Commercial Economics. Every truck is fitted with an electrical generator, a standard size motion picture projector, a field phonograph, and flood lights with which to light a ten-acre field.



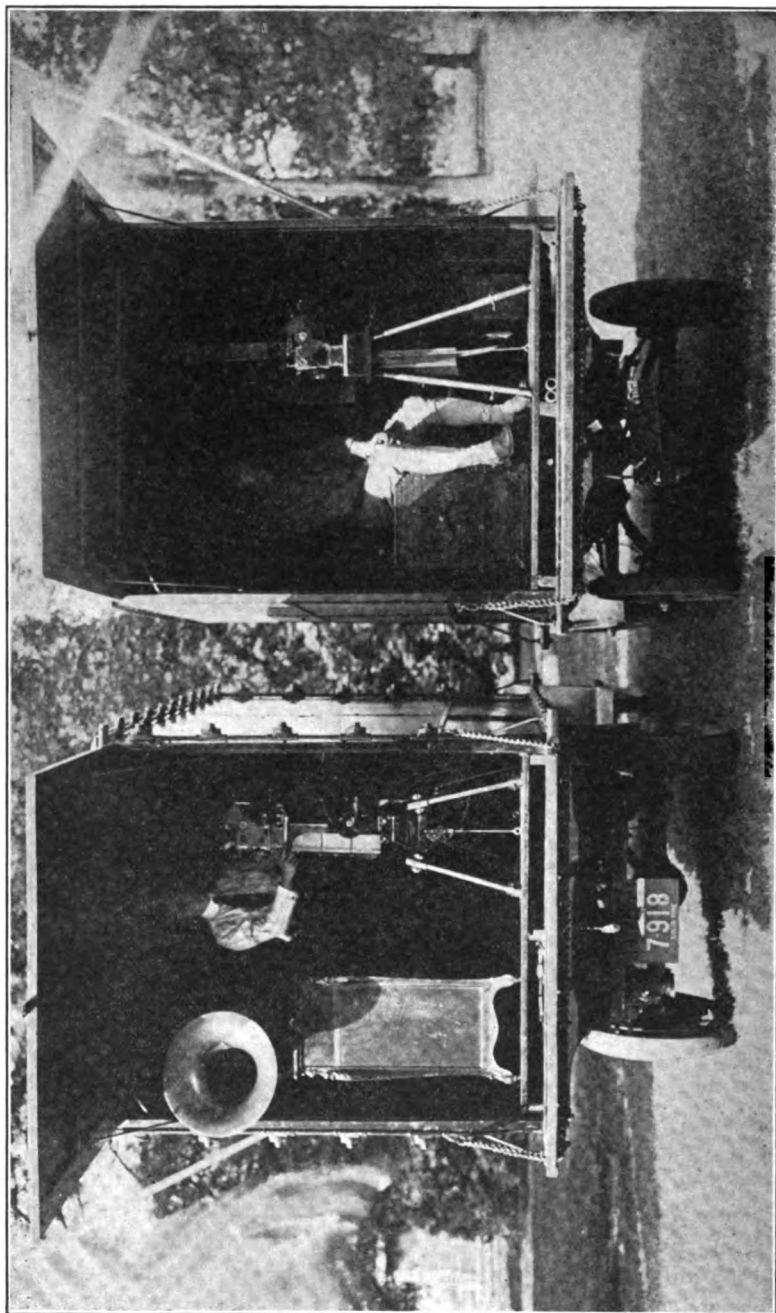
The Pan-Pacific Bureau of Visual Education

A library of educational films is being collected by the Pan Pacific Union for free distribution in the lands that surround the Great Ocean.

Francis Holley, chief of the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington is making this possible, for the Pan Pacific Union is to be made the distributing center to Pacific lands of the thousands of films owned by this bureau. In addition the Pan Pacific Union is securing a library of travel films made in Pacific lands which will be put in circulation, around the Pa-

cific, and through Mr. Holley, around the world.

In Honolulu a concrete library is contemplated for the films, and a committee composed of educators interested in visual education work is being appointed to take charge of the central work of the Pan Pacific Bureau of Visual Education. The head of the Department of Education in Hawaii, welfare workers on the great sugar estates and community workers in the Y. M. C. A. are on the board that will manage the Central library of films. It is



Theaters on wheels.

proposed to establish exchange branches in each Pacific Country.

Any educational or community organization may have the free use of the films, on the understanding that they will be exhibited free of any charge for admission or by collection.

During 1921 a Pan Pacific Educational conference will be held in Honolulu, called by the United States Department of the Interior. Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education will act as chairman, and issue the invitations to the leading educators in Pacific lands to meet and confer in Hawaii.

Dr. H. E. Jackson, in charge of community work in the public schools will attend the conference, asking other Pacific Community Center workers to meet him, for the United States wishes every school to be a community center building. Mr. Holley, head of the Bureau of Commercial Economics will also attend the conference, to meet with those in Pacific lands interested in visual educational work.

It is hoped that Mr. Holley may remain at the Cross Roads of the Pacific long enough to thoroughly organize the work that is to aid in the visual education of more than half the population of the globe, living adjacent to the waters of the Pacific.

The Pan-Pacific Bureau of Commercial Economics with Francis Holley at its head will take up the work in Hawaii and Pacific lands of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, with world headquarters in Washington, D. C. There Mr. Holley has built up an educational institute that reaches to the farthest ends of the earth to bring men into a closer knowledge and understanding of each other. It is the Pan-Pacific idea carried to its ultimate conclusion.

As the Central Service Station of the

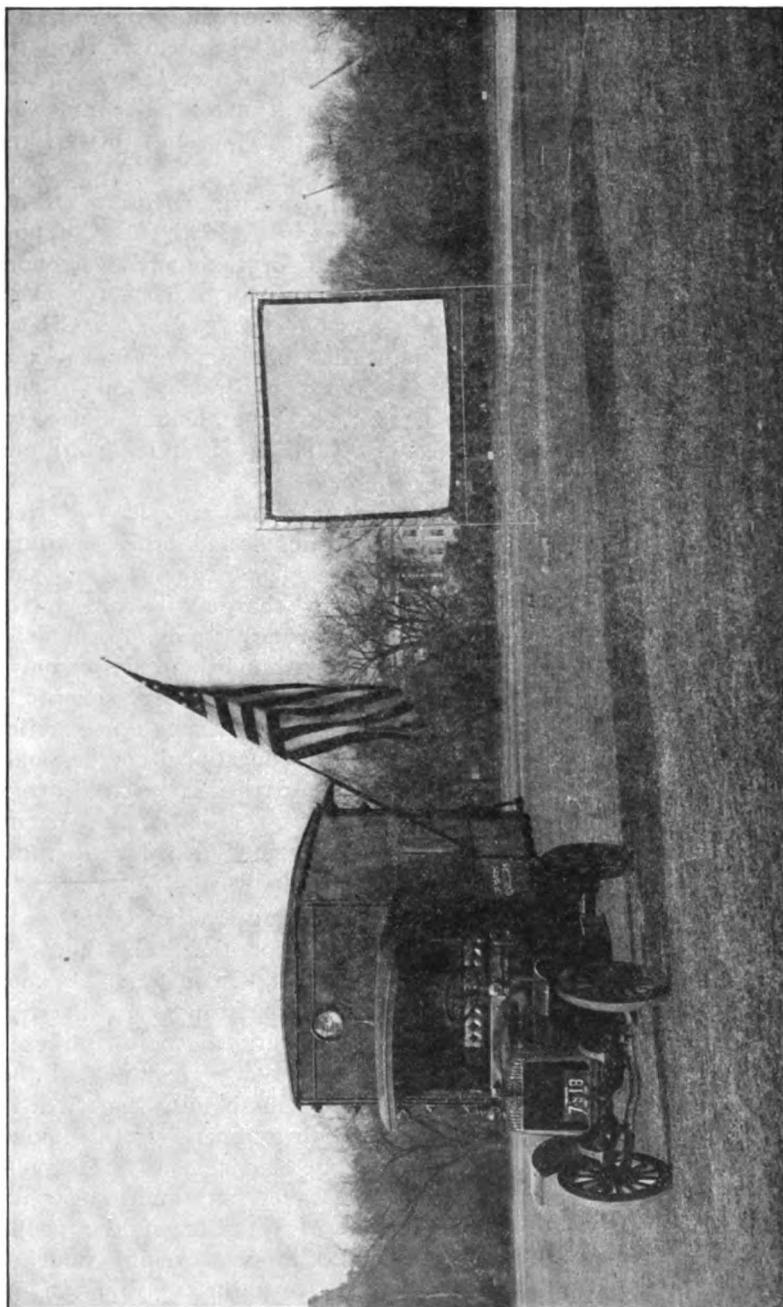
Pacific, Hawaii will have the distribution of about 1,000 films of an educational nature dealing with the life and industries of the people and nations of the globe. Particularly will the Pan-Pacific Union seek to circulate around the great ocean the films of Pacific lands that we may better know each other.

The Pacific governments at present co-operating with and supporting the Bureau of Commercial Economics are; the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Republic of China, the Empire of Japan, the Republic of Mexico, the Dutch East Indies, the Republic of Bolivia, Chili and Nicaragua.

The films are for the free use of educational and other institutions conditional upon their being shown free of any charge of admission or collection of any kind. Schools, colleges, hands-around-the Pacific and Pan Pacific Clubs in every Pacific land are urged to outline Pan-Pacific motion picture educational courses and to communicate their proposed programs to the secretary of the Pan Pacific Union in Honolulu, Hawaii at the Oceans' Cross Roads.

The Pan-Pacific Union is also collecting for the film library of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, motion films from every Pacific land of an educational nature, these to be shown in every country of the globe.

We will submit a partial list of films that disseminate useful knowledge of Pacific lands. It is suggested that one travel film, one industrial reel and one of the life of the people would make a good evening hour of an instructive nature. Films of other than Pacific lands will be provided, but the Pan-Pacific Union desires particularly to make known to each of the



Ready for the evening "Show."

Pacific lands something of their own neighbors about the great ocean in the lands tributary to which live nearly two thirds of the world's population.

Any Government, Community or Chamber of Commerce in Pacific lands desiring to contribute films to the Circulating Motion Picture Library is invited to notify the Pan Pacific Union.

It is hoped that a Conference may be held of leaders in this line of work in Pacific lands and a definite plan outlined through the Bureau of Commercial Economics to make the advantages and desires of Pacific lands known to every country of the globe, and particularly to each other around our great ocean.

The Japanese and Chinese governments have recently contributed films to the Bureau of Commercial Economics, as has the government of Mexico, and Hawaii is now preparing a series all of which will be listed as they are released for free circulation.

Recently the Ladies Home Journal published an interesting illustrated article on the Bureau of Commercial Economics and from this we quote.

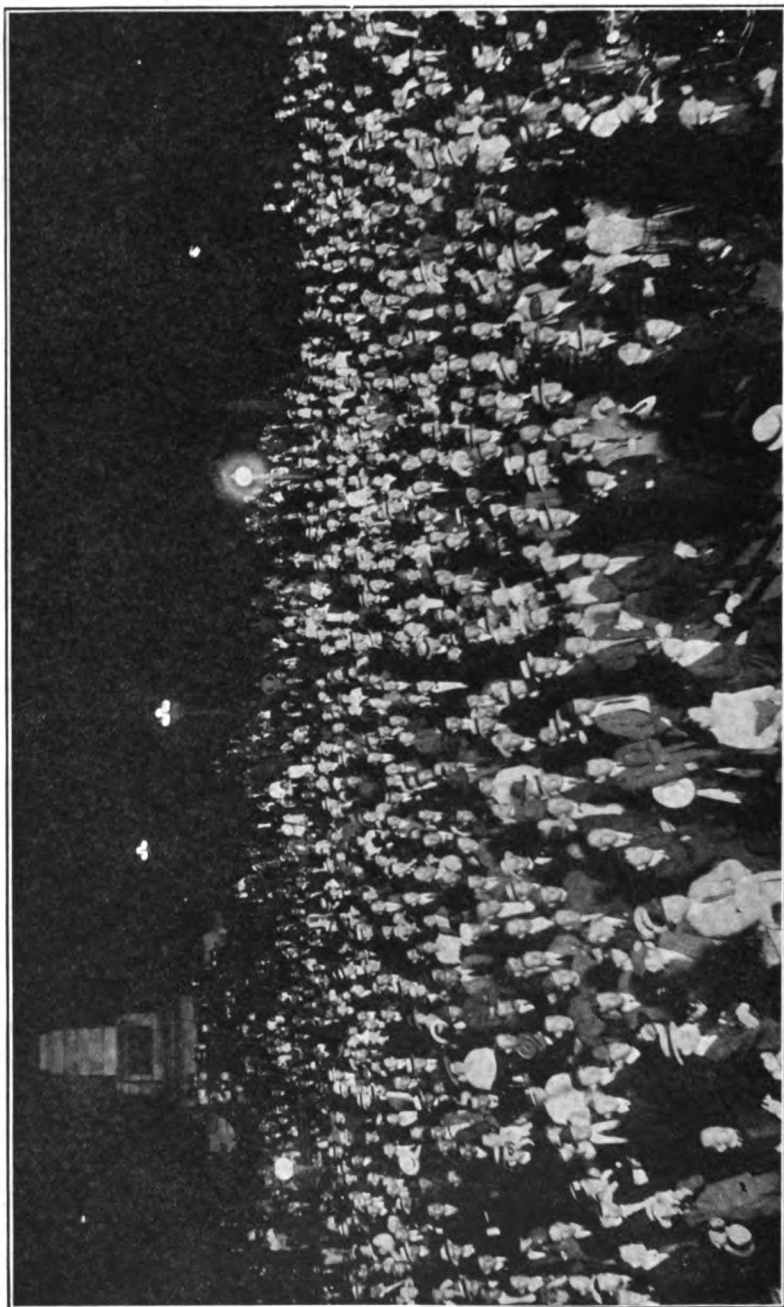
"It is because a man once lost his sight that the Eskimos today are able to see what is going on in the busy world below them. About thirty-five years ago Dr. Francis Holley became blind. For years he was in the darkness. During this period he gained a pretty good idea of how valuable eyes really are. One night he dreamed his sight had been restored. It affected him so that he took a vow that if his dream came true he would devote the rest of his life to causing the world to see more with its eyes.

Doctor Holley regained his sight and in order to keep his vow, founded the Bureau of Commercial Economics, of which he is director.

Educational motion pictures were the medium Doctor Holley selected to make the world see more. The bureau today has the largest educational film library in the world. Just as a Carnegie Library loans books free, the bureau loans films without charge to schools, employers, churches and various kinds of organizations, on condition that the films be shown free. Making no profit on its pictures, the bureau is supported by endowment and subscription.

Calls for its films come from all parts of the world. Missionaries in China use them. The death rate among babies in India has been lowered since the British government began exhibiting the bureau's health films in that country. Its pictures are transported by camels over the African deserts, and by llamas over the Andes to the Inca Indians. The war did not stop the boat which went up and down the Yenisei River exhibiting pictures to teach Siberian peasants better farming methods. In many instances the bureau exhibits its own films. It has a staff of lecturers who talk in the native language. In India there are four traveling theaters using bureau films. The British government conducts three of these. In Alaska, Northern Canada and Newfoundland the bureau is its own exhibitor; also in the mines of Peru and Chile.

In the United States it is now operating six auto trucks carrying films, projection machine, screen and light plant. One of these is touring the factory towns of New England. The other five are assigned to the farming, ranching and mining districts. The bureau has two such trucks in England. Orders recently were placed for ten more trucks.



Notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau circulates more than 25,000,000 feet of film and is receiving 1,000,000 feet per month, it was able last year to supply less than 46 per cent of applications.

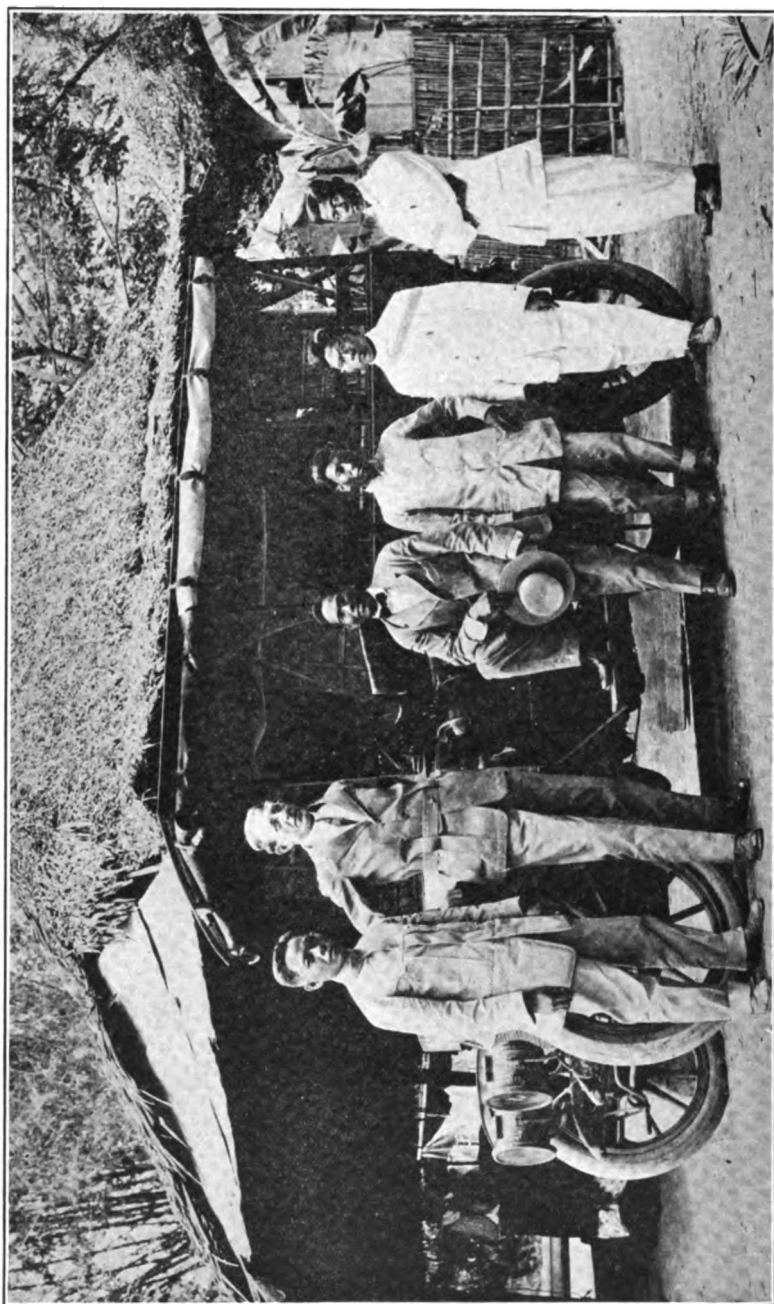
The following is from Boston Transcript of May 15, 1920:

Francis Holley, looking upon a line of hungry men waiting to get their dole of bread, was seized with the conviction that something was wrong with an economic system which made such a sight possible. Opportunity for the man in the bread-line was the thought that inspired a movement which is believed to be one of the greatest world-wide educational schemes in the history of the human race. About the same time Mr. Holley happened to pass a shop upon the door of which were the words: "No Admittance Except on Business." Then was prompted the query, "What constitutes business?" The door led to a large manufacturing plant in which wheels were turning and many kinds of machinery were in motion. But the man in the bread-line had not the courage to try to pass that threshold which yawned like a great chasm between them and the bread-winners within; for "No Admittance Except on Business" ruthlessly made futile any attempt to bridge that chasm between hope and despair. If they could only see what was going on beyond that forbidding sign it might be that they could find places into which they could fit and thus be transformed from beggars to self-respecting producers. Yet the transformation proved to be as simple in execution as it was marvelous in result.

It is a primary function of business to bring raw material and the worker together. This, Mr. Holley argued, is a very essential part of what constitutes business, so he suggested to the manufacturer that he visualize upon a screen the process of production so that the man who made up the bread-line might see how things were produced in that land of promise beyond

the forbidding: "No Admittance Except on Business." The result was three-fold. The man from the bread-line seeing what was being done concluded that he could do it, and that there was a place in the shop which he could fill and hence there was a decent living for him in the world; the general public in buying became more interested in those things, especially food products, which they had seen in the process of production; and the manufacturer discovered that the best advertising he had ever done was in taking the public into his confidence and letting them see just how the commodities which they buy are produced.

This is how this educational institution received the name, "Bureau of Commercial Economics." It may appear somewhat misleading, for there is nothing commercial about it, in the sense that any financial profit accrues to anyone connected with it. No charge is made for the pictures, the only expense being the cost of transportation of the films from and to the nearest exchange of which there are some fifty-eight in this country and 110 in foreign lands. But there is always one stipulation which is one of the laws of the Medes and Persians; under no consideration may a film be shown if an admission fee is to be charged. The bureau is supported by endowment annuities and voluntary contributions. As a matter of fact the largest contributor probably is Mr. Holley himself, who is a retired business man and is giving his time and his money to this practical philanthropy. Thus the bureau is commercial only in the sense that it aids commerce, and in so doing helps the employer, the employee, and the general public and thus it has become a very potent factor in the advancement of prosperity.



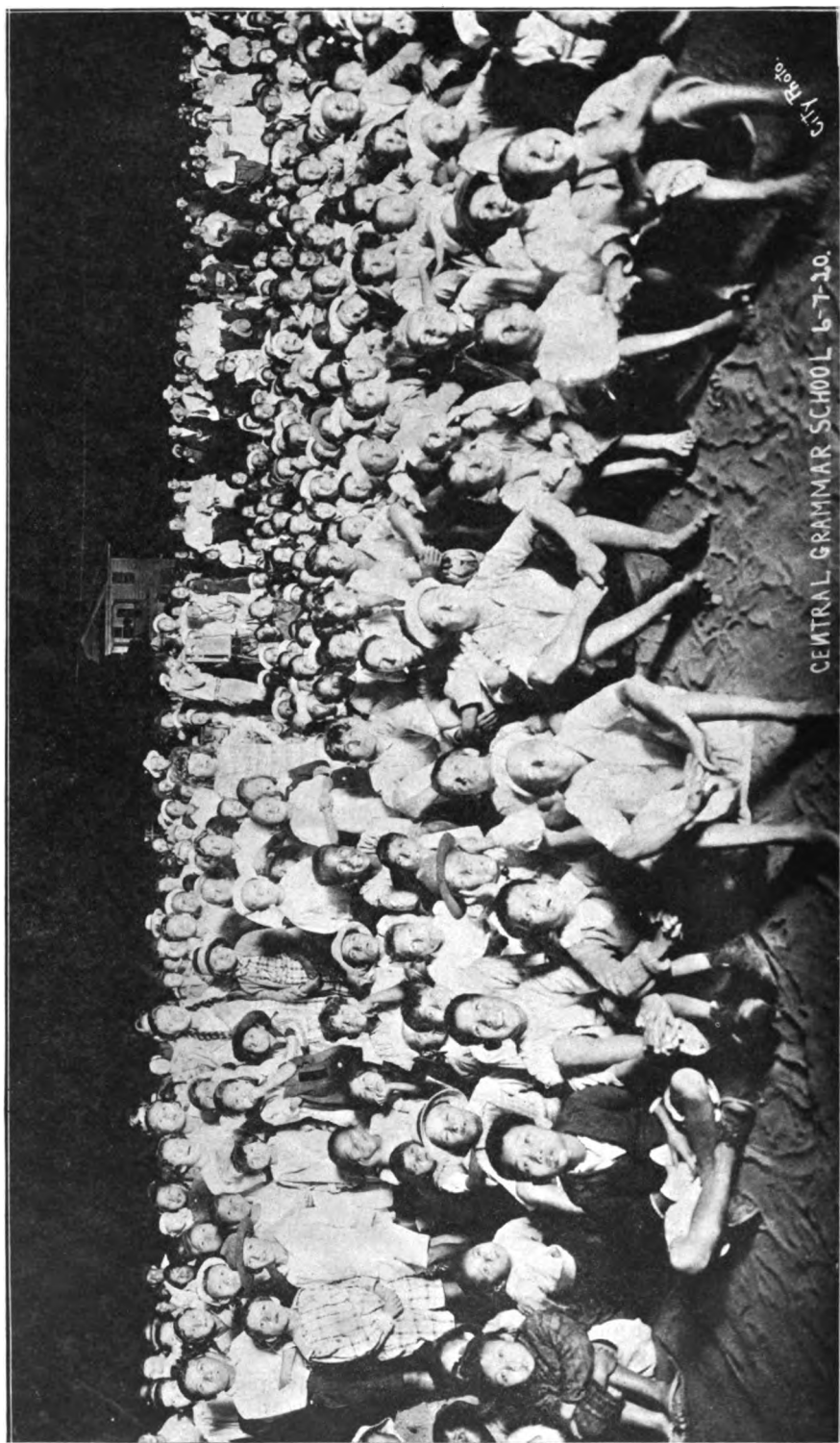
A Bureau Truck and crew in the Orient.

It has been said that Mr. Holley is one of the founders of this institution. Another factor must be mentioned. There is an Eastern proverb cited when trouble occurs, "Find the woman." The idea is that nothing wrong can happen in which a woman is not an essential factor. We of the West have a much truer estimate of what is sometimes called the "better-half" of the human race; so we extend the proverb to include all events. And when we seek the co-founder with Mr. Holley of this bureau we shall find a bright, energetic little woman whose success in a great world of activity has not been won at the price of her femininity, of which latter she is very jealous. She is Miss A. Maris Boggs, dean of the bureau. She is an A. B. of Bryn Mawr College and an A. N. of the University of Pennsylvania, having specialized in economics in the latter institution. Mr. Holley says she had more to do with the founding of the bureau than he. This is an expression of knightly courtesy which, presumably, Miss Boggs would deny as a literal fact. The truth is that the labor in the bureau is almost equally divided between the director and the dean. They have worked together from the beginning, and the remarkable success of the bureau is largely due to their splendid team work.

A negro leader in educational work among his people heard of this visualization plan of education. He immediately concluded that it was the plan for his people, so many of whom are mentally children. He wrote the bureau asking it to help to elevate the six to eight million negroes in the South. The result is that the work has begun and soon will be ministering to millions of black men whose greatest enemy is ignorance. By some this horde of negroes, a large per-

centage of whom are illiterate, is considered the most dangerous social and political problem America faces. Its ramifications are so subtle as to be hardly seen except by the keenest observation, and thus those who have paid little attention to it have no idea of its magnitude and dangers. One thing, however, is certain, that education must be a large factor in any solution which will make for the good of the negro and the safety of the republic. The percentage of illiteracy being so large, the schoolroom method of teaching while indispensable, is too slow to be depended upon alone. It takes no more training to look at men and things moving on a screen than it does to look at them moving on the road or street, hence, the right kind of motion pictures supply the most effective means to inspire and lift this mass of people who are suffering from the curse of ignorance.

This great educational enterprise is not limited to the boundaries of this republic. The Bureau, founded by thorough Americans, has the true American genius for expansion. So it soon broke over the international line into Canada. The Dominion Government immediately appreciated its significance, and in a number of substantial ways showed that appreciation, one of which is a private car presented to the Bureau with the privilege granted by the Prime Minister, of every foot of railway in Canada. This coach very appropriately has been named "Vision." All the Provinces of Canada now receive the Bureau's films, including the barren coast of Labrador, where they go to Dr. Grenfell to help him in his wonderful mission to bring sweetness and light to this needy people. When the films were first displayed the people were



Here is shown a typical audience at a recent Neighborhood party conducted by the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. Citizenship Educational Committee. This picture was taken at Central Grammar School. These Neighborhood parties are organized programs of community singing, motion pictures of instructive and entertaining character, and four-minute talks on helpful subjects. To date 76 programs have been arranged with an attendance of 24,358.

so delighted that the machine was run until 2 o'clock in the morning.

From Labrador the films continued their journey northward across the Arctic circle, upon the only means of transportation in that region, dog sledges, and brought a world of wonder to the Esquimaux in his house of snow. At first these children of the northern ice fields were frightened at the movements on the screen, believing the pictures were possessed; but they gradually became used to them; and now they live in a larger world, realizing what was before unthinkable; that, just as in their home land ice is ever present, there is a section of this earth where it never exists. Moving westward the films passed into Alaska, and again across the Arctic circle on their beneficent journey through this great territory. Mexico has been receiving the pictures of the Bureau for some years. But a more vigorous campaign is about to be begun to spread knowledge by means of the moving picture among a people 85 per cent of whom are illiterate. Dean Boggs is to organize a motion picture circuit which will embrace the entire republic. In all Latin America, including Mexico, Nicaragua, Argentine, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Cuba and Chile, the Bureau has six hundred centres which share the use of its thirty million feet of film.

The work in the Eastern Hemisphere is no less remarkable. At the request of the Siberian Steamship Company, the bureau has furnished films which have been shown on the boats and wharves of this company, bringing the outside world to the peasants of this great sub-arctic land, which world they never could know in any other way. Arrangements have just been made with the Danish Government to send films to Denmark to be used under the direction of the minister of

education, and then they are to be forwarded to Greenland and Iceland for the general instruction of the inhabitants of those colonies.

The slumbering giant of the Far East, the great Chinese republic, is circulating the films of the bureau, thus making visible to its seething hordes the fruitful results attained by peaceful peoples, when their forces are organized. The "movies" of the Bureau of Commercial Economics are a potent factor in arousing this ancient civilization to self-assertion.

Japan, progressive and aggressive, appreciates the opportunity offered it by the bureau of teaching its people the customs, habits and methods of production, for which they have a passion, of the nations of the West. The Imperial Government receives the films, and sends those picturing Japanese life to the bureau for circulation in this country and elsewhere. India, self-bound in the age-long enthrallment of caste, custom and superstition is beholding upon the graphic screen the way which leads to the larger life of freedom. In this land of mysticism and mystery the bureau has been carrying on some of its most interesting work.

As we move farther south into the tropics we find stations in the Philippines, Ceylon, Singapore, and Java distributing the bureau's films to the surrounding regions. At the present time one of the bureau's trucks with its fully equipped plant, containing the projector, screen, electric generator outfit, and phonograph with a full supply of records, is on the ocean bound for the rubber forests of Sumatra, where the native workers at the close of the day will behold with eyes dancing with delight, the wonders of that marvelous land beyond the rising sun. The far-away South Sea Islands

have lately learned of the bureau's work, and Tahiti in the Society Islands calls, and it will be supplied from the Mid-Pacific exchange of the bureau in the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu. South Africa, so valiant and so loyal in the cause of civilization during the World War, is receiving the bureau's films; and the young and vigorous English-speaking empires of Australia and New Zealand are circulating its films in large cities and country districts.

So we may receive no mean review of our too much forgotten geography lesson by following the trial of the films of the Bureau of Commercial Economics as they make their peace and prosperity-producing journey around the world. A world recognized authority in economics has said that the Bureau is the only real international institution in the world. It would appear to be the only real international educational institution upon this earth at the present time. Surely an institution which has twenty-nine governments co-operating with it may with great propriety be called international, and to see the director in his office in Washington any morning opening his mail coming from the remotest sections of the earth is to be convinced that the work is international. The audiences of this world-wide circuit number about thirty million persons a year.

It may be seen that the films showing commercial and other enterprise in Pacific lands will be shown to the world, while educational films from every part of the world will be shown in Pacific lands. A fair exchange, benefitting all.

The community welfare organizations in Honolulu have already begun to get

together for the formation of a Pan Pacific Bureau of visual education.

A series of monthly neighborhood parties is being held out of doors at the different public schools of the city. The program presented consists of motion pictures, community singing, music and four-minute talks on such subjects as health, Americanism, vocational guidance, thrift, the care of the eyes, etc. The singing is led by Philip C. Hall, with G. J. Boisse as cornetist. The songs thrown on the screen are familiar ones that every American should know. There are usually four motion pictures; a news weekly, a cartoon comic, a picture showing some American scenery or industry, and an educational film. The educational films shown so far have been "The Making of an American," "The Priceless Gift of Health," "Opportunity" and "Through Life's Windows."

This work has the hearty cooperation of the school principals of the city and Supt. Vaughan MacCaughey, and is conducted by the Citizenship Education committee of the Territorial Y. M. C. A., consisting of the following men: W. F. Frear, chairman; John Waterhouse, C. F. Clemons, A. L. Dean, W. R. Farrington and Charles F. Loomis, secretary.

The last three months the Citizenship Committee has had 76 gatherings where their films have been shown with a total attendance of 24,358.

As a result of this community use of the schools a still further use of the school buildings is planned for next year. The supervisors are going to equip the larger schools of the city with electric lights, and the Y. M. C. A., in cooperation with other organizations is to inaugurate a system of English night schools for non-English speaking people.

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The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN ^{OF} THE
PAN-PACIFIC
UNION

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HONOLULU
Published by the Union
1920

Aims and Objects of the Pan-Pacific Union as Incorporated in Its Charter

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Pan-Pacific News

SOME twenty-five members of Congress completed the trip through the Orient suggested to them by the Pan-Pacific Union. This is but a beginning it is hoped.

The Pan-Pacific Cruise. Next year it is planned to charter a fast vessel for a cruise around the Pacific.

It is planned to select a certain number of legislators and commercial attaches from each Pacific land and invite them to visit and become acquainted with each other's countries and peoples. It is hoped that the Pan-Pacific cruise will become an annual affair.

The 28th of November, 1920, marks the four hundredth anniversary of the day when Fernando Magellan entered the Pacific ocean through the strait now named after him. He gave the Pacific ocean its name. It is but appropriate that Manila marks the four hundredth anniversary of Magellan with a Far Eastern Exposition, for Magellan's voyage around the Pacific began and ended in the Philippines, and there he died April 27, 1521.

September, 1921, has been selected by Chairman Paul Reinsch of the Pan-Pacific Art Conference and

The Pan-Pacific Art Congress. Art Exhibit Committee, as the time of the Art Conference in Honolulu. A site has been tendered the

Pan-Pacific Union on which to erect a building to house the art exhibits from Pacific lands and work on this it is expected will be begun at once. The American Federation of Arts cooperating with the work

will select exhibits to take to the United States and place on tour of the larger cities, making a circuit that will consume two years. Other countries of the Pacific may select or exchange art exhibits for home instruction.

Congressman L. C. Dyer was among those who made the visit to China and Japan. Mr. Dyer is interested in getting through his committee, that on the Judiciary, a bill that will authorize the securing of a Federal charter for corporations doing business in China in which Americans have an interest. There would be no income tax to be paid by the Chinese stockholders but the Americans would be taxed on their incomes. Such a law is needed if Americans are expected to compete with other countrymen in China who are protected by their governments in this matter.

One thing the Congressional party learned in the Orient was that their Consuls are disgracefully housed both in China and in Japan, while the Consuls from every other land live and do business for their countries in buildings

of which they need not be ashamed. American Consuls in the Far East are often humiliated, occupying perhaps a shanty as an office, and that beside the palatial consular building of some European country. Chairman Stephen G. Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House headed the Congressional party. He got through a bill at

the last Congress that raises the fee for American passports to \$10, and with this income it is proposed to erect respectable buildings abroad to house American Consular offices.

"Visual Instruction" by means of the motion film has been taken up actively by the public schools and other educational institutions of Hawaii. A central exchange is being established for collecting and distributing Pan-Pacific commercial and educational films. These will be loaned free in all Pacific lands on condition that they be shown free of charge.

A number of press representatives

from Australia and New Zealand were recently entertained in Honolulu.

Press Men Some of these men
oof the own and conduct powerful
Pacific. newspapers in Australia.

They were en route to the Imperial Press Congress in Ottawa, Canada. Soon newspaper men from Canada and the United States will be entertained in Honolulu as they stop there on their way to the world's Press Congress in Sydney. These men are welcomed in Honolulu coming and going. Before long it is likely that the press men of the Pacific will be invited to meet at the Ocean's Cross Roads City and know each other better.

Secretary's Monthly Report to the President and Directors of the Pan-Pacific Union

The Pan-Pacific Union having secured appropriations for the continuance of its work from several Pacific governments now enters a new and more serious phase of its work.

The governments of the Pacific are appropriating funds primarily to aid the Pan-Pacific Union in establishing a force of salaried workers who have had experience in calling and handling international conferences and congresses.

The first appropriation was made in 1919 by the Territory of Hawaii, for the purpose of maintaining a central bureau that would handle the work of Pan-Pacific Conferences called in Hawaii. This appropriation was made available when three other Pacific governments had made appropriations toward the expenses of calling the Pan-Pacific conferences.

The secretary at once took up the matter of appropriations with the gov-

ernment of New Zealand and with that of New South Wales with the result that preliminary appropriations were promptly made and the Governor of Hawaii, as president of the Pan-Pacific Union, officially notified to this effect.

The secretary then visited Washington, D. C., and with the president of the union and vice-president Kalaniana'ole, the Hawaiian delegate, called on Senator Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and secured from Congress an appropriation of \$9000 for the year ending June 31, 1921.

The secretary next visited Ottawa, the capital of Canada, conferred with the premier, Robert Borden, and some of his conferees concerning the participation of Canada in the calling of the Pan-Pacific Conferences. The matter of an appropriation toward this is now before the Parliament of Canada.

In Washington, D. C., the secretary was verbally assured by Ambassadors, Ministers or the representatives, from Japan, China and several Latin-American countries that these would participate in the expenses of the Pan-Pacific Union in maintaining a Central Bureau for handling Pan-Pacific Conferences called to meet in Hawaii, and it was suggested that he personally visit these countries to conclude the negotiations. In behalf of the Dutch East Indies, the Holland ministry in Washington pledged its cooperation.

At the several Pan-Pacific gatherings held in Washington, D. C., called by the secretary, there were in attendance members of the Cabinet, trustees of the Union, Ambassadors, Ministers and trade commissioners from Pacific lands as well as members of Congress.

At these meetings plans for a series of Pan-Pacific Conferences to be called to meet in Hawaii were discussed and the following approved:

A Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress Honolulu August 2 to 22, 1920. Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, chairman.

A Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference called by the department of commerce, at a date to be set in 1921, Hon. Franklin K. Lane chairman, to convene and conduct this conference in Hawaii.

A Pan-Pacific Financial and a Pan-Pacific Health Conference are still under discussion with the Treasury Department. The Surgeon General of the United States Health Bureau would be and is willing to act as chairman of the health conference if called in Hawaii. It is expected that the Rockefeller Foundation would cooperate in the calling of this conference and the matter is now being taken up with that organization.

The matter of a Pan-Pacific Agricul-

tural Conference is being taken up with the Department of Commerce and has made some progress. This in connection with a Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference at which it is believed that Herbert Hoover would preside; there is some correspondence with him on this subject.

The calling of a Pan-Pacific Historical Conference has been taken up with the Carnegie Institute, and is making progress.

The American Federation of Arts Society convening in New York to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art passed resolutions favoring the calling in Honolulu under its auspices but through the Pan-Pacific Union, of a Pan-Pacific Art Conference and Art Exhibit, which would be annual, the exhibits gathered from every part of the Pacific being taken to the United States for a two years' tour, and the objects sold there. This is being taken up with the secretary and Dr. Paul Reinsch who suggested the Art Congress and Exhibit, and approves the month of September, 1921, as the time of the conference.

The International Y. M. C. A. has asked for data on which it can base and hold in Hawaii a Pan-Pacific Conference of its secretaries stationed about the great ocean.

The American Red Cross has asked of the International Red Cross permission to hold a Pan-Pacific Red Cross Congress in Hawaii.

The head of the Boy Scouts of America has authorized the calling of a Pan-Pacific Boy Scouts Conference with James A. Wilder as chairman; he will set the date and be present as presiding officer.

Governor Thomas Riggs, Jr., of Alaska, and Stephen B. Mather, director of the National Parks Service,

urge the calling of a Pan-Pacific Travel and Transportation Congress in Hawaii. They would both expect to attend and should be left to set the date.

These are some of the official and semi-official Pan-Pacific Conferences scheduled to be held in Hawaii during the 1921 under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union—most of these will become annual events.

It is expected that the Pan-Pacific Union will maintain a force competent to handle these conferences and quarters in which they may be held. President of the Union, the Governor of Hawaii has offered the use of the throne room in the capitol for the large conferences. It is not expected that more than 50 to 100 of the intellectual or commercial leaders of the Pacific will be in attendance at any one of these conferences.

The Department of Commerce is willing to establish a division of its commercial bureau in Hawaii with the Pan-Pacific Union, provided the Union brings from Washington the man they approve to organize this work. Such a man must speak two languages used in Pacific lands, and must serve with the Department of Commerce in Washington for a period of six months. It is possible to secure such a man from the Pan-American Union who has also had ten years of travel in Pacific lands and in the routine of calling and handling Pan-American Conferences. It is urged that the secretary be authorized to secure such an assistant. It would be well also if an expert from Australasia and one from the Orient could be induced to visit Hawaii and take part in organizing the work of the Pan-Pacific Union's Central Service Bureau and Clearing House.

It has been voted that out of the Territorial appropriation of \$10,000 that \$3,500 be set aside for the expenses,

traveling and otherwise of the secretary for the year ending December 31, 1920, as he should accept the invitation to visit and consult with Pacific governments likely to contribute to the support of the Pan-Pacific Union, and the salary of the secretary is but a dollar a year, and traveling expenses are heavy.

The secretary found everyone in Washington, from the President down through all departments and in Congress most helpful in furnishing the aims of the Pan-Pacific Union. They expect its headquarters to be maintained in Honolulu and are ready to give their cooperation and advice in perfecting the organization and in securing for it the proper working force, and in this also promised the aid and counsel of the other governments of the Pacific.

The Great Northern sailed on time for Manila and a few days out the Filipino delegate, Jaime de Veyra received the following cable from his confreres in the Filipino capital:

"On the day of party arrival on Saturday, July 4, as per your last advice a water parade of decorated launches will meet transport just outside of breakwater, members of the party will be assigned to private residences and Manila hotel."

On that day in the evening at 9:30 o'clock Governor General and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison are giving a ball at Malacanang palace.

"On the second day, Sunday, July 25, a visit will be made to the important churches; in the afternoon Philippine General Hospital and Aquarium will be visited, sightseeing terminating at Constabulary on Luneta weather permitting—evening freee."

"On the third day, Monday, July 26, trip to Calamba estate and Pagsan-

jan by special train returning to Manila in the evening.

"On the fourth day, July 27, morning devoted to sightseeing, noon Philippine Chamber of Commerce luncheon, 5 to 8 o'clock p. m. tea party at Normal Hall—evening free.

"On the fifth day, Wednesday, July 28, party will leave for Baguio in the morning. Trip to Baguio according to program will cover only two days but if party will remain in the Philippines ten days as announced by the Philippine Department stay in Baguio will be extended by at least one day.

"On the seventh day, Friday, July

30, morning sightseeing, noon club luncheon to the gentlemen of the party by Resident Commissioner Babaldon, 4:30 o'clock visit to Bilibid prison, 9:30 o'clock reception and ball at the Marble Hall by the Philippine Legislators.

"Eighth day, Saturday, July 31, will be devoted to trip to Corregidor and Cavite, if party will stay ten days, one full day will be devoted to Corregidor and another full day to Cavite.

"Dates for Elks' club and Manila Merchants' reception not yet filled.

"We are re-arranging program to cover ten days as per advice Philippine Department."

Frank A. Vanderlip Urges Pan-Pacific Conferences in Hawaii

Hawaii's unique and responsible position as the center of Pan-Pacific thought and influence was strongly emphasized by Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York, father of the War Saving Stamp idea and member of the unofficial American mission which has been visiting Japan, and Thomas W. Lamont, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., one of the financial advisors of the peace conference and head of the American financial group which has just completed the formation of the international consortium in China.

Speaking before a luncheon audience, gathered under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu—an audience that crowded the Commercial Club dining room far beyond its limit—both financiers urged the business men of Hawaii to take an active part in the great developments of the Orient and suggested the calling of a

conference of Japanese business men with local business men to discuss in a friendly manner, here at the half-way station, the problem of American-Japanese relations.

"We have come from Japan," said Mr. Vanderlip, "where our party went as a body of individuals on the invitation of a group of individuals in Japan and we have had a remarkable experience there. We have been holding the frankest of conferences on subjects which have been a cause of friction between the two countries.

"We have learned that there is in Japan a body of citizens with as high moral aims and spiritual outlook as any that can be found in the United States or elsewhere. We have found that spirit generally among the business community and we believe that public opinion in Japan reflects it.

"In our conferences we talked over the California immigration question.

The immigration question of Hawaii was not even mentioned, so it apparently does not disturb them. We talked on Shantung, Siberia and on the cable situation.

"One of the features of our conference was the hopefulness of the Japanese conferees that the military power is declining and that democracy is developing. The Diet has only a limited power over the military. The emperor appoints the army and navy representatives in the cabinet irrespective of the party in power. The Diet has some control through the budget.

"We discussed Shantung freely. There have been reprehensible things there but, generally speaking, the impression is that the attitude of the Japanese people favors the return of Shantung to China.

"The Asian problems present great difficulties and many sides. In the vast Siberian region east of Lake Baikal there is chaos, here and there Bolshevik communities, but no strong central government. China has a weak central government.

"As to Korea the Japanese admitted frankly that there had been gross mistakes and undue harshness in the military measures. The Japanese people were themselves astonished at the revelations and reforms that have been carried out by imperial rescript. In admitting the mistakes the Japanese were too polite to push any inquiry into the shooting and burning of negroes in our own country.

"To sum up, the unofficial conference was useful. It informed the Japanese public and will inform the American public. The Japanese people showed a deep interest in it. At Osaka we addressed 7000 persons in a hall and had to speak to an overflow meeting outside. The Japanese press printed a vast amount of material about the conference.

"I believe that you, here in Hawaii could make a national contribution to the situation. Suppose the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu were to invite a group of Japanese here for the general discussion of international relations, having it specifically understood that it is in no way an arbitration of questions of dispute. I have found here liberality, patience and breadth of mind. You are in a position to do just such work.

"The Japanese don't want freedom of immigration. They want courtesy of treatment, not to be classed as foreigners, not to be singled out for special legislation. If we go at the problems in the right way we shall have peace and friendship. If we go at it the wrong way we shall have endless trouble.

"The real problem of Japan is economic. There are 57,000,000 people in the small island group and the population is increasing at the rate of 600,000 a year. They have long since passed the point where the group can supply food enough.

"They say, 'You have closed America and Asia to us. What shall we do?'

"I believe that they must develop industrially but there are big problems in the way. They lack coal and iron and the market is well occupied.

"We spend millions on the army and the navy which are weapons to be used in imposing our will by might when diplomacy fails. Yet our state department is working by archaic methods. Its heads are rapidly changing. Great questions are referred to clerks in back offices and settled there. The state department today is burying valuable reports and suggestions.

"While the state department is being developed you in Hawaii may, by conferences such as that suggested—not an arbitration of disputes—make a great contribution to the nation."

Thomas W. Lamont, at the Ocean's Cross Roads

Thomas W. Lamont, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., addressed the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu after his successful visit to the Orient to arrange for the convention.

He appealed to Hawaii as the half way house and said:

"The American banking group, with the cordial approval of the British and French groups, asked me to take this trip to the Far East for two purposes. The first was to visit Japan and find out definitely whether the Japanese banking group, with the approval of its government, intended to come into the consortium as a partner, on the same terms as the other bank groups. The second object was to visit China and to report back to the western groups upon conditions existing there, economic, financial and political, so that they could better determine the question as to whether China offered today a safe and attractive field for the savings of the western investors.

"As to the first object of my trip, the result has already been announced. After protracted and somewhat complex negotiations the Japanese banking group declared its intention, with the entire approval of its government, to enter the consortium upon the same basis as the rest of us. In bringing about this arrangement, I am happy to pay a tribute to the sagacity and courage of Roland S. Morris, our ambassador at Tokio, who occupies there a unique position of influence and strength.

It will be recalled that a year ago at Paris, when the consortium was first tentatively formed, the Japanese banking group had expressed its desire to

enter into partnership as to China with the banking groups of America, Great Britain and France, but the Japanese government had qualified its entry by attempting to reserve portions of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the consortium. These reservations were inadmissible to the other banking groups as being opposed to the idea of a free and full partnership. They were, as it appeared, equally inadmissible to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, as tending to establish a political status for Japan not consistent with the independence and integrity of China. On several points there was sincere misunderstanding, which was largely cleared away by our discussions at Tokio. We were able to assure our friends in Japan that the consortium had no intentions with respect to Manchuria and Mongolia that would serve to injure the economic security or national safety of Japan. The Japanese government, on the other hand, gave assurance that it desired to set up no fresh political claims in the regions referred to with the final result, as already announced, that this and certain other obscure points having been cleared up, the reservations were withdrawn and the consortium became a fact.

"In China I spent a month in investigating conditions as requested and also in explaining there the principles and purposes of the consortium, about which I found there was grave misunderstanding. When it was once made plain to the Chinese that the consortium planned to operate only with the consent and cooperation of the Chinese people, that it did not intend to in-

vade the field of ordinary commercial or banking business and that it expected to concern itself only with the development of those great basic enterprises of China, such as currency reform, the building up of transportation, etc., so as to provide a more solid basis for private initiative and effort, then, I say, the consortium was heartily welcomed by the leading men of affairs in China.

"Despite the fact that the present Peking government is not strong in administration, I was on the whole greatly impressed with the fundamental integrity of the Chinese people. I was impressed with the growth that there has been in the last few years in education, the study of political institutions and of government. There yet remain many difficult problems to be solved. Friends of China will still suffer temporary disappointment, but in the long run with the untold sources of natural wealth which the people possess and with their intense industry, I look to see them fulfill a destiny as one of the leading nations of the earth. Through the consortium and in every other way possible I hope that America will be able to prove afresh that her traditional friendship for China is a substantial one and that all four banking groups, American, British, French and Japanese, will, working together with the Chinese themselves, prove a factor contributing to the future stability and insurance of peace in the Far East.

"We must remember that the formation of the consortium, now that Japan has decided to come in, is but the first

step in a long and arduous pathway. The banking groups will have to display towards one another great patience, great tolerance. Coalitions never function readily; international partnerships always prove difficult, but the fact that we are all engaged in one enterprise and with one principle in view, namely, the welfare of China, ought to weld us together and make our operations successful. But in order to reach that happy end we must bespeak the cooperation of all good American citizens and most particularly I want to make a brief personal appeal to you here in Hawaii, who occupy this important half way house between the American continent and the shores of the Far East. You know what the Far Eastern problems are; you have given thought to the solution of them. We need your aid; we need your counsel. Be assured that every member bank of the American group, as well as myself personally, will greatly appreciate any communication, oral, written or otherwise, that you may ever see fit to make us on the problems confronting the consortium. The policy of the United States government with respect to the Far East has not always been constant. If this particular matter of the consortium, however, since it took it up afresh two years ago its policy has been consistent, energetic, courageous, and for your government itself as well as for your banking group. I again bespeak your cordial support, your thoughtful interest and the free expression of your views."



Australia and the Pan-Pacific Union

In Australia there are a number of hands around the Pacific clubs, branches of the Pan-Pacific Union, and these are given official government recognition and support. Yet Australia cries for more active work on the part of her citizens in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

We reprint here an editorial in the Sydney Evening Sun, followed by a news item in the Sydney Times.

CROSS-ROADS OF THE PACIFIC.

The Prince of Wales reaches Honolulu today. Honolulu is distinguished for its tropical scenery, its ukelele, its Waikiki Beach, and the fact that Japan believes that it ought to be Japanese instead of American.

It is distinguished also by a less-known, but far more important, fact—that it is the headquarters of the Pan-Pacific Union. It is, the American propaganda declares, "the cross-roads of the Pacific."

The Pan-Pacific Union is a fine conception, and upon its list of officers are to be found representatives of every people having interests in the greatest ocean of the world. The importance of the Union it at once recognized when we find that the Honorary Presidents include the names of Woodrow Wilson, William Morris Hughes, Sir Robert Borden, W. F. Massey, and Hsu Shih Chang, President of China. A conference of the representatives of the Pacific lands will shortly be called in Honolulu.

There is one aspect of the Union which is worth noting—that the "Bulletin" of the organization, containing its propaganda, is published by Americans in Honolulu. Naturally the American view of the Pacific is not neglected. So little is the public of Australia informed by Australian propa-

ganda of the Union's activities that it is safe to assert that if one hundred citizens were asked whether they had heard of the Union, ninety-nine would say "no."

Australia has to be educated to the importance of this Union, which may easily, in a very short time, become a sort of league of nations controlling the destiny of all the lands washed by the Pacific waves. Of this league President Wilson has been offered the presidency, and, we are told, "the secretary of the Union, in announcing the offer, said that it constituted a league of nations of the Pacific, which offered to President Wilson the opportunity to work actively among more than half the population of the world."

Insofar as such a league would lead to the amicable delimitation of national rights in the Pacific, would form a public opinion which any nation would find it hard to resist, and would make for peace, Australians should give it every support. But at present the danger is that American propaganda will give the league too American a color. Australia, Canada, China, Japan must have their interests published abroad as well.

The advertisement of Honolulu by the Union is an example of the truism, "it pays to advertise." Waikiki Beach is known throughout the world. Yet it is no better than Bondi or Manly Beach. Australia's beauty places are certainly no less beautiful than Honolulu's, but the people of Australia, those people, at all events, who have the money and leisure for travel, have spent most of these two commodities running all over the earth to find scenery. It is time that we discovered our own.

The Prince of Wales, after seeing the much-advertised scenery of Hawaii, should have an opportunity, of which he would doubtless avail himself to the full, of comparing it with unadvertised variety and beauty of our island continent. No Australian who knows his own country need have any fear of that competition.

(From the Sydney Times.)

Sydney University has selected Mr. L. A. Cotton to represent it at the first Scientific Congress of the Pan-Pacific Union, to be held at Honolulu next August.

Mr. Cotton is a distinguished Australian geologist, and is the chief assistant of the dean of Australian scientists, Professor David, whose eminent services in the Antarctic and in the war have made his name a household word in scientific circles.

The conference to which Mr. Cotton will go as the representative of the

chief of the Australian University is the first of a series. The Pan-Pacific Union is an international body dedicated to the advancement of the Pacific states and communities. It desires to assist those in all Pacific communities better to understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the interests of the land of their adoption, and through them, to spread about the Pacific, the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation. The union proposes to follow the Scientific Conference with others, which will be called in 1921, on commercial, financial, and social matters.

Mr. Cotton will probably be accompanied to Honolulu by other Australian scientists, the conveners of the conference being particularly anxious that such men as Prof. David, Mr. Charles Hedley, Mr. E. C. Andrews and others should take part in the deliberations.

The Pan-Pacific Educational Conference Honolulu, 1921

The decision as to just what season of the year is best suited for holding the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in Honolulu at the ocean's crossroads will be left to the decision of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. He will act as chairman of this conference and after conferring with his colleagues and the Secretary of the Interior will set the date, and the Department of the Interior will officially invite the countries of the Pacific to participate.

In view of this conference the following letter from President R. B. Van Kleinsmid of the University of Arizona will prove of interest.

Mr. Vaughan MacCaughey,
Department of Public Instruction,
Honolulu, T. H.

My Dear Supt. MacCaughey:

Your letter of recent date in the matter of visiting Hawaii for the purpose of studying your educational problems is just at hand. I have given the matter a considerable amount of thought because of the fact that last year by invitation of the Mexican government, through their Ambassador in Washington, I made an official visit to the National University of Mexico and while in that republic studied their educational system.

It has been more recently proposed

by the Pan-American Union in Washington that I arrange for a visit to the South American republics, officially visiting their educational institutions. Just when this plan can be worked out it is difficult to tell because of the unsettled condition of affairs in general at this time.

If you feel that a visit to your university or college and an investigation of your educational problems in Hawaii could be of service to you and helpful to our own people in understanding the educational conditions of your territory, I may be able to make the trip. I should be glad to have you write me if you think favorably in this matter, stating at what time such a visit would be most acceptable to yourself and other educational authorities of Hawaii. Of course, it would be more convenient for me to arrange such a trip directly after the first of June, though another time could doubtless be determined upon without any great inconvenience here.

With kind regards and best wishes,
I am

Faithfully yours,
R. B. VAN KLEINSMID,
President.

ACADEMIC COOPERATION WITH MEXICO

If racial differences are so frequently the antecedents of international differences, a relationship with Mexico as cordial as that existing between the United States and Canada might be regarded as the dream of an idealist; and if to this appreciation of unlikeness there has in the past been added the involuntary surrender of territory by one party, there exists seemingly without hope of readjustment the probability of mutual economic and social loss and the ever impending possibility of national conflict. Only a conscious effort on the part of two nations so

situated can divert what is otherwise a natural tendency. The presence of Chinese students in our universities and colleges has gone far to remove the bogey of the yellow peril as far as that nation is concerned. A mutual exchange of ideas sincerely practiced by citizens of two states will without doubt create an international friendship.

The recent visit of President R. B. von Kleinsmid of the University of Arizona to the National University of Mexico and the return of the visit by Dr. Jose Natividad Macias, president of the National University of the republic of the south were more than mere academic courtesies. They were international events. For several years President von Kleinsmid has been advancing the idea that the desired closer economic relation and the better political understanding with the Spanish republics of this hemisphere could be hastened greatly through the medium of our universities and especially those located in the southwest. The success of President von Kleinsmid's efforts is indicated by the desire on the part of the Mexican republic for a closer relationship and a better understanding with the United States. The University of Mexico has broken a precedent almost four centuries old, and for the first time has conferred upon a foreigner the degree of doctor of laws. The granting of this degree to President von Kleinsmid was much more than a personal matter. He represents institutions and ideals they desire to know more intimately. This idea was expressed on several occasions. With the same idea in mind the University of Arizona returned the courtesy, and at its recent commencement exercises conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon President Macias of the National University of Mexico. President Macias extended

his visit to other universities of the southwest hoping to lay the foundation of an exchange of students and professors between his institution and others of this country.

The intelligent minds of Mexico regret the misconceptions of their state so generally prevalent in this country. They are making every effort to solve their problems. The National University of Mexico, the oldest in North America, has this task definitely in mind. At one time its school of mines ranked with the best on the continent, but this has been interfered with somewhat by the revolution. The engineering school with machinery from the United States and Europe furnishes a laboratory that might well be the envy of many state universities of this country. Other schools and colleges of the university are as well equipped. The professors have had the best training that the universities of the United States and Europe can afford. This feeling for the need of a better understanding of Mexico is not a new one. Societies for this purpose have been in existence several years; and for the last three years forty-seven universities and colleges have been offering scholarships to Mexican students. The present movement is a most successful step in advance of previous efforts.

The need of a better understanding of Mexico on the part of the United States is appreciated most of all by the Mexican leaders themselves. They well know the prevalence of false propaganda within this country and desire that we learn of conditions for ourselves. Stories in our own newspapers of revolts in Mexico City scarcely held in check by machine guns on public buildings are only disproved when one visits the Mexican capital and finds no revolution, no machine guns; but instead are many indica-

tions of industry and prosperity. This is a simple illustration of one misconception disproved by the visit of the university presidents. The full significance can be determined only in later years after the Republic of Mexico has gone farther in the solution of her economic, social, and political difficulties; and after we have learned to understand and appreciate her struggles.

THE SCHOOLS AND HAWAII'S NATURE BACKGROUND By Vaughan MacCaughey.

The natural background of Hawaii constitutes an unrivaled educational laboratory and playground. The sea-reef, beach, lowlands, plantations, forests, mountains and cloud-kissed peaks make a marvelously rich and diversified island world. Hawaii's boys and girls, if they are to grow up as intelligent, contented, happy men and women, should be given a working-knowledge of and a sympathetic attitude toward this incomparable nature heritage. Love of the out-of-doors is a powerful source of human happiness. Knowledge of natural science is basic in building community prosperity. Nature study and elementary science in the schools are not fads, but are part of every child's birthright, and part of every properly organized curriculum. Hawaii's agricultural success has been due largely to applied science. Scientific courses should be prominent in our high schools. Biology, chemistry, physics, physical geography, health and sanitation—these are essentials in the twentieth century. Hawaii has great out-door educational resources that scarcely have been touched. They should be incorporated into the program of every school, and into the life of the people. Sympathetic knowledge of the environment is the basis of education.

Pan-Pacific Commercial Statistics

By HON. JOHN BARRETT.

THE Hon. John Barrett, after a decade of usefulness at the head of the Pan-American Union, retires from that organization, being succeeded as Director General by Dr. L. S. Rowe, formerly chief of the Latin-American Division of the Department of State. He assumed the duties of his new office on September first, with assurances to the Pan-Pacific Union that the splendid spirit of cooperation that has always existed between the Pan Pacific and Pan American Unions would continue and grow even closer in effect.

One of the last acts of Mr. Barrett was to present an autograph photograph of himself to the Pan-Pacific Union, and to prepare a table of commercial Pan Pacific activities, both of which we herewith submit to our readers:

"Referring to your esteemed note, it gives me much pleasure to send you an appropriately autographed photograph of myself for use in connection with your work of the Pan Pacific Union.

"Please keep me informed from time to time as to just what you are doing,

and I will endeavor to cooperate with you in every way possible, for I am profoundly interested in the future of your organization.

"Yours very sincerely,

"JOHN BARRETT."

Countries Bordering on the Pacific.
(Including Canada, United States, Mexico, Central America, and Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia)

	Area	Population	Commerce
Canada	3,604,000	8,360,000	\$2,503,000,000
United States.....	3,027,000	103,500,000	6,149,000,000
Mexico	767,000	15,160,000	265,888,000
Central America	220,200	5,445,000	94,842,000
Five South American Countries	2,234,000	18,993,000	774,669,000
Total	9,852,200	151,458,000	\$9,787,399,000

Japan.....	5,183,000	407,821,000	\$2,082,536,000
Korea.....			
China.....			
Philippines.....			
Australia.....			
Total	15,035,200	559,279,000	\$11,869,935,000
World	50,000,000	1,692,000,000	\$46,523,000,000

Countries Bordering on Pacific, Percent of			
World.....	30.07	33.00	25.51

All Latin America	8,062,000	58,350,000	\$3,939,000,000
Java and the Dutch East Indies are not included in this table, nor are Siberia, Malay, Cochin-China, Siam, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands.			

Some Korean Inventions

THE Rev. J. A. Duncan, a missionary who has lived in Korea for ten years, says in an interview: "Korea was and still is a progressive nation. I saw recently some reference to the fact that Korea used ironclads against the Japanese as early as 1597, and that the Koreans were the first to use cast metal type. Nothing has been said about and perhaps it is not generally known that the Koreans discovered gunpowder in 200 B. C., fourteen

centuries before the German monk who is ordinarily credited with the discovery gave out his formula. The astronomers of Silla, one of the ancient provinces of Korea, thought out the operations of the planetary system and its working to such an extent that they were able to predict eclipses with certainty centuries before present-day scientists gave credit for these discoveries, and it was this same people that gave the world the magnetic needle and the

mariner's compass. One of their old observatory towers can still be seen in lower Korea. Many of the industrial arts of the present day are based on Korean discoveries.

"A Korean invented the potter's wheel and Korean potters discovered the art of underglazing. The present Emperor of Japan drinks his tea from the first examples of Korean pottery. Count Okuma gives credit to Koreans for the introduction into Japan of the art of weaving silk and of carpentry and architecture. Koreans first sent into Japan musical instruments. There were

brass and bronze foundries in Korea at the beginning of the Christian era. One of their products is still in Korea—the great bell of Silla, the same size as the great bell of Moscow, but cast eleven centuries before the latter. Bronze cannons from Korea have been found in China cast in 200 B. C.

"There is a tradition, and evidence to support it, that Korean engineers planned and built the great wall of China for the Emperor of China. The advanced civilization of Korea no doubt was contemporaneous with the same advanced civilization of China."

A Pan-Pacific Financial Conference

FROM Australia, New Zealand, the United States as well as from Oriental countries have come suggestions urging the calling of a Pan-Pacific Financial Conference at the Ocean's Crossroads.

In Washington the calling of such a conference in Honolulu has received serious consideration. There are many intricate problems of exchange that interest the financial leaders of Pacific lands, these must be thought out and solved along technical lines not easily comprehended by the layman, but there is one reform that might be accomplished that would be understood and valued by all, the adoption throughout Pacific lands of the decimal system of currency with one standard of value, either the gold dollar of Canada or the United States, or the gold yen of Japan. This would be but an item in the deliberation of trained financial giants of the Pacific, but it would loom up very big in the eyes of men who trade with Pacific lands or have any business transactions with their merchants.

It has been the dream of many idealists that once all Pacific lands are placed on a gold basis that a Pan-Pacific coin, the value of either the American five dollar gold piece or the Australian pound, might become the unit of value throughout the Pacific lands.

Even were the countries of the Pacific to jointly adopt a gold coinage of universal value in Pacific lands, this might not do away entirely with sales of exchange, but it would add untold conveniences to the conduct of commerce and travel in Pacific lands. Dr. Geo. Fred Kurz, V. P., of Tiffany & Co., president of the International Metric Society, has written recently on this subject in the Mid-Pacific Magazine.

Congressman Michael F. Phelan of the Banking and Currency Committee, after a recent visit to the Orient, thinks a Pan-Pacific Conference should be called to meet at Honolulu under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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HONOLULU

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1920

The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

AT THE OCEAN'S CROSS ROADS

(Incorporated under the laws of Hawaii with an international board
appointed by Pacific governments.)

Its Aims and Objects

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Pan-Pacific News

The Congressional visit to the Orient suggested by the Pan-Pacific Union occupied some three months of sightseeing and entertainment in Hawaii, the Philippines, China, Korea and Japan. Many warm friendships were cemented between the American Congressmen and the leading legislators in the lands visited. In this way a better understanding is being brought about between the leaders of the different races and peoples of the Pacific. It is the purpose of the Pan-Pacific Union to promote on a larger scale around the Pacific visiting parties composed of representative legislators from each of the countries bordering on our great ocean.

While the Congressional party visiting the Orient was assisting the secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union to organize branches in the Far East, in Honolulu, under the chairmanship of Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale

(Director of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu), the first Pan-Pacific Conference was being held in Honolulu, August 2 to 20. Some seventy scientists from Pacific lands interested in the scientific problems of the Pacific attended the Conference, which was by far the most important gathering of its kind ever held. The Pan-Pacific Union has made the necessary appropriations for publishing the proceedings of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference and these will be issued through the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. The indications are that the

scientists in Oriental lands will take a leading part in the discussions at the second Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, which it is anticipated will be called to convene in Honolulu next August.

The men who control affairs and appropriations in the Far Eastern countries have expressed deep interest in the proposed Pan-Pacific Conferences of Educational, Commercial, Medical and

Art leaders from Pacific lands. They urge that these be held at the ocean's crossroads annually, if possible, and that the information gathered be distributed in all Pacific countries and translated into the languages of the people. The Pan-Pacific Union now having the assurance of cooperation and support from all of the governments of Pacific lands, is taking up with Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Hon. Franklin K. Lane, ex-Secretary of the Interior; Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch as chairmen of these several conferences, the dates that will seem to them best suited for the holding in Honolulu of the conferences in which they are chiefly interested.

For years even before the war the Pan-Pacific Union urged the inauguration of an annual round-the-Pacific cruise de luxe. But for the war, Frank Clark would have chartered one of the world's largest vessels and with

the backing of the Union sent it around the Pacific visiting the great seaports

of our ocean. Now the Pan-Pacific Union is asking the backing of the governments of the Pacific lands in a plan to inaugurate this service with the leading legislators of all Pacific governments as the passengers on the first-all-round-the-Pacific cruise de luxe. Some progress has been made toward the consummation of this plan. A commercial agent from each Pacific land would be entitled to accompany the party to provide official information that might be desired, and it is considered well to have the press of the Pacific represented, as well as the motion picture industry. The first annual round-the-Pacific cruise should be made during the summer of 1921.

At Shanghai some three hundred members of the local Pan-Pacific Association entertained at a banquet all of the members of the Congressional party, some hundred in all, including the women and children.

Each guest was presented with a book on China, prepared for the occasion by the association. From Shanghai a number of the Congressmen and the majority of the women and children in the party sailed on the Great Northern for their return to the United States. Those who remained became guests of the Chinese Government and traveled by special train, visiting Hangchow, Nanking, Tsinanfu, Peking, Tientsin, Peitaho and Moukden. In each city elaborate entertainment was prepared. A branch of the Pan-Pacific Union was formed in Peking with the assistance of a number of Congressmen and residents in the Chinese capital from different parts of China and the lands of the Pacific.

In Seoul the Congressional party was entertained at a banquet by the Pan-Pacific Union branch in Korea. In

Japan Joins the Pan-Pacific Union.

Tokyo, through the courtesy of Prince Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, a Pan-Pacific banquet was arranged at the Peers' Club. The secretary of the Union explained the objects of the organization, leading members of the Japanese diet and several of the American Congressmen, besides others, spoke of the work of the Union and urged that Japan give its cooperation and establish a branch of the Union. This was unanimously decided upon and it was also decided to request Premier Hara to act as an honorable president of the Pan-Pacific Union. From Manila, throughout the Orient now, to Tokyo branches of the Pan-Pacific are in operation. In Australia, Hands-Around-the-Pacific clubs, as branches of the Union, have been successfully functioning for several years.

The Pan-Pacific Union and the Pan-American Union work together in perfect accord. Representatives of the Pan-American Union, it is expected, will accompany the legislators on the round-the-Pacific

A Possible Union of Unions.

cruise, and a visit to the Latin-American countries bordering on the Pacific is outlined as a part of the program. The Pan-American Union has given first aid in securing appropriations from Congress for the use of the Pan-Pacific Union in calling the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference and the Educational Conference that is to follow. As the years roll on it is expected that the two organizations will be drawn even more closely together. The Pan-American Union has provided office room for the Pacific Association in its magnificent palace in the American national capital, and the Pan-Pacific Union reaches its Latin members through the channels of the Pan-American Union.

The Pan-Pacific Congressional Party at Manila

WHEN the Great Northern arrived at Manila with the Congressional party, Hon. Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines, sent an invitation to the secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union to call at the Malacayan Palace and discuss with him the plans and projects of the Union, the Philippine Government having sent four of its leading men of science as delegates to the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in Honolulu.

Both as honorary vice-president of the Union and Governor-General of the Philippines, assurance was given by Governor-General Harrison of support to the plans of the Union and an assurance that when the request came for financial aid the Philippine Government would subscribe its quota to the Pan-Pacific Union.

Just prior to the war a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union was organized in Manila and its members met at weekly luncheons to listen to the leaders among all races in Manila and learn what the people might do to aid in the advancement of the city's welfare, because they had come to make it their home.

The war disorganized all social life and the weekly luncheons were discontinued. However, during the visit of the Congressional party the work was reorganized and at the initial luncheon there were addresses from the heads of the Chamber of Commerce in Manila, the heads of the educational departments of the Philippines and of the Bureau of Science, besides brief talks from the Japanese Consul, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, ex-Minister to China; members of the press and leading Filipinos.

It was unanimously voted to reor-

ganize the Pan-Pacific work in Manila, and a committee was appointed to bring this about.

With Governor-General Harrison as honorary president of the Manila Pan-Pacific Club, Mr. G. W. Wright was made chairman of the reorganization committee and plans begun for the celebration of September 17—Pan-Pacific Day—and a reception to the returning scientists from the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in Honolulu.

All of the Manila newspapers supported the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union, the Manila Bulletin quoting the secretary of the Union at length as follows:

"In Honolulu we have begun a series of Pan-Pacific conferences destined to bring the leaders in all lines of thought in the Pacific lands into closer personal working contact, and in time we will have a Pan-Pacific Conference of visual education workers, but at present we are concentrating our efforts on getting the scientists of the Pacific together to lay the foundation for our future work. Several of your scientists are now on their way to the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress, which holds its sessions from August 2 to 20. About sixty of the leading scientists from Pacific lands are gathering to begin a study of our Pacific scientific problems as they relate to commercial and educational needs of the Pacific, and they will advise us as to the subjects we can take up to the best advantage in our commercial, agricultural, financial, educational, medical, food conservation, art and other conferences in which the scientists can be of assistance. Such men as Franklin K. Lane, Herbert Hoover, P. P. Claxton and Dr. Paul Reinsch have already promised to attend and preside at some of these conferences; Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale is chairman of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference.

"It is our intention to have world-known Americans preside at the first series of conferences, these called by the department of interior, agriculture, etc. Then the following year we may ask China, Japan and the Philippines to issue the calls

and provide their world-known men as chairmen.

"No country has more to gain from the conferences than has the Philippines. Hawaii is investing millions in your country and we are telling all who pass through our crossroads of the Pacific city about your wonderful advantages along commercial lines. We wish exhibits from the Philippines in our Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum and we hope to have one of your leading Filipinos on the permanent salaried staff of our Pan-Pacific Union, so that at all times we shall have some one who can give direct answers to questions to our visitors from Australia, Canada and other parts of the Pacific. Moreover, such a man can guide us in selecting the men we wish and should have from your country at our Pan-Pacific conferences.

"Most of the Pacific countries are now appropriating funds toward carrying on the work of the Pan-Pacific Union, and the chambers of commerce as well as the universities around our ocean are appointing Pan-Pacific committees that keep in touch with our central bureau and we with them, so that when a bit of commercial news arrives from South America or Australia that is of value to the Philippines, it is flashed on to Manila and vice versa. Honolulu will never be a great commercial city. She is the central telephone or radio station for the rest of the Pacific, gifted with a climate that is ever spring and suited for gatherings the year round. It is the ideal central point for the meeting of leading men of the Pacific where they may discuss and solve the problems that are common to all of us. We are seeking to draw attention not to Hawaii, but to the Pacific, using Hawaii as the gateway.

"We want the active cooperation of Manila, for at Manila we shall establish a central station of the Orient to work with us. We might as far as possible gather our annual art collections from the far east at Manila and exhibit them here before sending them to Honolulu for exhibition and distribution to Pacific lands where they will be exhibited and sold. The delegates from the Orient to Pan-Pacific conferences might be induced to gather at Manila for preliminary discussions of oriental problems to be presented for consideration at the Pan-Pacific conferences. They might sail together from Manila that they become better acquainted and learn to work together as a unit for their several interests, for this is the purpose of the Pan-Pacific conferences. Leaders of thought in all lines of activities in Pacific lands get together quietly for a month, agree on cooperative plans and return to work them out with

the cooperation of their colleagues at home, and as the conferences are annual, it is believed that as the years roll by a great Pan-Pacific force will be built up that will bring nearer the possibilities of a Pacific League of Nations, at least.

"Visual education will be used to reach the masses and to teach them the necessity for all Pacific peoples working together for each other's advancement. More than half the population of the globe live about the Pacific, most of them adjacent to the Philippines. So that we look to you to aid us in our work of visually educating the world as to our Pacific possibilities, as we shall aid in visually educating your people as to the things we are doing and which they may also do to their great advantage and ours."

"We wish the cooperation of Manila in establishing our library of visual instruction as to the commerce, advantages and possibilities of Pacific lands."

"We are collecting in Hawaii educational, travel and commercial films of all Pacific lands, and these will be sent out to every country of the world to be shown free to the general public as well as in the universities, schools and factories."

"The bureau of commercial economics in Washington has asked the Pan-Pacific Union to represent its work in the Pacific. A thousand commercial and educational films will be in our central film library for free loan and distribution around the ocean, while we will gather films from Pacific lands for the free use and education of the rest of the world.

"It is a part of our propaganda to make the advantages of Pacific lands known and understood. Honolulu has been selected as the distributing point for the reason that it is not only at the very crossroads of the Pacific, but because it is also the most central city in America, about half-way between Maine and Manila.

"The chief branch of the work must be at Manila, for from Manila will be distributed the films destined for us in the Orient, so we want you to work with us. We hope to secure films of the industries and scenic wonders of the Philippines and provide you with educational films for your schools. We hope that each Pacific country will make a specialty of exhibiting our films showing the life and conditions in other Pacific lands. Almost every government of the Pacific as well as those in Europe is now supplying industrial, travel and educational films to the Bureau of Commercial Economics, and the Pan-Pacific Union will have copies of these for free circulation."

The Shanghai Pan-Pacific Association

AND THE CONGRESSIONAL PARTY

AT Shanghai the Congressional Party was received by the Pan Pacific Association there and entertained at a banquet that introduced them to China, her leading men and the officers of the Pan Pacific Association in China.

As president of the Shanghai Pan Pacific Association, Tong Shao Yi, ex-premier of China, presided, and among the speakers were Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first president of China; Dr. Wu Ting Fang, ex-minister to America; Dr. Paul Reinsch, ex-minister to China; C. T. Wang, ex-peace delegate to Paris; Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives; Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary of the Pan Pacific Union.

H. B. Campbell, the representative of the Pan Pacific Union in China, and George Fitch, Secretary of the Shanghai Pan Pacific Association, have done much. The story of China and the objects of the Association were set forth in a book of 150 pages gotten out in honor of the banquet to the Congressional Party. To the work of this association in China space will be given in a future number of the Bulletin. We quote now from the China Press on August 6, the morning after the banquet:

"The party of American legislators including two United States Senators, eighteen Congressmen, a number of high government officials with their families, about 100 in all, caught their first glimpse of Shanghai yesterday afternoon when the big American troopship Great Northern made its way up the river as

far as the Standard Oil Company's Pootung piers where committees of Americans and Chinese gathered to greet the visitors.

"Following this, the main event of the day, the Pan Pacific banquet, was held at the Astor House in the evening. The crowd numbered over 300 and the decorated ball room of the hotel was well filled. Mr. Tong Shao Yi, former premier and Chief Southern Peace Delegate, who is president of Shanghai's Pan Pacific Association, presided.

"At the main table with him was Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, of Honolulu, founder of the Pan Pacific Union, to whom probably more than to any other person may be attributed the whole project of the trip of the legislators to the Far East.

"Congressman Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, also occupied a place at the speakers' table at which, among other prominent figures, were seated Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China; Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting Fang and Dr. C. T. Wang.

"While the banquet was in progress and for a time at its conclusion an entertainment by Chinese artists was provided that won the interest of the throng.

"In opening the program of addresses Mr. Tong Shao Yi said the gathering of the Pan Pacific Association of Shanghai tended a special greeting to Mr. Ford, promoter of the organization which now has branches in practically all lands touching the Pacific.

"He also gave greeting to Doctor Reinsch, saying that the former Ameri-

can Minister was respected and admired by all, both in his official capacity and as a citizen.

"Doctor Reinsch was the first speaker. He advocated China's support of the Pan Pacific Conferences being called to meet in Honolulu, especially the Art Conference that may be made of great value to China in making known her commercial arts to the world. Doctor Reinsch suggested that an art exhibit be held in connection with the Conference and that the exhibit from China be sent to America for exhibition in the larger cities for a period of two years, the request having been made by the American Federation of Art to do this service for China.

"Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, founder of the Pan Pacific Union, was the next speaker and with his own lovely land of sunshine in mind, he voiced the belief that Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a boy in Hawaii had imbibed the ideals from which grew the thought of his later years that he would be able to unite all the provinces of China into a republic. He told something of Doctor Sun's life in Hawaii in the years the Chinese had lived there.

"Mr. Ford spoke at length of the growth of the Pan Pacific Union, detailing his experiences at Washington where full endorsement was given to the project by all of America's political leaders beginning with President Wilson. He spoke of the purpose as a means to bring about closer interchange of thought and better and friendlier relations between the Pacific lands.

"The present purpose in view," he said, "is a series of annual conferences

of Pacific Lands to be held at the 'Cross Roads of the Pacific,' Honolulu," and he spoke of a number of suggestions for these conferences that had been brought forward. One of these, a meeting of scientists, he said even now, was in progress there.

The Hon. Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, which secured an appropriation of \$9000 toward the expenses of the first Pan Pacific Scientific Conference, told of his interest in the work and expressed a belief that the Pan Pacific Union would become a League of Nations of the Pacific that would draw them all together to work out in peace and prosperity the problems that might come up to confront them.

Before leaving Shanghai Dr. Wu Ting Fang and Mr. Tong Shao Yi, both entertained the Congressmen at their homes, the Pan Pacific Educational Conference being discussed at Dr. Wu's and the Art Conference at Tong Shao Yi's, where the visitors were shown a private collection of Chinese porcelains valued at half a million dollars. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, H. B. Campbell, Alexander Hume Ford and other leaders in the Pan Pacific work met in conference on several occasions in Shanghai and committees to cooperate in the work of the Pan Pacific Conferences are now being organized. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, with his consent acts on the Education Committee with the President of China and definite educational plans for China in which all Pacific lands are expected to cooperate it is expected will be carried out.

China and the Pan-Pacific Union

Peking and Seoul Organize Branches

AT Peking the members of the Congressional party assisted in the organization of a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union in the Chinese capital, Congressman J. H. Small, chairman of the party, Congressman S. G. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Congressman R. Hardy making addresses at the meeting attended by many of the leading Chinese and men of other Pacific races. The departments of Education, Agriculture, Finance and Commerce were represented, as well as the press, the Y. M. C. A., the American, Japanese and other legations. A committee was appointed to draw up a local constitution and by-laws for the Peking Pan-Pacific Club, and support of the Pan-Pacific conferences in Honolulu assured. Hsu Shih Chang, President of China, an honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union, received the secretary of the Union and announced his contribution of \$1,000 toward the calling of the Pan-Pacific conferences. The following account of the first meeting in Peking is from the local press:

Peking, August 20.

An interesting gathering took place at the Grand Hotel de Peking this afternoon to consider the possibilities of furthering the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union by enlisting local interest and support for the scheme. The meeting was called by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford and was attended by members of the American Congressional party and by representative Chinese and Japanese. Congressman Small opened the proceedings. He remarked that most international disputes were due to misunderstanding, and for that reason anything that would remove such misunderstandings must

make for the peace of the world. The Pan-Pacific Union stood for a national camaraderie, a mutual acquaintance, and he assured those present that the United States would cooperate in such a project to the fullest, and he trusted that other nations tributary to the Pacific would do likewise.

Mr. Ford stated that practically all the countries bordering on the Pacific had joined the Pan-Pacific Union and added that the President of China had contributed a sum of \$1,000 or more to the funds of the Union. He explained that a series of Pan-Pacific conferences were being held at Honolulu, which was the meeting place of the peoples of the Pacific, and here scientific and economic problems of the Pacific would be discussed in their mutual interest. The conferences would be scientific, educational, commercial, agricultural and food conservation, art and medical, and it was hoped to get together an assembly of thinking men working together for the advancement of the Pacific. Among other things, it was hoped to arrange standards of weights and measures, and it was hoped to arrange a financial standard for the Pacific.

Congressman Porter emphasized the necessity of cultivating greater neighborliness among the Pacific nations.

Congressman Hardy said that the Union represented such an altruistic idea that the question arose as to whether it was practical or not.

Mr. Ford said that although it took a thousand years to accomplish, a beginning had to be made some time.

Dr. Tsur and Mr. Tokugawa expressed their sympathy with the objects of the Union.

Mr. Ford stated that he hoped to announce the names of the committee to arrange for the meeting on September 17, at which representatives of the Pacific nations would be present.

AT Moukden representatives of the International Friendly Association met the secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union to request that he speak both in Seoul and in Tokyo, where arrangements were being completed toward this end.

In Seoul the chairman of the Congressional party, John H. Small, spoke for the Pan-Pacific Union, setting its objects before the Japanese, Koreans, Chinese and Americans present at the banquet of the International Friendly Association. After the banquet Mr. Ford, at the invitation of the directors of the International Friendly Association, met with them to lay plans for the establishment of a branch of the Union in Korea. They stated that the International Friendly Association had been organized to welcome the Congressional party in Seoul and to learn something of the Pan-Pacific Union. It was decided to reorganize the International Friendly Association and continue it as a Pan-Pacific Club in Seoul, inviting representatives of all Pacific races to meet with them to discuss local efforts that might benefit Korea and all its people, as well as to welcome strangers and speakers from other Pacific lands.

The following extracts are from the Seoul Press and Associated Press dispatches:

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION.

As already reported in these columns a few days ago, the International Friendly Association of Seoul has appointed a committee of five gentlemen to consider the formation of a branch here of the Pan-Pacific Union. This movement was started some years ago by Mr. A. Hume Ford of Honolulu, who is director-secretary of the Union. Mr. Ford recently visited Seoul in company with the American Congressional party and suggested to Mr. Minobe, president of the International Friendly Association, that the association join or help the Union.

The Pan-Pacific Union is at present an

unofficial organization supported by financial aid from the governments of the Pacific. It is hoped that in time it will be taken over officially and thus form what may become an effective League of the Nations about our great ocean, creating a real patriotism of the Pacific and bringing about actual cooperation among the races that inhabit the lands in and around the Pacific Ocean.

The Pan-Pacific Union was born a dozen years ago at a conference in Hawaii (the ocean's crossroads) attended by delegates from Pacific governments. It was voted to make Honolulu, on account of its central position in the Pacific, the meeting place for a series of conferences that would serve to bring together in cooperative effort the leaders from Pacific lands in science, education, commerce, finance, art and agriculture. Some \$40,000 was contributed by the Pacific governments this year toward the expenses of the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference now being held in Honolulu.

The heads of the Pacific governments are heads of the Pan-Pacific movement. Politics and religion are two subjects barred at the Pan-Pacific gatherings. In many cities of the Pacific there are weekly Pan-Pacific luncheon clubs where men of all races meet to discuss plans for a better knowledge of each other and each other's lands. On the 17th of September each year, in Honolulu and in a number of the larger cities in Pacific lands, are held Pan-Pacific banquets at which there are five-minute speakers from each country about our great ocean. This year in Manila, Shanghai, Peking and in other oriental cities "Pan-Pacific Day" will be celebrated.

"Pan-Pacific Day originated in Honolulu on September 17, 1915, when on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa, Queen Lihoukalani returned to her throne for an hour (after an absence of 21 years) to receive all the flags of Pacific nations from their representatives. On September 17 of the following year these were presented to President Wilson at the White House, where they now hang, and Mr. Wilson accepted the honorary presidency of the Pan-Pacific Union. In Australia and New Zealand the Premiers have taken hold of the Pan-Pacific work. It is planned that the International Friendly Society in Seoul will organize a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union in this city, with the cooperation of the American consul as well as with the support of leading Koreans, Chinese, Japanese and others who believe that in matters other than those of a political or religious nature all men of Pacific races may work together to bring about a better knowledge of each other."

Japan Enters the Pan-Pacific Union

WHEN the Congressional party landed in Japan at Shimonoseki, Baron Kanda, of the House of Peers, head of the imperial reception committee, spoke words of welcome to the Pan-Pacific Union and its ideals. At Kobe, Mr. Tamura, president of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the secretary of the Union; he had been entertained in Honolulu by the organization there.

In Tokyo, the Japanese capital, Prince Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers and grandson of the last of the Shoguns, placed the Peers' Club at the disposal of the secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union and arranged a lunch there which was attended by sixty-five of the leading men of the Japanese diet, the Chinese and American Ministers and a number of Congressmen.

After the luncheon Viscount Inouye, Count Terashima and Baron Kanda took the lead in organizing the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan. The following is from the Japanese Advertiser:

"A luncheon in the Peers' Club yesterday gave the preliminary impetus to a movement which will probably result in the early formation of a Japan branch of the Pan-Pacific Union, and the accession of Japan to the long list of Pacific countries already represented in this union will, it is expected, be marked by Premier Hara's acceptance of an honorary presidency. Between 70 and 80 gentlemen accepted the invitation of Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, secretary director, and the company included Prince Tokugawa. Mr. Edward Bell, American Charge d'Affaires; Mr. S. M. de Alva, Mexican Charge d'Affaires; several members of the visiting Congressional party, Viscount

Tajiri, the Mayor of Tokyo, Dr. Matsuoka from the Foreign Office, and members of both houses of the imperial diet, prominent business men, scientists and officials.

"Mr. Ford described the present stage reached by the Pan-Pacific Union and some of its aims and hopes. It is a union of the leaders of thought of the Pacific countries. Its basis is scientific, and not the least of the services which he hoped it would render to the Pacific nations would be a scientific investigation of their problems. Immigration, for example, which the Japanese and Americans were in the habit of regarding as their own special problems, was, as a matter of fact, a problem which affected every Pacific country. Its source was to be found in economic conditions, not in race prejudice alone, and therefore there was every reason to hope that a scientific study of the conditions of the Pacific countries and their capacities for receiving immigrants and the extent to which they needed protection against immigration was likely to be of great service.

Might Co-operate in Food Supply

Another sphere in which they could co-operate scientifically was in the matter of food supply. The fish of the Pacific offered a source of food sufficient for a whole world if the business was scientifically tackled, and the Pacific nations also possessed potentialities for raising cattle enough to feed far more than the populations they feed now. He appealed for a sense of the 'patriotism of the Pacific,' which side by side with their patriotism for their own lands would enable them to work together for the progress and peace of the countries around the ocean which was destined to be the scene of the world's greatest developments in the next century.

"Congressman John H. Small spoke heartily in support of the Pan-Pacific Union. Viscount Megata said it was a striking sign for the peace of the world

when they found a company of representative men sitting round a table considering means for preserving the peace of the Pacific. They ought to get together more and more closely; "there is no need of European powers in the Pacific." Professor Yamasaki, who has just returned from a scientific congress held under the auspices of the Union at Honolulu, testified to the good work that had been done and pointed out that in the exchange of information concerning research they could save much duplication of work and needless expense.

U. S. Wants Only Friendship

Congressman Leonidas P. Dyer briefly and eloquently declared that the United States had but one interest in the peoples of the Pacific and Far East, and that was their welfare. "There is nothing we want in the Pacific and the Far East except the friendship of their peoples. We have no official messages to give or receive, but if we can help the people of the United States

to learn how noble and how splendid are the aspirations of the people of Japan, we shall count our visit a successful one."

Viscount Tajiri expressed his hopes for the settlement of the Californian question, and Senator William J. Harris undertook to support the claims of the Pan-Pacific Union when the question of an appropriation came before the Senate. Dr. Soyeda eloquently insisted on the value of such organizations in quickening the moral consciousness of the peoples whom it brought in contact. "We get too much politics," he said, "and we are too much led astray by the spirit of nationalism. Let us seek for matters where we shall be drawn together to work for the good of our peoples." Congressman Henry Z. Osborne of California spoke sympathetically of the possibilities of such an organization, and Mr. Bell, American Charge d'Affaires, closed the gathering by proposing the toast of Mr. Ford, to whose initiative and hard work the success of the Pan-Pacific Union was due.

Later News From Japan

The Pan-Pacific Union has recently received many interesting letters from the Orient. One of these, from Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, announces the holding of the Pan-Pacific banquet at the Peers' Club in Tokio September 17, at which Premier Hara accepted the honorary presidency of the Pan-Pacific Union.

At this meeting the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan was organized. It elected Prince Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, head of the organization.

Viscount Inouye writes:

"We have enlisted as the legal members of the Pan-Pacific Association all who were present at the dinner. As the executive committee, Count Terashima, Baron Kanda, Mr. Takesawa,

Mr. Tanaka and myself have been elected. We will add a few more, especially from among foreign residents in Japan. Messrs. Kawai and Terada of both houses will act as honorary secretaries of the Pan-Pacific Association, and I expect they have informed you already of the full details of the meeting.

"We are all glad that we have now an association affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union, which could do mighty work for promoting the mutual interest of our Pacific Nations."

Premier Tokugawa has also written, announcing that he had accepted the presidency of the association in Japan, and expresses the hope that the visit of the Congressional party to Japan will be beneficial to both countries.

Prince

The Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu

(From the Commercial Advertiser)

ALEXANDER HUME FORD, originator and apostle of the "Pan-Pacific Idea," came into his own last night.

At a banquet given in his honor at the Pacific Club by the Pan-Pacific Union he was acclaimed as one of the biggest assets Hawaii has.

The banquet and the eulogies that were delivered of the guest of honor constituted perhaps the real public recognition of the fact that Alexander Hume Ford, dreamer though he may be, is a man who dreams to very practical purpose and whose dreams have as their foundation the welfare of mankind.

Governor C. J. McCarthy, president of the Pan-Pacific Union, presided. The guests included men of most of the races living here in Hawaii. Consul-General Yada was present, as were a considerable number of men most prominent in business affairs in Honolulu. After the initial addresses of Governor McCarthy and Mr. Ford the banquet was turned over to Richard H. Trent, who, as toastmaster, was felicitous in introducing the various speakers.

It was Governor McCarthy who first gave public recognition to Ford as one of Hawaii's chief assets. He said that, like most other people, he for several years looked upon Ford as an impractical visionary and wondered what it was he was after. But, like the rest of the community, he had learned in time that Ford wanted nothing for himself and that, although many of his "big ideas" looked impossible when he first broached them, Ford had somehow a way of making his ideas develop into realities.

Ford's first work, the Governor said, was to revive the ancient sport of surf-riding, that had long been neglected and forgotten. As a result of that revival the Prince of Wales made two visits to Hawaii, and pictures of him surf-riding at Waikiki had advertised Hawaii all over the world.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, the Governor said, further opened his eyes to what Ford was accomplishing, and the job was completed when reports began to come back from the Orient of the high esteem and importance with which Ford was regarded by the big men of those countries. The Governor read a letter from Henry Walsworth Kinney, former superintendent of public instruction, now in newspaper work in Japan, telling of the reception accorded Ford there; how he was the chief guest of honor at a banquet given in the Peers' Club in Tokio at which a Japanese prince was present, and telling of various other incidents tending to show that Ford is recognized in the Orient as a big man.

Then the Governor introduced the guest of honor, who told of how he conceived the idea of the Pan-Pacific Union 12 years ago; how he had worked for it ever since, hoping all the time that there might some day come an occasion like the present when his idea would be recognized for what it was and men capable of handling it on a business basis would get back of it and push it.

He touched on the Scientific Conference and the great results he expected from it; on coming conferences—art, education, commerce and others:

on the interest taken in such projects in the various countries as members of the Pan-Pacific Union; of how he hoped to broaden and extend the scope of the work. Whenever he touched on Alexander Hume Ford, it was in connection with the Pan-Pacific Union or the Pan-Pacific idea. Perhaps some of the other speakers made clearer for him than he did himself what that idea is and what it is hoped it may accomplish.

But that he had accomplished much was evident from the serious intent, with which he was listened to, whereas a few years ago the things he said would have been smiled at as the visionary utterances of a dreamer. He had succeeded in making some of his dreams come true, and that makes all the difference in the world.

W. R. Farrington struck a practical note when he said the time had come when the Pan-Pacific Union must be put on a practical, working basis; must, indeed, be commercialized, if it was to continue to exist in the years to come when there might be no Ford to keep it going. Unless that were done, all the work of Ford would be lost. It must be put on a business basis.

Arthur L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii, likewise eulogized Ford and his work and suggested some plans for carrying it on more effectively. The success of the Scientific Conference, he said, had impressed upon him the significance of Ford's work, and he believed that out of that conference alone would grow great things for Hawaii and the entire Pacific basin.

Y. Yada, Consul-General for Japan, took occasion to make several significant statements dealing with questions affecting the Japanese in Hawaii. Among others, he said it was his expectation and belief that within 15

or 20 years there would grow up here in Hawaii a new race, which he called the "Hawaiian race," that would not be American or Japanese or Chinese or of any other nationality, but would be unlike any and all of them.

Another forceful speaker was E. Faxon Bishop. He said that when he was told he was to make a talk he supposed all that would be necessary would be a few semi-humorous remarks about Mr. Ford. But he had discovered that the affair was serious and must be so taken. As a rule he didn't think much of eulogies, either of the living or of the dead, but in the case of Mr. Ford he would have to admit that they were justified.

Like others, said Mr. Bishop, he used to consider Ford a mere visionary, an impractical dreamer. "But I have discovered," he said, "that the booster has a potential significance. Visionaries are essential. I am convinced that Alexander Hume Ford is a man whose talent places him in the class of a genius."

Mr. Bishop added that he didn't know how well Ford's plans would work out. "But," he said, "if the races, through Ford, come to live together in amity, which, as I conceive it, is Ford's main idea, then Ford will go down in history as one of the saviors of the world.

"The East and the West have backed up against one another and some way they have got to get on. Therefore it is just possible that this torch, lighted by Ford, may result in a great, sky-reaching pyrotechnic spectacle that will symbolize the motto of Hawaii, *ua mau ke ea o ha aina i ka pono*," (in righteousness is the hope of the land).

Arthur F. Griffiths, president of Punahou College, dwelt on several things he hoped might come out of the work of the Pan-Pacific Union, chiefly along

educational lines. He thought what was most essential was a map of the work to be done or that might be done.

Frank C. Atherton, the last speaker, claimed to be one of Ford's oldest friends and supporters, as, indeed, he has been. Like some of the previous speakers, he said it was the recent Scientific Conference that first impressed him with the possibilities of the Pan-Pacific idea.

Mr. Atherton expressed the belief that Ford's idea contained the possibilities of a peaceable solution of some of the great problems affecting the nations of the Pacific. "Ford's idea of getting the nations of the Pacific to understand one another," he said, "will prevent a conflict if anything will. The idea of the Pan-Pacific Union is to plant seeds of friendship among the nations."

(From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.)

Ford took occasion to emphasize how China had commercialized her Pan-Pacific Association to bring together all the various factions of the great republic into a working whole. Ford explained that the Pan-Pacific Union itself could never be used for commercialism, but suggested that as most of the Pacific countries now have working Pan-Pacific associations, affiliated with the Union, it is time that a Pan-Pacific Association be organized in Hawaii.

The speaker stated that he knew he was surprising some of the directors when he stated that the Pan-Pacific Union was a legally constituted body holding its charter from the territory of Hawaii, signed and sealed by Governor Pinkham, May 29, 1917, and bearing the signature of the treasurer of the territory.

All the governments of the Pacific now recognize the Pan-Pacific Union as a legally organized corporation, per-

mitted by law to own and handle \$1,000,000 in funds, or property, and they have either made appropriations to the Union or have pledged themselves to do so.

The Pan-Pacific Union is a board of 21 trustees, a self-perpetuating body receiving a charter and organized with the understanding that each country of the Pacific may name one or more of the trustees. It being further understood by the trustees that when in the wisdom of the Pacific governments it is deemed advisable that the Pan-Pacific Union be officially taken over by the governments of the Pacific, the trustees aid in accomplishing this.

The chief function of the Pan-Pacific Union is to call Pan-Pacific conferences that will draw the leaders of Pacific thought into cooperative action for the benefit of all Pacific lands and interests. It is to maintain at the ocean's crossroads a clerical force, supported by funds from Pacific governments, to administer the details of the work of the Pan-Pacific Union in the handling of its conferences. Further, it is to provide in Honolulu proper housing facilities for the working force of the Union, as well as the permanent Pan-Pacific art, educational, commercial and other exhibits that are to be gathered, or housed there, for loan distribution to the world at large. The governments of the Pacific are expected to assist in the housing and maintenance of these exhibits, as well as to send delegates at their expense to the Pan-Pacific conferences called by the Union. Directing the carrying out of these plans constitutes the main duties of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Pan-Pacific Association is the local body in each Pacific land or state that is formed to cooperate with the Pan-Pacific Union. Its member-

ship is free to all who subscribe to its objects. In China, Harry B. Campbell is the official representative of the Pan-Pacific Union; he has organized the Pan-Pacific Association there with present headquarters in Shanghai, and is organizing Pan-Pacific clubs throughout China to be affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Association. Already this association has published a 150-page book on China, setting forth the aims of the association, describing its affiliation with the Union and giving the list of officers of the Pan-Pacific Union here. The officers of the Pan-Pacific Association in China are such men as Tong Shao Yi, ex-premier of China, president; C. T. Wang, ex-peace commissioner to Paris, vice-president, with Dr. Wu Ting Fang, ex-minister to America, and other internationally known Chinese as directors. Besides this the association has a host of leading men of all races in China on its several committees.

At present there is a project on foot to build a million-dollar automobile road from Shanghai to Nanking. This the Pan-Pacific Association of China hopes to accomplish as an object lesson to the republic as to the need of good roads in binding China together.

In Japan, Prince Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers; Viscount Terajima, Baron Kanda and Viscount Inouye have taken the lead in organizing the Pan-Pacific Association there.

In Australia, Percy Hunter is the official representative of the Pan-Pacific Union. He has organized branches that number thousands of members and has the backing of the government both in Australia and New Zealand in the work of organization.

In California the San Francisco Foreign Trade Club acts for the Pan-Pacific Union. It gathered more than a

thousand members at its Pan-Pacific banquet on September 17.

In Washington, D. C., the Pan-American Union acts for the Pan-Pacific organization. In the Philippines, Governor-General Harrison is the official leader of the work there. Everywhere about the Pacific the eyes of hope are turned toward our cross-roads station. There has been a Pan-Pacific Association here. It has never applied for a charter, awaiting the arousing of a real public interest and desire to cooperate. The time now being propitious, steps will be taken to legally organize and incorporate the Pan-Pacific Association of Hawaii, with membership open to all who are in sympathy with its objects and with those of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Suggestion has been made that by a powerful organization with millions under its control for propaganda work, Hawaii be made the world capital. The leaders announced their desire to use the Pan-Pacific Union as a means of carrying through their project.

The time has come when the Pan-Pacific Union must be properly housed, and plans are under way to accomplish this, said Ford. Several important Pan-Pacific conferences will be called to meet in Honolulu during the coming year. The Department of the Interior will issue the call for the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, sending Dr. P. P. Claxton to Hawaii to act as chairman, accompanied by a number of America's leading educationalists. Each of the other Pacific lands will send their foremost leaders in educational work to meet them. Dr. Paul Reinsch, ex-minister to China, is at work with the American Federation of Art on the plans for calling the Pan-Pacific Art Conference. Other important Pan-Pacific conferences and exhibits are in process of formation.

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BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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OFFICERS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Woodrow Wilson	President of United States
William M. Hughes	Prime Minister, Australia
W. F. Massey	Prime Minister, New Zealand
Hsu Shih-Chang	President of China
Arthur Meighen	Premier of Canada
Takashi Hara	Prime Minister of Japan

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Franklin K. Lane.....	Ex-Secretary Interior, U. S. A.
Dr. L. S. Rowe.....	Director-General Pan-American Union
Prince J. K. Kalaniana'ole.....	Delegate to Congress from Hawaii
Prince Tokugawa	President House of Peers, Japan
Yeh Chung Cho	Minister of Communication, China
Francis Burton Harrison.....	Governor-General of the Philippines
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The Governor-General of Java. The Premiers of Australian States. The Premier of British Columbia.	
President—Hon. C. J. McCarthy	Governor of Hawaii
Secretary—Alexander Hume Ford	Honolulu

HONOLULU

Published by the Union

1921.

The Pan-Pacific Union

Central Offices, Honolulu, Hawaii, at the Ocean's Crossroads.
PRESIDENT, HON. C. J. McCARTHY, Governor of Hawaii.
ALEXANDER HUME FORD, Honolulu, Secretary.

The Pan-Pacific Union, representing the lands about the greatest of oceans, is supported by appropriations from Pacific governments. It works chiefly through the calling of conferences, for the greater advancement of, and cooperation among, all the races and peoples of the Pacific.

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Yeh Kung Cho	Minister of Communications, China
Frances Burton Harrison	The Governor-General of the Philippines
The Premiers of Australian States and of British Columbia.	
The Governor-General of Java.	

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries cooperating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local affairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar cooperation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

The First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference

By EDWIN H. BRYAN, JR., Delegate to the Conference.

(In "The Friend")

HONOLULU is not only the commercial "Crossroads" and scenic "Paradise of the Pacific". The Greater Honolulu, the Honolulu of August 1920, is the Scientific Mecca for the Western Hemisphere; it stands at the focus of the world's research of tomorrow.

We may well ask the reason for such a sudden stride into the limelight. For despite the prominence accorded it in the daily press, few people realize the great significance of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference.

The plan originated in the fertile brain of Alexander Hume Ford, the birthplace of the Pan-Pacific Union and many other great, unselfish dreams. Yes, Ford has been called a 'dreamer,' he has been laughed at, criticized, abused. But some day the people of Hawaii will awaken to what he has done for them and for all the nations in and around the Pacific, and we hope that he will then receive the full honor due him.

But, if it takes a genius to originate such a plan, it certainly requires a man of tremendous patience and business ability to carry that plan through to a successful culmination. Such a man is Herbert E. Gregory, director of the Bishop Museum. After accomplishing his purpose and having secured an appropriation from Congress to insure the attendance of our government's foremost specialists, Ford realized that his work was done. Unlike most men, he modestly withdrew and left the details to be carried out by Dr. Gregory and his assistants.

In the invitation sent out to the delegates by the Pan-Pacific Union, Dr. Gregory stated the meetings would be devoted mainly to the formulation of a program for research and work on Pa-

cific problems. Over one hundred invitations were sent out to the most able men around the Pacific. The principal branches of science concerned with Pacific problems are anthropology, ethnology, zoology, botany, entomology, geology, geography, volcanology and seismology. All these and other sciences were represented among the ninety-six delegates in attendance.

It would require a great deal of space to adequately characterize each of these leaders of science. Among the Anthropologists may be mentioned Dr. Clark Wissler, of the American Museum of Natural History; Gerard Fowke, archaeologist from the Smithsonian Institute; Dr. Wood-Jones of the University of Adelaide; Dr. Kroeber of the University of California; Dr. Sullivan of the American Museum of Natural History; and Dr. Tozzer of Harvard. Of course our local delegates included Dr. William T. Brigham, that grand pioneer of Polynesian research, and Messrs. Aitken and Stokes of the Bishop Museum.

The Biologists were Dr. Charles Chilton of Canterbury College, New Zealand; Professor Dill of the University of Iowa; Professor Edmondson of the University of Hawaii; Dr. Alfred Mayor of the Carnegie Institute; and Dr. O'Toole of Pennsylvania. Those who were more strictly zoologists were Dr. Paul Bartsch of the U. S. National Museum; William Alanson Bryan, Dr. Cushman, Museum Director of the Boston Society of Natural History; Dr. Evermann, Director of the California Academy of Sciences; C. M. Fraser from British Columbia; Charles Hedley of the Australian Museum, Sydney; Dr. Henderson, Regent of the U. S. National Museum; Dr. Kishinouye, Tokyo Imperial University;

Gerrit S. Miller of the U. S. National Museum; Dr. Moore, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries; Dr. Pillsbury, noted Conchologist; and Capt. Potts of Cambridge, England.

The Botanists were also well represented by Dr. Bergman of the University of Hawaii; Dr. and Mrs. Brown of the Bishop Museum; Professor Campbell of Stanford; the late Charles N. Forbes of the Bishop Museum; Dr. Frye of the University of Washington; Leon M. Guerrero and Dr. Merrill of the Philippine Bureau of Science; Dr. Safford of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Shibata of the Tokyo Imperial University; Miss Tilden of the University of Minnesota; and Messrs. Kraebel, Lyon, MacCaughy, Weinrich and Westgate of Hawaii.

The Entomologists comprised only local scientists, none of the invited delegates having been able to attend. Ten local Entomologists, however, were able to attend the sessions, and under the leadership of Mr. Muir offered several suggestions on the solution of Pacific problems.

Under the section of Geography came all those interested in Geodesy, Topography, Terrestrial Magnetism, Meteorology and Oceanography. They included E. A. Beals of the United States Weather Bureau, San Francisco; Dr. William Bowie, Hydrographic and Geodetic Engineer; George R. Davis, Geographer; G. W. Littlehales, Hydrographic Engineer, and Commander Watkins, Hydrographic and Geodetic Engineer, all of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Gilbert Grosvenor, editor of the National Geographic Magazine; Dr. McEwen of the Scripps Institute for Biological Research; C. A. Sussmilch, director School of Technology, New South Wales; Griffith Taylor of the Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau, Melbourne; Commander Walker of the local Naval Station; Dr. Yamasaki of Tokyo Imperial Univer-

sity; and Messrs. Daingerfield and McComb of Hawaii.

The Geologists were a hard working group, those prominent among them being E. C. Andrews, Chief Geological Survey, N. S. W., Dr. Chamberlin of the University of Chicago; W. O. Clark, U. S. Geological Survey; L. A. Cotton, of the University of Sydney; Dr. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History; Professor Palmer, University of Hawaii; Dr. Richards, University of Queensland; Dr. Smith, University of Oregon; J. A. Thompson, director of the Dominion Museum, New Zealand; and Dr. Vaughan of the U. S. Geological Survey.

The specialized sciences of Seismology and Volcanology, although represented by the smallest number of any section, had present some of the world's greatest men in these branches of science. These were Mr. Angenheister, director of the Apia Seismological Observatory, Samoa; Rev. Father Maso of the Philippines; Dr. Omori of Tokyo; Dr. Washington of the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory; H. O. Wood of the National Research Council; Messrs. Jaggard and Finch of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory; and Dr. Romberg of the University of Hawaii.

Other delegates, not directly connected with any one of the sections were Dr. Herbert E. Gregory and Dr. A. L. Dean, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference; Shia Hsu Tan, Chinese consul; Prof. Dillingham and Dr. Wells, chemists; Professor Fisher of the University of the Philippines; and Prof. Donaghoo of the University of Hawaii.

Through the kindness of Governor McCarthy, the sessions were held in the Throne Room and Senate Chamber of the Capitol building, commencing Aug. 2nd and adjourning Aug. 20. These three weeks may roughly be divided into three parts. During the first week the papers dealt mainly with what was already known of the Pacific. Such subjects as "The Significance of Ocean Currents,"

"The Origin of the Hawaiian Fauna and Flora," and "Race Relations in the Pacific" were ably discussed from many standpoints. The second week was spent on Hawaii, where Madame Pele played such a delightful hostess that not even a shower marred the sightseeing. The final week was taken up mainly with the preparation of resolutions and the discussion of such basic problems as "Mapping of the Pacific," "Training Scientists for Pacific Work," and the formulation of programs of research.

During the afternoons of the first and last weeks the various sections held individual or joint meetings to discuss their respective problems more in detail.

One pleasant feature of the conference has been the cooperation of the business men, individually and through their various clubs, in giving the delegates a royal good time and genuine Hawaiian welcome. There has been a continuous round of pleasure. The third day of the sessions was devoted exclusively to sightseeing on Oahu. In the cars of a score of our prominent business men the scientists visited the Pali, Schofield Barracks, where at the request of General Hodges, the 17th Cavalry was reviewed, and Haleiwa, where a delightful lunch was served on the cool lanai. Here Mr. E. Faxon Bishop addressed the party on "The Sugar Industry of Hawaii" and Dr. Lyon spoke on the "Growing of Pineapples." After an excursion under the personal guidance of Manager Goodale, through the Waialua Mill, the party returned to Honolulu on a special train over the scenic Oahu Railway.

On Hawaii the scientists were treated to a complimentary train ride up the beautiful Hamakua coast. Two days were spent in and about Kilauea, with its active fire pit of Halemaumau, an opportunity also being given to visit the recent flow into the Kau desert. Autos then conducted the party through the ever changing scenes to Kona, where an extra

day was spent in exploring the ancient heiau ruins, and various industries.

Upon their return to Honolulu the scientists were glad to stretch their legs with the Trail and Mountain Club, who were hosts at a picturesque picnic on Tantalus.

Nearly every evening some delightful form of entertainment was provided by the various clubs and educational institutions of Honolulu. The University Club gave a smoker at which an instructive illustrated lecture was given by Prof. Vaughan MacCaughy. Reception were given by the Bishop Museum and the University of Hawaii, which in addition to proving very pleasant affairs, allowed the scientists and their friends to better inspect those institutions. Governor McCarthy entertained at a long to be remembered dinner at the Moana, where a decided "flow of soul" took the place of the "flowing bowl." The Pacific Club were the hosts at a hospitable chowder supper at the seaside home of Mr. John Guild. Here a very realistic presentation of the Re-exploration of Hawaii in 1920 was skillfully presented by local talent.

Perhaps the most unique entertainment was the luau held at the Country Club. A genuine "Night in Hawaii" was presented, aided greatly by soft Hawaiian music and a genuine hula, all of which was analyzed for the visitors by Senator John Wise.

The grand finale to a most successful conference was a Conference Dinner at the Country Club under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Three public illustrated lectures were also given by our scientific visitors, at the Mission Memorial Auditorium. Dr. William Bowie spoke on the work of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in "Charting the Seas and Mapping the Lands." Dr. Alfred G. Mayor, director of Marine Biology at the Carnegie Institute, addressed a large audience on "Coral Reefs in the Pacific." And Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, director of the Philip-

pine Bureau of Science, reviewed "Nature and Man in the Philippines."

The immediate results may perhaps best be seen in some of the numerous resolutions presented by the various sections. The problems before the conference, as outlined by Professor Gregory, were: 1, "What is the present status of Scientific Work in the Pacific" 2, "What problems are there yet to be solved?" and 3, "What is the method of attack?" In other words the duty of the conference was to take account of stock and then formulate a program for future work. Each of the sections presented a series of, what they considered, important problems, and backed these up with recommendations as to how they should be treated.

The Anthropologists emphasized the immediate need for additional exploration in Polynesia, and further than that the importance of increasing the facilities for training students for this work. They also complimented Mr. Bayard Dominick on his generous gift for anthropological research in the Pacific.

The Biology, Botany and Entomology sections combined in urging the completion of a thorough biological survey of the Pacific, both islands and seas. They presented such definite problems as the compiling of fish statistics, the collecting of bottom samples, the investigation of marine organisms and land mollusks, and the collecting and study of plants, especially on new volcanic regions. Of more local significance to us, they urged the preservation and perpetuation of our famous Hillebrand Gardens.

The Geography division particularly recommended the surveying of coast lines, the accurate determination of longitude by wireless telegraphy, magnetic and isostatic investigations and the establishment of more meteorological stations, especially one on Mauna Loa.

The Geologists desired additional maps of the Pacific regions and further geological surveys in Easter, Fiji and the Hawaiian Islands. They also urged the

investigation of the ocean bottom, erosion, and sedimentary processes.

The Seismologists and Volcanologists presented the importance of having more volcano observatories, and emphasized the study of earthquakes. They also pointed out the need of authoritative data, both of past and present volcanic phenomena—earthquakes, tidal waves, eruptions, etc., and of a central scientific bureau.

Before final adjournment recommendations were made on the use of government ships for exploration, and the education of young men and women for scientific work.

Everybody is enthusiastic—pledges his full support and the support of the institution he represents, except that they, like all other scientific institutions, are rather short of funds, and their staffs are rather small. Right there is where the great significance of the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference comes in. There are dozens of philanthropists, men like Bayard Dominick, who, if the proposition were definitely and concretely put up to them, would be only too willing to advance the cause of science. On the other hand there are scores of red-blooded young men and women, with keen intellects, eager to tackle something big.

The knowledge which is exchanged at such a conference is important. The inspiration received by the individual delegates is advantageous. But we believe that the most important results of the conference will be these: first, to encourage donors in the presentation of funds, by indicating to them just where and for what their money is needed, second, to inspire students by showing them that there are still important problems to be solved and that the romance of the South Seas is not entirely gone, and third, by bringing about greater scientific cooperation to work not in terms of Hawaii, or New Zealand, or Japan, but of the Pacific, which still holds unsolved the greatest riddles of science.

Program of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference

FIRST PAN-PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION CONVENED AT HONOLULU, HAWAII, FROM AUGUST 2 TO 20, 1920.

PROGRAM

Organization of the Conference.

Committee of the Pan-Pacific Union.

George P. Denison, Chairman. F. C. Atherton, C. K. Ai, W. R. Castle, W. F. Frear, A. Lewis, Jr., Prince Kuhio Kalanianaʻole, Vaughan MacCaughy, I. Mori, R. H. Trent. Ex-officio Hon. C. J. McCarthy, President; Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary, and F. E. Blake, Treasurer, Pan-Pacific Union.

Committee on Arrangements.

John R. Galt, Chairman. Robbins B. Anderson, Lyman H. Bigelow, Professor C. H. Edmondson, Alonzo Gartley, Dr. T. A. Jaggard, Jr., Lorrin A. Thurston, Gerrit P. Wilder. Miss A. Y. Satterthwaite, Senate Chamber.

Committee on Publications.

Herbert E. Gregory, Chairman. A. L. Dean, T. Wayland Vaughan, Henry S. Washington

Officers of the Conference.

Chairman, Herbert E. Gregory.

Vice-Chairman and Secretary, Arthur L. Dean.

Executive and Program Committee, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Leaders of the Sections.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

Presiding Officer, Herbert E. Gregory.

9 o'clock. Throne Room, Capitol Building.

Addresses of Welcome:

Hon. C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii.

Hon. George R. Carter, Ex-Governor of Hawaii.

Dr. A. L. Dean, President University of Hawaii.

Mr. H. P. Agee, Director Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Mr. A. F. Judd, President Board of Trustees, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.

Saillant Features, Science in Hawaii.

Anthropology: William T. Brigham, Director Emeritus, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum

Botany: Charles N. Forbes, Botanist, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.

Entomology: Otto H. Swezey, Entomologist, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station.

General Geology: Herbert E. Gregory, Director Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.

Marine Biology: Charles H. Edmondson, Professor of Biology, University of Hawaii.

Volcanology: T. A. Jaggard, Jr., Director Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, Hawaii.

Recess for Lunch.

2 o'clock. Throne Room, Capitol Building.

General Business.

Preliminary Organization of Sections.

Anthropology, Trustees' Room, Library of Hawaii.

Leader, Clark Wissler, Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Biology, Board Room, Mission Memorial Building.

Leader, Charles Chilton, Professor of Biology, Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Botany, Guest Room, Mission Memorial Building.

Leader, W. E. Safford, Economic Botanist, United States Department of Agriculture

Entomology, Lanai Room, Mission Memorial Building.

Leader, F. Muir, Entomologist, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Geography, Historical Society Room, Library of Hawaii.

Leader, William Bowie, Chief Division of Geodesy, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Geology, Lecture Room, Library of Hawaii.

Leader, T. Wayland Vaughan, United States Geological Survey.

Seismology and Volcanology: Lanai, University Club.

Leaders, Fusakichi Omori, Director, Seismological Institute, Tokyo, Japan, and T. A. Jaggar, Jr., Director, Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

9 A. M. General Session, Throne Room, Capitol Building.

Topic for discussion: Ocean Currents and Their Significance. Leaders, Paul Bartsch, G. W. Littlehales, George F. McEwen, N. Yamasaki.

2 P. M. Meetings of Sections.

7:30 P. M. University Club House, Hotel and Richards Sts.

Complimentary Smoker, given by the University Club.

Lecture: "Hawaiian Trails and Mountains," Vaughan MacCaughey, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hawaii. (Informal Dress.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

Excursion, 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Meet at Capitol Building; the route selected is Capitol to Nuuanu Pali, to Schofield Barracks, to Haleiwa by automobile, returning to Honolulu by train. Automobiles for delegates will be provided by citizens of Oahu.

8:45 A. M. Address at the Pali by Harold S. Palmer, Associate Professor of Geology, University of Hawaii.

10:15 A. M. Address at Red Hill by J. S. Donaghho, Professor Astronomy, University of Hawaii.

11:30 A. M. Military Review by 17th Cavalry (Colonel J. D. L. Hartman, Commanding Officer), by courtesy of Brigadier General H. C. Hodges, Jr., Post Commander, Schofield Barracks.

1:00 P. M. Lunch, Haleiwa (Complimentary), G. P. Denison, presiding.

Addresses:

The Sugar Industry: E. Faxon Bishop. President C. Brewer & Company.

The Pineapple Industry of Hawaii; Dr. H. L. Lyon. in charge Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

The Wireless Communications of Hawaii; J. A. Balch, Treasurer Mutual Telephone Company.

Through the courtesy of W. W. Goodale, Manager of Walalua Plantation, an opportunity will be given to visit a sugar mill in operation.

4:00 P. M. Special train, Haleiwa to Honolulu, by courtesy of the Oahu Railway and Land Company.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

9:00 A. M. General Session, Throne Room, Capitol Building. Topic for discussion: The Origin of the Hawaiian Fauna and Flora. Leaders, Forest B. H. Brown, W. Alanson Bryan. Gerrit Miller, Jr., H. A. Pilsbry.

12:00 M. Recess for Lunch.

2:00 P. M. Meetings of Sections.

4:00-6:00 P. M. Reception by the Trustees of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Museum Buildings, Kalihi.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

9:00 A. M. General Session, Throne Room, Capitol Building. Presiding Officer, Frederick Wood-Jones.

Topic for discussion: Race Relations in the Pacific. Leader, Clark Wissler.

Papers by A. L. Kroeber, L. R. Sullivan, A. M. Tozzer, Frederick Wood-Jones, J. T. Stokes.

12:00 M. Recess for Lunch.

2:00 P. M. Meetings of Sections.

For Section Programs see Bulletin Board.

6:30 P. M. Governor's Dinner, Moana Hotel (Informal dress).

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

9:00 A. M. General Session, Throne Room, Capitol Building. Presiding Officer, Leo A. Cotton.

Topic for discussion: Relation of Ocean Currents to Organisms. Leaders, Paul Bartsch, H. F. Moore, Charles Hedley, T. C. Frye, W. E. Safford.

3:00 P. M. Take Steamer Mauna Kea for trip to Island of Hawaii. Committee in charge: L. A. Thurston, Chairman; L. H. Daingerfield, T. A. Jaggard, Jr., Vaughan MacCaughy.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8.

6:00 A. M. Breakfast on board Mauna Kea.

6:30 A. M. Excursion by special train along the coast of Hawaii, Compliments of the Hawaiian Consolidated Railroad.

1:00 P. M. Lunch.

2:00 P. M. Automobiles to Volcano House.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

General Session and Excursions at Kilauea.

Topic for discussion: Volcanism in the Pacific. Leaders, T. A. Jaggard, Jr., H. H. Washington.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

General Session and Excursions at Kilauea.

Topic for discussion: Seismology in the Pacific.

Leaders, F. Omori, H. O. Wood.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11.

7:30 A. M.-5:00 P. M. Excursion by automobile, Volcano House to Napoopoo, Kona. Spend night on board steamer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

Morning, Excursions at Kona.

12:00 M. Steamer Kilauea at Kailua for Honolulu.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

Forenoon: Committee Meetings.

Afternoon: Automobile and walking excursion to Tantalus under the auspices of the Trail and Mountain Club. Meet at Capitol Building. 1:30 sharp. Picnic supper will be provided.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14.

9:00 A. M. General Session, Throne Room, Capitol Building.

Presiding Officer, T. Wayland Vaughan.

12:00 M. Recess for Lunch.

2:00 P. M. Section Meetings.

6:30 P. M. Chowder Supper by the Pacific Club at the home of John Guild, Kaalawai. (Informal Dress.) Mr. Guild extends an invitation to delegates who may wish to spend their time at the shore.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16.

9:00 A. M. General Session, Throne Room, Capitol Building.

Presiding Officer, J. Allan Thomson.

12:00 M. Recess for Lunch.

2:00 P. M. Section Meetings.

4:00 6:00 P. M. Reception by University of Hawaii, University Campus, Manoa Valley.

7:30 P. M. Smoker, by courtesy of the Country Club, Club House, Nuuanu Valley. (Informal Dress.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

9:00 A. M. General Session, Throne Room, Capitol Building.

Presiding Officer, C. A. Susasmilch.

Topic for discussion: Means and Methods of Co-operation.

Leaders H. C. Richards, B. W. Evermann, J. Allan Thomson, C. M. Fraser Gerrit Miller.

12:00 M. Recess for Lunch.

2:00 P. M. Section Meetings.

8:00 P. M. Public Lecture, Mission Memorial Hall. Elmer D. Merrill: Nature and Man in the Philippines.

Presiding Officer, A. L. Dean.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.

9:00 A. M. General Session, Throne Room, Capitol Building.

9:00 A. M. General Session, Throne Room, Capitol Building, Presiding Officer, A. L. Dean.

Topic for discussion: Resolutions Bearing on Programs for Research.

12:00 M. Recess for Lunch.

2:00 P. M. General Session. Resolutions (continued).

6:30 P. M. Conference Dinner, courtesy of the Pan-Pacific Union. Country Club (Informal Dress.)

Delegates to the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference

- Agee, H. P., Agriculturist, Director Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.
- Aitken, R. T., B. S., Anthropologist, Public Museum, Milwaukee.
- Andrews, E. C., Geologist, Chief Geological Survey, New South Wales.
- Angenheister, G., Seismologist, Director Seismological Observatory, Apia, Samoa.
- Barber, Edward, Naturalist, Honolulu.
- Bartsch, Paul, B. S., M. S., Ph.D., Zoologist, Curator Division Marine Invertebrates, United States National Museum.
- Beals, E. A., Meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau, San Francisco.
- Bergman, H. F., Ph.D., Professor of Botany, University of Hawaii.
- Bowie, William, B. S., C. E., M. A., Sc.D., Hydrographic and Geodetic Engineer, Chief Division of Geodesy, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Brigham, W. T., A. M., Sc.D., Ethnologist, Director Emeritus, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Brown, Elizabeth, Ph.D., Research Associate in Botany, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Brown, Forest, B. H., M. S., Ph.D., Botanist, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Bryan, William Alanson, B. S., Zoologist, Honolulu.
- Bryan, Edwin, H., Jr., B. S., Assistant in Entomology, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Campbell, D. H., Ph.M., Ph.D., Professor of Botany, Stanford University.
- Cary, L. R., B. S., Ph.D., Professor of Zoology, Princeton University.
- Caum, E. L., B. A., Assistant Pathologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.
- Chamberlin, Rollin T., B. S., Ph.D., Professor of Geology, University of Chicago.
- Chilton, Charles, F. L. S., M. A., Sc.D., M. B., C. M., Professor of Biology, Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- Clark, W. O., Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.
- Cotton, Leo A., Professor of Geology, University of Sydney, Australia.
- Crawford, David L., M. A., Professor Entomology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
- Crozier, W. J., Professor of Zoology, University of Chicago.
- Cushman, Joseph A., B. S., Ph.D., Zoologist, Museum Director Boston Society of Natural History.
- Dalingerfield, Lawrence H., Ph.D., Meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu.
- Davis, George R., Geographer, in Charge Pacific Division, U. S. Geological Survey.
- Dean, Arthur L., Ph.D., President, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
- Dill, H. R., Professor of Biology, University of Iowa.
- Dillingham, Frank T., A. M., Professor of Chemistry, University of Hawaii.
- Donaghho, John S., A. M., Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, University of Hawaii.
- Edmondson, C. H., M. S., Ph.B., Ph.D., Professor of Biology, University of Hawaii.
- Ehrhorn, E. M., Entomologist, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.
- Emerson, Joseph S., B. S., Ethnologist, President Hawaiian Historical Society, Honolulu.
- Emory, Kenneth P., B. S., Assistant Ethnologist, Bernice P. Bishop Museum.
- Evermann, Barton W., B. S., Ph.D., Zoologist, Director California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.
- Fewkes, J. Walter, A. M., Ph.D., LL.D., Ethnologist, Chief Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
- Finch, Rue H., Seismologist, Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.
- Fisher, W. J., Assistant Professor of Physics, University of Philippines.
- Forbes, Charles N., B. S., Curator of Botany, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.
- Fowke, Gerard, Archaeologist, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
- Fraser, C. M., Zoologist, Director Biological Station, Nanaimo, British Columbia.
- Frye, T. C., B. S., Ph.D., Professor of Botany, University of Washington.
- Fullaway, D. T., Entomologist, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.
- Giffard, Walter M., Entomologist, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.
- Gilder, W. A., Representing Society for Protection of Native Races, Melbourne, Australia.
- Gregory, Herbert E., Ph.D., Director Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu; Professor of Geology, Yale University.
- Grosvener, Gilbert, A. M., President National Geographic Society, Editor-in-Chief National Geographic Magazine.

- Guerrero, Leon M., Economic Botanist, Philippine Bureau of Science.
Hedley, Charles, Zoologist, Curator Australian Museum, Sydney.
Henderson, John B., A. B., LL. D., Zoologist, Regent U. S. National Museum.
Henke, Louis A., B. S., Agriculturist, Professor of Agriculture, University of Hawaii.
Holm, Adolf, Superintendent of Forest Nurseries, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.
Hovey, Edmund Otis, Ph.D., Geologist, Curator American Museum of Natural History, New York.
Jaggard, T. A., Jr., A. M., Ph.D., Volcanologist, Director Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, Hawaii.
Wood-Jones, Frederick, M. D., Anthropologist, Professor of Anatomy, University of Adelaide.
Judd, C. S., M. S., Botanist, Superintendent of Forestry, Territory of Hawaii.
Kishinouye, K., Sc.D., Professor of Fisheries, Tokyo Imperial University Japan.
Kraebel, Charles, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, Territory of Hawaii.
Kroeber, A. L., A. M., Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology, University of California.
Littlehales, G. W., C. E., Hydrographic Engineer, U S Hydrographic Office.
Lyon, H. L., Ph.D., Botanist in charge Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.
MacCaughy, Vaughan, Botanist, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Honolulu.
Marratt, C. L., B. S., M. S., Entomologist, Assistant Chief U. S. Bureau of Entomology.
Maso, Rev. Father Miguel S., Seismologist, Chief Seismic and Magnetic Division, Philippine Weather Bureau.
Mayor, Alfred G., M. E., Sc.D., Biologist, Director Department Marine Biology, Carnegie Institution.
McComb, Harold, Observer, Coast and Geodetic Survey, in charge Honolulu Magnetic Observatory, Ewa, Oahu.
McEwen, George F., Oceanographer, Scripps Institute for Biological Research, La Jolla, California.
McMurrich, M., A. M., Ph.D., Professor of Zoology, Toronto University.
Merrill, Elmer D., B. S., M. S., Botanist, Director Philippine Bureau of Science.
Miller, Gerrit S., Jr., A. B., Curator Division of Mammals, U. S. National Museum.
Moore, H. F., Ph.D., Deputy Commissioner U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.
Moritzson, A., Ethnologist, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Muir, F., Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
Newell, Mathias, Entomologist, Hilo, Hawaii.
Omori, Fusakichi, Sc.D., Professor of Seismology, Tokyo Imperial University, Japan.
Osborn, H. T., Assistant Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
O'Toole, George Barry, Ph.D., Professor of Biology, Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.
Palmer, H. S., A. B., Assistant Professor of Geology, University of Hawaii.
Pemberton, C. E., Assistant Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
Pilsbry, H. A., B. S., Sc.D., Conchologist, Curator Department of Mollusks, Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.
Potts, Capt. Frank, Zoologist, Fellow Trinity Hall, Balfour Student, Cambridge University, England.
Richards, Henry Caselli, Sc.D., Professor of Geology, University of Queensland, Australia.
Romberg, Arnold, Ph.D., Seismologist, Professor of Physics, University of Hawaii.
Rougier, Rev. Father Emme, Ethnologist, President Société d'Etudes Oceaniennes, Papeete, Tahiti.
Safford, William E., Ph.D., Economic Botanist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Setchell, W. E., A. M., Ph.D., Professor of Botany, University of California.
Shia Hsu Tan, Chinese Consul, Honolulu.
Shibata, K., Sc.D., Professor of Botany, Tokyo Imperial University, Japan.
Smith, Warren D., B. S., M. A., Ph.D., Professor of Geology, University of Oregon.
Stokes, J. F. G., Ethnologist, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
Sullivan, L. R., M. A., Anthropologist, American Museum of Natural History.
Susmilch, C. A., Geographer, Director School of Technology, Newcastle, New South Wales.
Swezey, Otto H., M. S., Entomologist Curator of Entomology, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
Taylor, Griffith, Geographer, Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau, Melbourne, Aus.
Thomson, J. Allan, Geologist, Director Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.
Thrum, Thomas G., Ethnologist, Editor "Hawaiian Annual" and "Fornander Papers," Honolulu.
Tilden, Josephine E., B. S., M. S., Professor of Botany, University of Minnesota.

- Timberlake, P. H., A. M., Assistant Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.
- Tozzer, Alfred, M. A., Ph.D., Ethnologist, Professor of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- Vaughan, T. Wayland, B. S., A. B., M. A., Ph.D., Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, in Charge Coastal Plains Investigation and Geological Survey of Dominican and Haitian Republics.
- Walker, Commander R. L., Oceanographer, U. S. Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.
- Washington, Henry S., A. M., Ph.D., Volcanologist, Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.
- Watkins, Commander J. T., Hydrographic and Geodetic Engineer; Chief Division Terrestrial Magnetism, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Weinrich, William, Agriculturist, Hawaiian Pineapple Company.
- Wells, R. C., Ph.D., Physical Chemist, U. S. Geological Survey.
- Westgate, J. M., M. S., Botanist, Director U. S. Experiment Station, Honolulu.
- Wetmore, Alexander, Biologist, U. S. Biological Survey.
- Willard, H. F., B. S., Assistant Entomologist, in charge Mediterranean Fruit Fly Investigation U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Honolulu.
- Williams, F. X., Sc.D., Assistant Entomologist, Experiment Station Staff, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
- Wissler, Clark, A. M., Ph.D., Anthropologist, Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, New York.
- Wood, H. O., Seismologist, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
- Yamasaki, N., Sc.D., Professor of Geography, Tokyo Imperial University, Japan.
- Yzendoorn, Rev. Father Reginald, Ethnologist, Catholic Mission, Honolulu.

PAN-PACIFIC NEWS

THE preliminary proceedings of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference are now in press, and the full text is being revised for the printers. The First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference is a part of the Pan-Pacific Educational and Commercial Congress, authorized by the Governments of the Pacific to be held in Honolulu at the ocean's crossroads. The Pan-Pacific Union has arranged to issue the proceedings of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference through the Bishop Museum. Since the first Conference was called, and during its sessions, practically all of the Governments of the Pacific lands have lined up with the Pan-Pacific Union. Sufficient funds are now being appropriated by the governments to insure the maintenance of a specially appointed staff to properly edit and issue the proceedings of all future Conferences. These will be issued and bound in uniform size for library uses.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference has aroused intense interest entirely around the Pacific. The United States Government, through the Department of the Interior, is laying plans for what may be called a Scientific Educational Conference, at which Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, will preside, to be held in Honolulu in August, 1921. China has suggested a Pan-Pacific Medical and Health Conference to convene in Honolulu in 1921. Japan would see a second session of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference to discuss the overpopulation problem in Pacific lands, where live more than half the population of the globe.

In Honolulu, at the ocean crossroads, there are groups of men of all Pacific races capable of translating the proceedings of the Conferences into their tongues, and this will have to be done. Hawaii will have to act as the central service station for the good of all Pacific lands.

What Congress Thinks of the Pan-Pacific Union

Some Signed Articles from Members of Congress Who Completed the Tour of the Orient.

The Pan-Pacific Union.

By CONGRESSMAN JOHN H. SMALL

MANY of the thoughts which have benefited humanity and advanced civilization have been simple in conception. This is true of mechanical inventions which abolish drudgery for lighter labor, but perhaps can be more truly said of the basic ideas which induce cooperation among men and women in communities, states, and nations.

The conception and necessity of the Pan-Pacific Union are obvious. The greatest ocean has not played its part in history comparable with the Atlantic or even smaller bodies of water, but during the last half century the countries bordering upon it have made wonderful progress, and commerce upon the Pacific has grown to large proportions. All the conditions indicate continued progress. Either in the arts of peace or the grim horror of war this great ocean and its tributaries will be one of the chief theatres of the world's future activities.

In addition I may venture the thought that the countries on the Pacific, both those on the American continent and in Asia, have developed during the course of their civilization diversities in custom, religions, industries and individual and national ideals which tend to keep them apart. On the other hand the intelligent classes among all peoples now realize very clearly the interdependence of all nations and the necessity of federated ideals for world service. No nation can now live unto itself alone, any more than can an individual in his community. They must work together in the promotion of science, mechanics, art, industries, education, finance, labor and commerce and in all these common purposes each must be actuated by the universal law of justice and righteousness.

May I repeat that the necessity for organization of the countries bordering on the Pacific is obvious. But neither the simplicity of the thought nor its timely conception should minimize its importance or retard its acceptance. This seed thought should quickly germinate and spread among the peoples of the Orient and Occident.

I hope the people of the United States will vie with their brethren of Canada, in the Central and South American Republics, in the Orient and Australasia in making the Pan-Pacific Union a potent force for international progress, amity, and peace.

JOHN H. SMALL,
First District, North Carolina.

By CONGRESSMAN JUDGE RUFUS HARDY

The idea of the Pan-Pacific Union seems to me to be one of those great visions which may become a reality.

Mr. Ford is not a dreamer only, but a practical and tireless worker. I think I am correct in saying he is the moving spirit that will bring reality out of vision "if it can be done." Why do I write that? Simply and solely because a plan so great, involving so much, and so many peoples, must overcome the indifference, the pre-occupation and the vis-inertia of great nations. Mr. Ford has already set in motion many forces to accomplish his end, all of which are explained by him in an article in this issue, and so I will only add, that I sincerely trust he will succeed. We believe the Pan-American Union has been of great service to America. The Pan-Pacific Union would perhaps be of greater value to the peoples bordering the Pacific—and I need not add that it would be a glorious consummation if in the fullness of time it should be followed by a

MORE PAN-PACIFIC NEWS

The suggestion made by the scientists in their resolutions that the Governor of Hawaii consider the matter of urging the Governments about the great ocean to take over officially the work of the Pan-Pacific Union was anticipated by Governor C. J. McCarthy. During the sessions of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in Honolulu the Secretary of the Union, with an official letter from Governor C. J. McCarthy, was visiting the heads of the Pacific Governments on such a mission. The Governments of the Pacific anticipated the calling of a conference to which they will send delegates to consider ways and means of bringing this desired move about, but they prefer that a period of semi-official participation on their part first elapse, during which they will appropriate funds for the maintenance of the Union and will send delegates to its Conferences.

The United States Government, for instance, may not send delegates to a foreign Conference unless by act of Congress making the needed appropriation for expenses. Even then, unless the United States Government calls the Conference, the delegates cannot bind the Government to any obligations. Usually the Conferences called by Departments of the Government are specified as unofficial; they are conferences that bind no country to future obligations or appropriations. The Pan-Pacific Union is being guided toward its destiny as a

league of nations about the great ocean, but by conservative minds high in authority in the Government of the United States, as well as by those high in power in other Pacific lands. When the time is opportune they have intimated that they will take the proper initiatory step toward officially administering the Pan-Pacific Union.

Since the return of the Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union from the visit with the Congressional party to the Orient the Consuls in Honolulu of all Pacific Governments have been placed on the

First Step Toward Making The Pan-Pacific Union an Official Body.

Board of Trustees of the Union. The President of China and the Prime Minister of Japan will hereafter name the representatives of their Governments on the Board of the Pan-Pacific Union. Pan-Pacific Associations numbering many hundreds of members have been organized by the Governments in both China and Japan. In Australasia, where the Government has aided in establishing branches of the Pan-Pacific Union, renewed interest has been awakened. Percy Hunter, the Pan-Pacific Union representative in Australia, has gone to London and will organize the work there. Arthur Rickard, president of the Millions Club, Sydney, with a thousand members, will lead the work in Australia. The Millions Club was born as a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union. It has held weekly get-together luncheons for nearly a decade. It is hoped that Mr. Hunter will visit Hawaii as Australia's Pan-Pacific resident delegate.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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W. F. Massey	Prime Minister, New Zealand
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HONOLULU

Published by the Union

1921.

The Pan-Pacific Union

Central Offices, Honolulu, Hawaii, at the Ocean's Crossroads.
PRESIDENT, HON. C. J. McCARTHY, Governor of Hawaii.
ALEXANDER HUME FORD, Honolulu, Secretary-Director.

The Pan-Pacific Union, representing the lands about the greatest of oceans, is supported by appropriations from Pacific governments. It works chiefly through the calling of conferences, for the greater advancement of, and cooperation among, all the races and peoples of the Pacific.

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Prince J. K. Kalaniana'ole	Delegate to Congress from Hawaii
Yeh Kung Cho	Minister of Communications, China
Frances Burton Harrison	The Governor-General of the Philippines
The Premiers of Australian States and of British Columbia.	
The Governor-General of Java.	
The Governor of Alaska.	

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries cooperating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local affairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar cooperation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Pan-Pacific News

THE Department of the Interior of the United States has set the dates of Aug. 11-21, 1921, for the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference. The conference will be held in Honolulu, and it is expected that about seventy-five or a hundred delegates will attend. Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. F. F. Bunker and Dr. Henry E. Jackson of the Bureau of Education in Washington are taking up the matter of personnel of the delegates with the ambassadors from Pacific lands in the national capital of the United States. In Honolulu a local committee headed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the cooperation of the president of the University of Hawaii, is making the local arrangements for the program and entertainment of the delegates.

Plans are well under way for the calling of a Pan-Pacific Medical and Health Conference in Honolulu either late in 1921 or early in the year following. It is very possible that the Pan-Pacific Red Cross Conference will be held in Honolulu at the same time. The Medical Association of Hawaii is cooperating with the Pan-Pacific Union in the making of local arrangements. One of the Red Cross leaders, an ex-governor of Hawaii, has offered to entertain as his guests the Red Cross delegates from the various Pacific countries.

More than two hundred American bankers will visit Honolulu next November. They will be the guests of the bankers of that city, and it is very possible that the date set for the convening of the

Pan-Pacific Financial Conference will immediately follow the arrival of these American bankers in Honolulu, the actual delegates remaining over for a week or more to take part in the deliberations of the First Pan-Pacific Financial Conference.

The Pan-Pacific Union is following up the work of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference and is already preparing for the calling of the second conference in 1922. A Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council has been organized by the Pan-Pacific Union, the central body composed of the scientists resident in Hawaii and the scientists of Pacific lands as correspondents and advising members. The Hold-over Committee of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference will be called in conference with the Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council as to the dates and scope of the next Scientific Conference at the Ocean's Crossroads.

The editorial staffs of the daily newspapers in Honolulu have organized as a body under the title of the Pan-Pacific Publicity Council. The editors of both the Oriental and Occidental press form the executive committee, with the publishers and the heads of the Chamber of Commerce as an advisory committee. Corresponding memberships will be established in all Pacific countries and an effort made to keep the world informed as to the truth of happenings and events throughout the Pacific area.

The Pan-Pacific Visual Education Committee has begun work collecting

Pan-Pacific Visual Education Committee. about 40,000 feet of film depicting life and industries in the Hawaiian Islands and will next endeavor to interest each of the Pacific countries to

supply kindred films that, with the co-operation of Washington, will be shown all over the United States and throughout the world. This committee will take charge of the exhibit of educational and industrial films throughout the Pacific

Pan-Pacific work is particularly active in the Orient. In Shanghai there is a Pan-Pacific Association

Pan-Pacific Work in the Orient. numbering thousands of members, with the leading men of China as its officers. A campaign for

good roads has been undertaken that the people of China may be brought together into closer relationship and cooperation which can only be brought about with adequate means of communication.

In Tokyo the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan has held two or three banquets attended by hundreds of members, including their leaders in both houses of the Diet, as well as many influential business men of Japan. Prince I. Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, has been elected president of the Tokyo Association, and an active campaign to bring about a better feeling among all the Pacific races having representation in Japan has been begun.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council

The Pan-Pacific Union has thought wise to incorporate the Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council to carry on any scientific work that the Union may authorize. The incorporators are all scientists, and the members of the Council—twelve in number—are selected from the several scientific organizations in Hawaii.

The Hold-Over Committee from the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference is asked to act as an Advisory Committee with the Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council in preparing for the calling of the second Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, and in outlining its scope.

The delegates of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference called by the Pan-Pacific Union are invited to become associate and corresponding members of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council. It is expected that the Council will have its salaried secretaries and workers who will gather and disseminate information of a scientific charac-

ter, especially information relating to scientific problems of the Pacific. Its annual budget will be presented to the Pan-Pacific Union and the Council will be expected to collate material and papers presented at, or connected with the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conferences. The Council will correspond with scientific bodies throughout the world and bring matters in which the Pan-Pacific Union should take an interest before that body for consideration. It will report to the Pan-Pacific Union what appropriations should be made for the conducting of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conferences called by or through the Pan-Pacific Union and the carrying on of any scientific research approved by the Pan-Pacific Union, or in assisting other scientific bodies to prosecute their research work.

The principal offices of the corporation are located in Honolulu, as this is the Crossroads Station of the Pacific, and here are established the head offices of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference

THE Department of the Interior of the United States Government having set August 11 to 21, 1921, in Honolulu as the period during which the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference will be convened, the committees in charge of this work both in Washington and in Honolulu are actively engaged in preparing to make this conference a success. In Washington, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, as chairman of the conference, is, with the assistance of Dr. F. F. Bunker of the Bureau of Education, taking up the matter of this conference with the ambassadors from Pacific lands through the State Department.

The Pan-Pacific Union has cabled to Dr. Claxton that it has in hand the funds it considers sufficient to carry through the work of this First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in preparing for a permanent organization that will take in charge the calling and conducting of the Pan-Pacific Educational Conferences that will follow in the years to come. In Honolulu, where the conferences will be held, Vaughan MacCaughy, Superintendent of Education, and Dr. A. L. Dean, President of the University of Hawaii, are taking the lead in organizing the committees that will have charge of the arrangements of the program, subject to approval by Dr. Claxton, and of the entertainment of the delegates. The following correspondence will best tell the story of how far the work of organization has progressed and just what will be the probable scope of the first of the Pan-Pacific Educational Conferences.

Honolulu, December 16, 1920.

To Mr. Vaughan MacCaughy, Chairman Local Committee of the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, Honolulu, T. H.:

Dear Sir: Shortly after the Pan-Pacific Union was incorporated in 1917 it was decided to fulfill the purpose of its incorporation by calling the first of a series of Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congresses.

I appeared before the last Legislature and secured an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose, contingent on the support of three other governments. Australia and New Zealand, at my request, at once cabled financial support, and I went to Washington to secure a Federal appropriation.

I so worded the bill that it read that the \$10,000 appropriated was to be used for the expenses of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference and the next conference called by the Pan-Pacific Union. I was then planning for the Educational Conference to be next.

The official title of this Conference is "The First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference of the Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congresses." It is the first of a proposed series of Educational Conferences to be called by the Pan-Pacific Union.

In Washington I took up the matter of the Educational Conference with Secretary of the Interior Payne, United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, Dr. F. F. Bunker, Dr. H. E. Jackson, heads of the United States Bureau of Education; Dr. Paul Reinsch, Councilor to the Chinese Government, and Franklin Adams of the Pan-Pacific Union, as well as with the Ambassadors from Pacific lands.

Several luncheon meetings were held in Washington and a general outline of the scope of the conference drawn up by Dr. Claxton and by Dr. Jackson. They desire further suggestions from those of the different races here and about the Pacific, and Dr. Claxton will then outline the final scope of the conference.

The Pan-American Union is giving assistance in securing Latin-American delegates.

The Pan-Pacific Union will issue a call for this conference, probably signed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Dr. Claxton has recently called together the Ambassadors of Pacific lands in Washington to submit the names of delegates; he will, it is understood, act as Chairman of this Conference. He will send the names of the delegates to be invited to the Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union and the Union will issue the official invitations.

In Washington I organized a party of Congressmen to visit the Orient and accompanied this party, having its co-operation in arousing interest in the Educational Conference.

In Manila I lunched the educational leaders, secured their cooperation, met with the Governor-General and got his assurance of financial cooperation and the sending of delegates.

In China I secured a donation from the President of \$1000 and a promise of further support and cooperation. I met at special educational luncheons in Shanghai, Nanking and Peking with the Chinese Educational leaders and they will give their hearty support.

In Japan both the Government leaders and the educational leaders promised support. Several large Pan-Pacific gatherings were held in Tokyo.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand has written to ask how his country can cooperate in the Educational Conference, and letters are being received from all parts of the Pacific.

I feel thanks are also due Dr. Dean for an excellent outline of the organization of the proposed local Committee which he has prepared. I attach these suggestions from Dr. Dean with those from Drs. Claxton and Jackson.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER HUME FORD,
Secretary-Director Pan-Pacific Union.

December 10, 1920.

Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Mr. Ford: Pursuant to the request made of me, I am submitting the following suggestions relative to the scope and organization of the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference.

There are at least two great questions to be answered by the Conference: (1) What are the educational conditions in the various countries of the Pacific areas? (2) How shall education be guided, improved and expanded to promote the economic development of the Pacific area, the civilization of its countries, and the mutual understanding and friendship of the several peoples?

The enclosed outline presents my present ideas relative to the scope of the work of the Conference and its organization. Very respectfully yours,

A. L. DEAN,

President, University of Hawaii.

I. Educational Conditions in Pacific Countries.

- A. Organization and support of education in each country.
- B. Practical working of the system.
 1. Administration.
 2. Active conditions of schools and people in each country.
- C. Program for future.
 1. Needs.
 - (a) Physical plant and equipment.
 - (b) Personnel.
 - (c) Funds.
 2. Practical program of development.

II. Educational Relations.

- A. Education and mutual understanding.
 1. Teaching of languages and literature.
 2. Teaching of history, political organization and social institutions of Pacific countries.
 3. The arts and religions.
- B. Education and Industry.
 1. Resources of Pacific countries.

- 2. Technical Education.
- 3. Commerce.
- C. Education and Science.
 - 1. Teaching of various branches of descriptive science.
 - 2. Education and Research.
- D. Exchange of instructors and students.
- E. International educational organization.

Organization of Conference.

Chairman.

Secretary.

Local Committee.

Sub-committee on entertainment and arrangement.

Sub-committee to cooperate with Bureau of Education on organization and program.

Committee on Program and Publication, Consisting of Chairman, Secretary and Chairman of Sections.

Sections—each with Chairman and Secretary.

Section of Elementary Education.

Section Secondary Education.

Section of Higher Education.

Section of Organization and Administration of Education.

* * * * *

Washington, April 26, 1920.

I am enclosing memorandum of suggestions for the Pan-Pacific Conference on Education. These, of course, are to be considered only as suggestions, for such modification as may seem desirable. After further consideration I shall myself modify them considerably.

The importance of such a conference or congress appeals to me, and I hope sincerely it may be arranged for.

Yours sincerely,

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

Memorandum of Suggestions for Pan-Pacific Congress on Education.

(From Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education.)

1. Limit the number of invited members to 75.
2. Include in membership representatives of elementary, secondary, higher, and professional and technical education. There should also be included in the number of representatives from each country one eminent citizen not a professional educator.
3. The Conference should be in session ten days. The formal program should be so arranged as to leave a good large amount of time for informal and round-table discussion, and still more for personal discussion about the corridors of the hotel; also for some traveling to go over the Islands. From such informal and personal discussion more good may come in this first meeting than from the formal program.
4. The formal program should include:
 - (a) A presentation of educational conditions in each country.
 - (b) A presentation and discussion of the possibilities and needs of education in the several countries viewed from the standpoint of their civilization, their form of government, their productive activity and natural resources.
 - (c) A discussion of the forms of organization of schools and other educational agencies to meet these conditions and minister to these needs.
 - (d) A discussion of support of education and methods of taxation.

You will know best about the time, but it occurs to me that some time next winter would be best. I shall be glad to assist in any way I can.

Yours sincerely,

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

From Dr. Henry E. Jackson the following report is submitted:

The plan for holding an annual educational congress for the nations bordering the Pacific makes a strong appeal to me as a most admirable project big with consequences for the mutual welfare of the nations involved in it.

For the sake of securing constructive and helpful results I think you are wise in suggesting that the congress be limited to a good working number, that it be held away from the large centers to avoid distraction and that it continue a sufficient number of days to enable the information to be formulated and made available for use.

From the standpoint of the Community Center Movement, which I have the honor to represent for the United States Government, there are two suggestions which occur to me to make for your consideration:

1. In arranging the program for the congress. I think it would be well to avoid the conventional exhibit of educational activities and center attention on those distinctive activities, especially those looking to the future. The community idea is producing very rapid changes in educational methods and stimulating the process of making points of contact with practical national needs. Not so much the teaching of subjects, but of individuals and equipping them for citizenship is the new organizing principle. Not only what the nations have done, but what they are planning to do, should be exhibited in the congress. After all the significant thing about a nation, as well as an individual, is not where it is, but the direction in which it is moving.

2. The value of the work of such a congress will lie, it seems to me, not so much in any formal resolution or printed reports, but rather in the opportunity it affords for securing or-

ganized intelligence and organized good-will among the nations participating. I trust that you will magnify this fact in the congress itself. I base my hope of future peace among the nations upon these two principles. It is not formal agreements or Constitutions which will create a new world, but the slow and sure and creative process of securing intelligence and promoting free trade in friendship among the larger communities, called nations. Out of these two elements will the broken-down bridge between them be rebuilt. Your project, therefore, seems to me to be of capital importance for the future. You are putting into operation the statesmanship of tomorrow.

If I can be of service to you in this constructive work, please command me.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY E. JACKSON,

Special Agent in Community Organization, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education.

It has been decided to have a community center division of the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference as well as a Visual Educational section. Work on organizing the Committees that will have the local charge of these divisions is being undertaken by the Pan-Pacific Union and much will be done in Hawaii between now and next August that will demonstrate how the different races of the Pacific may in cooperation work out splendid plans along these lines.

Certain of the kindergardens, public and private schools, as well as some of the language schools will be open and in operation during the period of the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in Honolulu next August.

In every way the people of the many Pacific races in Hawaii will endeavor to make the visit of the delegates instructive as well as enjoyable.

The World's Press Congress

Honolulu, October, 1921

THE World's Press Congress will be held in Honolulu next October.

This was decided upon at a meeting held at Columbia, Mo., between the trustees of the World's Press Congress and Dean Walter Williams, who is the president of the Congress. The announcement was cabled to Honolulu and preparations are now in progress to make this Congress a great success.

It is understood that Dr. Williams will soon visit Hawaii to assist in the preparations. The following correspondence with Dr. Williams will present the situation clearly to our readers:

December 3, 1920.

Doctor Walter Williams,

President World's Press Congress,
Columbia, Missouri.

My dear Sir: On Monday of this week at our meeting of the Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union with the consuls of the different Pacific countries present, we appointed Mr. Frank C. Atherton, proprietor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin as honorary chairman of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference Committee, and asked that body to get in touch with you in regard to calling a Pan-Pacific Press Conference here in Hawaii, either two months before the date scheduled for the World's Press Congress in Sydney or two months after that date.

On Tuesday Mr. L. A. Thurston, proprietor of the Commercial Advertiser saw a notice in the paper stating that the World's Congress would not be held in Sydney. He at once called on W. R. Farrington of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and the following cable was dispatched to you:

"November 29, 1920.

Walt Williams, Columbia, Mo.

Understand World's Press Con-

gress, 1921, meeting place undetermined. Would invitation from Honolulu be entertained? If so, what conditions and what date? We want convention and will do anything within reason to get it.

W. R. Farrington."

To this we received your reply:

"November 30, 1920.

Farrington Star-Bulletin, Honolulu.

Executive Committee will decide in December date, place 1921 session World's Press Congress. Invitation to be considered with others by committee. Should guarantee convention fund for organization, publicity and program. Participant travel expense not exceeding twelve to fifteen dollars. And assure all delegates and visitors reasonable hotel and steamship rates and local hospitalities. Committee favors late autumn date. Inclined toward Pacific Ocean meeting place if arrangements satisfactory. Am writing, but fear mail reply too late for committee. Walter Williams, President World's Press Congress."

Mr. Thurston called me up on the telephone and asked me to take this matter up with him as representative of the Pan-Pacific Union, and I stated that we would underwrite five thousand dollars of the amount you wished guaranteed. We called on Mr. Farrington, and Mr. Thurston stated that his paper would underwrite five thousand dollars, and Mr. Farrington at once announced that his newspaper would underwrite the third five thousand. It was decided that the Pan-Pacific Union would at once take the matter up with you and that Mr. Farrington would be the active

chairman of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference Committee, to which position he has been appointed by the Pan-Pacific Union and the committee is now in process of formation.

The following marconigram was at once sent to you:

"December 3, 1920.

Walt Williams, Columbia, Missouri.

We understand you want guarantee fifteen thousand maximum toward expenses; also of reasonable hotel and steamship rates and local hospitalities. We so guarantee hospitality of Hawaiian brand, now consulting steamship company. Pan-Pacific Educational Conference here August 11 to 21. How about October for Press Congress. How many delegates probable. Guarantee confirmed letter. Answer prepaid. C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii, Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary, Pan-Pacific Union; W. R. Farrington, Mgr. Star-Bulletin, and L. A. Thurston, Prop. Pacific Commercial Advertiser."

Let me say that Governor McCarthy, the moment he saw the copy of the marconigram signed it at once and expressed a warm desire that the World's Press Conference be held here in Hawaii.

Would it be possible or advisable to hold at the same time and as a part of the World's Press Congress a Pan-Pacific Press Conference that would draw largely from Pacific lands, or shall we just act as a committee to give you a royal welcome, make things easy for you, and do just whatever you wish us to do? We are at your command and at your service.

I am enclosing to you some recent articles from the press which show our activities in taking care of the different Pan-Pacific congresses that meet here. Those of us who have met you look forward to your return which we hope will be anterior to the dates of the World's Press Congress.

We sincerely trust that you have decided to make Honolulu your meeting place, and in the belief that you will do so we are getting ready for the great event.

With sincere regards and best wishes, believe me,

Yours very truly,

PAN-PACIFIC UNION.

Alexander Hume Ford,
Secretary-Director.

Since the above correspondence meetings have been held with the Hotel Men's Association in Honolulu, as well as with the representatives of all the Pacific Steamship lines touching at Honolulu. The hotels have offered as special rates to the delegates to the World's Press Congress, a reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent. The steamship companies indicate that they will also offer advantageous reduction in fares to the delegates to the congress and this matter is now being taken up with the Shipping Board and the directors of the Pacific Steamship companies in the different lands about our great ocean.

In the meantime those desiring fuller information may correspond with Dr. Walter Williams, President of the World's Press Congress, Columbia, Missouri.

In Honolulu, in cooperation with the press, a committee will be appointed to arrange for the local entertainment of the delegates to the World's Press Congress. The Pan-Pacific Publicity Council will begin work at once preparing articles on every country of the Pacific that will make instructive reading. This, it is hoped, will attract many delegates to not only attend the conference in Honolulu, but to extend their visits to other Pacific lands that they may return to their own countries with a better knowledge of the advantages that the Pacific offers to those who would make this portion of the world their home.

1921 Program of the Pan-Pacific Union

(From the Commercial Advertiser)

ALUNCHEON of the trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union in honor of the 400th anniversary of the entrance of Magellan into the Pacific was held at the University Club, old members meeting with new members, and both meeting the consuls of Pacific countries who are now on the governing board of the Union.

At the meeting Alexander Hume Ford was confirmed in his appointment, made in Washington, as secretary-director of the Pan-Pacific Union, with power to appoint committees to carry on the work of the organization.

The visual education committee, with Walter F. Frear at its head and C. F. Loomis as secretary, is already hard at work and is projecting some big plans for the future. Richard H. Trent, one of the new directors, succeeds A. Lewis as chairman of the finance conference committee, and L. L. Miller of Bishop's Bank will be secretary of this committee.

Frank C. Atherton will act as honorary chairman of the Pan-Pacific press conference committee, which will be composed of newspaper men and publishers who are interested in bringing about a Pan-Pacific press conference here, either the month before or the month after the world press conference is held in Sydney next year.

Dr. A. F. Jackson will act as the chairman of the medical conference committee, which will take up the correspondence now being carried on by the Rockefeller Foundation, the treasury department and the medical organizations interested in the proposed medical conference here next October.

Vaughan MacCaughey was confirmed as chairman of the educational committee to take up the work for the educational conference with Dr. P. P. Claxton in Washington and the school authorities around the Pacific. Dr. A. L. Dean will get in touch with the university men.

Dr. W. T. Brigham, one of the new directors, will head the Pan-Pacific scientific research council, on the local board of which the scientists of Hawaii will be invited to serve.

George Denison is asked to take charge of the Pan-Pacific commercial conference, which is calling together the leaders from the chambers of commerce about the Pacific as soon as Franklin K. Lane is well enough to come to Hawaii and preside as chairman. A letter from Mr. Lane was read at the meeting yesterday.

D. Howard Hitchcock, Hawaiian artist, will head the committee to take up the matter of a Pan-Pacific art conference with the American Federation of Arts, which Dr. Reinsch has written is ready to take the lead in calling the art conference here.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, new director general of the Pan-American Union, has written that his organization will cooperate and assist in getting delegates from Latin-America to the conference in Honolulu.

So voluminous has become the correspondence of the Pan-Pacific Union now that several conferences are being scheduled, that additional stenographers have been taken on the force to catch up with the work. A publicity committee is being appointed among the newspaper men of the city, and much work will be turned over to them.

"Magellan year" promises to be the most active one in the annals of the Union.

The Pan-Pacific Publicity Council

RECENTLY the Pan-Pacific Union gave a dinner in Honolulu to the Press of Hawaii. There were present the editors of the daily newspapers, both American and Oriental. Their staffs were present with them and it was decided to form a Pan-Pacific Publicity Council. This was done.

It was further decided to invite all of the writers in Hawaii to become a part of this council and as an advisory council those resident in Hawaii from Pacific lands, who are well informed on the history of the country, of their origin, or who are authorities on the commerce and customs of Pacific peoples.

With the World's Press Congress convening in Honolulu in October, more than ever the world today looks to Hawaii as its central information station in the Pacific ocean. The eyes of the world are being centered on Honolulu as never before, even viewing the city as the possible site of an intellectual world capital. Here are being gathered biennially in consultation the great scientists of Pacific lands, as well as annually the great educators from each country about the vast ocean, the leaders in commerce, in finance, in art, and in fact the intellectual giants in all lines of thought and activity in Pacific lands. At this crossroads station in the ocean's center they are being brought together to meet each other and plan with each other for things that will make for a better feeling and understanding throughout the lands that border on the Pacific.

Publicity work in the Pacific has been taken up as a government asset. Australia, New Zealand and Colorado have produced wonderful leaders in modern publicity work, while British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon have combined to employ a force of publicity workers to make that region better known to the world. In Sydney, Australia, practi-

cally an entire office building is given over to the publicity force for the single State of New South Wales. Tasmania and South Australia follow this lead. The Commonwealth of Australia maintains offices for publicity work not only in Melbourne, but also in New York, London, and other large cities of the world. All of these organizations are closely allied and affiliated with the work of the Pan-Pacific Union and cooperate with it.

It has long been the desire of the newspapers about the Pacific to secure better telegraphic service and it has been urged that, as Honolulu is a relay station for cable and wireless messages, that a drop service be maintained here at the ocean's crossroads, that the men who go over the despatches that pass through Honolulu may assort and serve them to the countries most interested. This is the thing that the Pan-Pacific Publicity Council will try to bring about. The Council will be divided into groups. The duty of each group will be to keep itself well informed on some Pacific land, gathering information from the particular area assigned and keeping in close touch with its interests. This with a view to getting out information in quarters where it could be of most service in the way of attracting attention toward the Pacific.

There is a trained force of writers in Honolulu who can be of infinite patriotic service not only to Hawaii, but also to the entire Pacific, and the Pan-Pacific Union does earnestly urge every Pacific community to look to these men to place before the world all that is best about their country. They will be true to their trust and better for their effort as we should be better for the things that they can say about us that are true. Let us all cooperate with them and bid them God-speed in their work for the Pacific.

Report of the Secretary

Hon. Charles J. McCarthy,
Governor of Hawaii,
President Pan-Pacific Union.

Sir:—

I beg to report that the Pan-Pacific Union is gaining a firm foothold in the Orient. In Manila, Shanghai, Peking, Seoul, Vladivostok as well as in Tokio branches are established and function. In several other cities of the Orient plans are in effect for creating Pan-Pacific clubs to affiliate with the union.

The governments of Java, Siam, the Philippines, China and Japan give assurances or intimate strongly that they will give financial and other support to the work outlined by the Pan-Pacific Union, especially to the carrying on of its conferences at the ocean crossroads.

The University of Vladivostok gives assurance that Siberia will enter the Pan-Pacific Union as soon as stable government is established. You already know of the work done in Australia through the leadership of the Premiers there who are honorary presidents of the union.

Throughout the congressional tour of the Orient both the congressmen and the diplomatic representatives of America gave unqualified approval of the Pan-Pacific Union and aided materially in securing promises of co-operation on the part of the several governments.

Philippines to Cooperate

In Manila, Governor General Francis Burton Harrison requested me to visit him at the gubernatorial palace, where for an hour we discussed the work of the Pan-Pacific Union. He

voiced the hearty approval he has always expressed and asked that we should inform him as to the amount of financial aid we would ask of the Philippines government. The Philippines will continue to send delegates to the Pan-Pacific conferences and will aid financially.

During my stay in Manila a luncheon of the Manila Pan-Pacific Club was held, leaders among the Filipinos, Americans and Chinese taking part in the addresses, as did Dr Paul Reinsch, who spoke for China; the Japanese consul, for his country; and representatives of other Pacific lands for theirs.

The value of the scientific, educational, medical, commercial and art conferences to meet in Honolulu were discussed by leaders in these lines of thought in the Philippines, and their cooperation was heartily pledged. Governor General Harrison has promised to take a leading part in the activities of the Manila Pan-Pacific Club.

Famous Chinese Welcome Party

At Shanghai the congressional party was welcomed on Chinese soil by the officials of the Pan-Pacific Association, an organization numbering several hundred members, and engaged in large projects for the advancement of China.

At the Pan-Pacific banquet given on the evening of our arrival some 300 plates were set and at each was placed a 150-page book on the Pan-Pacific Association and China, gotten up in honor of the congressional visit. This was made possible by H. B. Campbell, our official Pan-Pacific Union representative in China. He is one of the directors of the Shanghai Pan-Pacific

Association and is now perfecting the organizations already being established from Siberia to Siam.

The president of the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai is Tong Shao Yi, ex-premier of China, while Dr. Wu Ting Fang and Sun Yat Sen are active directors with George Fitch, and a number of leading Chinese, Americans, Koreans, Japanese and others of Pacific races in Shanghai, divided into committees that are working for the national advancement of China and the Pan-Pacific movement.

Sun Yat Sen to Serve

The gentlemen named, as well as C. T. Wang and Congressman Stephen G. Porter, made Pan-Pacific speeches during the first evening in Shanghai at the banquet tendered by the association.

At Pan-Pacific meetings, attended by some of the congressmen, at the homes of Dr. Wu Ting Fang, H. B. Campbell, Sun Yat Sen and Tong Shao Yi—where an exhibit of old Chinese pottery valued at half a million was displayed—definite plans were discussed for China's participation in the educational and art conferences in Honolulu. Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the president of China will serve on the educational committee for China.

In Nanking and in Hangchow the establishment of branches of the Pan-Pacific Union were taken up, while in Peking, thanks to the active aid of the president of China, who subscribed \$1000, and with the help of C. T. Wang and the Minister of Communications Yeh Chung Cho, the organization of the work in the Chinese capital was brought about. A feature of the first gathering was the address of Mr. Tokugawa, first secretary of the Japanese embassy in Peking. It won the approval of the Chinese and Koreans and did much

to make possible a successful workable Pan-Pacific Club in Peking. Several of the congressmen were speakers at this meeting, all being enthusiastic for the work.

Luncheon Is Given

Mr. Tokugawa of Peking is the son of Prince I. Tokugawa, president of the Japanese house of peers in Tokio. He is really a prince, the great grandson of the last of the shoguns and a direct descendant of the Great Ieyasu, whose shrine is the reason for Nikko. Mr. Tokugawa tendered me a luncheon in Peking at the legation, and prepared the way for the reception of the ideals of the Pan-Pacific Union in Tokio.

At Mukden I was met by B. M. Matsuzawa of Honolulu and others who had come from Seoul and from Tokio to ask me to address audiences in those cities. In Seoul an International Club had been formed to entertain the congressmen and hear something of the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union. These were explained by Congressman Small at the banquet gathering in Seoul, and later the International Club of that city reorganized as the Pan-Pacific Association of Korea, having the assistance of the American consul as well as of a number of leading Japanese, Chinese, Koreans and Americans in the city of Seoul.

At Shiminoseki we were welcomed by the representatives of both houses of the Japanese diet, when Baron Kanda at the opening banquet voiced Japan's desire to cooperate in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Old Friend Is Met at Kobe

At Kobe, where a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union was established some years ago, I was welcomed by our old friend Mr. Tamura, now pres-

ident of the Kobe chamber of commerce. He is a wonderful orator in English, as our Pan-Pacific members in Honolulu may remember. He will visit us again, and is a Pan-Pacific enthusiast.

At Kioto I was met by Mr. Saito, who had been sent from Tokio to arrange with me for a Pan-Pacific meeting there with a view of organizing the work in Japan. With him was Mr. Kassai, who spoke for Japan at the great Pan-Pacific day banquet at the St. Francis in San Francisco in 1917.

At Tokio the Peers' Club was placed at the service of the Pan-Pacific Union by Prince Tokugawa, and a luncheon was held here, attended by about 65 members of the Diet, leading men of Japan, ambassadors of Pacific countries (including the American charge d'affaires) and several congressmen, as well as the delegate who had returned from the Pan-Pacific scientific conference in Honolulu, of which he told us something.

Senator Pledges Aid

Speeches were made by Senator Harris, promising support of the appropriation committee, of which he is a member, in promoting the work of the Pan-Pacific Union; Congressmen S. G. Porter, chairman of the foreign affairs committee; L. C. Dyer, J. H. Small and H. Z. Osborn, and Charge d'Affaires Edwin Bell, with responses by the mayor of Tokio, princes of the realm and members of the Diet, all democratic in spirit and pledging support to the Pan-Pacific Union.

It was unanimously voted to ask Premier Hara to serve as an honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union, and a committee was appointed to form a Pan-Pacific Association of Japan in Tokio, with Pan-Pacific Clubs in other Japanese cities as

branches of the association and of the union.

Later, as a guest at luncheon with Premier Hara, this club met. I conveyed the request to him to serve as honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union. I was presented at this luncheon with a very handsome flag of Japan, which was a part of the luncheon decoration, the Premier keeping the American flag.

Population Question Comes Up

Japan is in earnest in desiring to cooperate with other Pacific lands in solving the problems that confront the peoples of the Pacific, especially the problem of population and over-population. This question will probably be brought up at the next Pan-Pacific scientific conference, which China and Japan both seem to wish called in August of 1922 in Honolulu.

The topic which seemed particularly to interest each of the countries visited was the proposal that the Pan-Pacific Union organize a tour of the entire Pacific for next year, made up of perhaps a score of members of Congress, a dozen legislators from Japan and China who speak English, half a dozen legislators each from Canada, Australia and Latin America, with two or three legislators from Java, from the Philippines, from Siam, French Indo-China, Korea and Siberia. A chief requirement is that each member of the party be able to speak English fluently, that all might mingle during the four months of the cruise on terms of perfect equality and intimacy. The splendid friendships established between the congressmen and leading men in the Philippines, China and Japan indicate that such a cruise might go far toward cementing lasting friendships between the leaders in all Pacific lands.

As you, as Governor of Hawaii, and I, as secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, invited Congress to make the present trip to the Orient, might it not be well for Hawaii to take the lead next year and make her appropriation toward bringing a number of congressmen to Hawaii as a part of the fund to have the legislature leaders of all Pacific lands to meet in Honolulu as the starting point of the Pan-Pacific cruise around our ocean? The other governments would, I believe from interviews with their leaders, appropriate liberally to such a voyage of a hundred or more men among their leaders to visit each others' countries in company with each other. It is feasible, I know, and desirable.

Idea Eagerly Grasped

Traveling with the Congressional party I have made friendships among the great men of the Orient. Many of these friendships are real and will be lasting, for the great men of all lands grasp the ideals of the Pan-Pacific Union and enlarge upon them, so that I became the repository of many new Pan-Pacific thoughts and ideas. The fact that each member of the congressional party has pledged his aid to support the Pan-Pacific Union, has inspired the lawmakers of other Pacific lands. I believe that there is a career of usefulness and service before me in this work and that the time has now come for us in Honolulu to prepare for the series of conferences that the Pacific countries now really desire to be held at our ocean crossroads. The dates can now be set and the calls sent forth for the meetings, with every assurance that they will be well attended and that they will bring about a hearty and ever-increasing cooperation among the peoples of the

Pacific for the advancement of their interests.

Field Is Open

I believe that with the calling of the Pan-Pacific conferences we should organize our publicity campaign and secure workers in this who really cherish the ideals set forth by the Pan-Pacific Union. The field is open to us. I have requests from the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service and various news syndicates in America each for an article of 1200 words once every three or four months on the work of the Pan-Pacific Union. Acceptance would mean that about 1000 newspapers a month would carry Pan-Pacific stories. Reuter asks for copy for Latin-America and Europe, Kokusai for copy for all the Japanese papers, the Chung Mei agency in Peking for all of the Chinese newspapers, while in Australia our Pan-Pacific news agency has long been active, the government backing it and sending our Pan-Pacific articles to all of the newspapers of Australia and New Zealand. Java also receives and distributes our copy. The work from now on should be handled by a salaried department of the Pan-Pacific Union.

We have stepped over the top and must go forward. The countries of the Pacific look to Hawaii to take the lead and carry out the promises we have made, and in accomplishing this I sincerely believe that they are prepared to back us to the limit of their ability.

Thanking you for the encouragement and assistance you have given me, and for your official letters to our friends in the Orient, I am respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER HUME FORD,
Secretary-Director Pan-Pacific Union.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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New Series No. 17. March, 1921.

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HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Woodrow Wilson	President of United States
William M. Hughes	Prime Minister, Australia
W. F. Massey	Prime Minister, New Zealand
Hsu Shih-Chang	President of China
Arthur Meighen	Premier of Canada
Takashi Hara	Prime Minister of Japan

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Franklin K. Lane.....	Ex-Secretary Interior, U. S. A.
Dr. L. S. Rowe.....	Director-General Pan-American Union
Prince J. K. Kalaniana'ole.....	Delegate to Congress from Hawaii
Yeh Chung Cho	Minister of Communication, China
Francis Burton Harrison.....	Governor-General of the Philippines
Thos. Riggs, Jr.	Governor of Alaska
The Governor-General of Java. The Premiers of Australian States. The Premier of British Columbia.	

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Tong Shao Yi—Ex-Premier of China.....Pres. Pan-Pacific Association of China

HONOLULU

Published by the Union

1921.

The Pan-Pacific Union

Central Offices, Honolulu, Hawaii, at the Ocean's Crossroads.
PRESIDENT, HON. C. J. McCARTHY, Governor of Hawaii.
ALEXANDER HUME FORD, Honolulu, Secretary-Director.

The Pan-Pacific Union, representing the lands about the greatest of oceans, is supported by appropriations from Pacific governments. It works chiefly through the calling of conferences, for the greater advancement of, and cooperation among, all the races and peoples of the Pacific.

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Yeh Kung Cho	Minister of Communications, China
Frances Burton Harrison	The Governor-General of the Philippines
The Premiers of Australian States and of British Columbia.	
The Governor-General of Java.	
The Governor of Alaska.	

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries cooperating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local affairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar cooperation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Pan-Pacific News

THE Press Congress of the World invites publishers and editors of every land to meet each other in Honolulu on October 4. They will remain in session for ten days. Hawaii

and the Pan-Pacific Union will do their share in entertaining the visitors. It is expected that a trip to the ever-active volcano of Kilauea will be a part of the itinerary of entertainment for the visitors. There

will be a Pan-Pacific section in the Press Congress Educational of the World.

Conference. The Secretary of the Interior, having the United States Bureau of Education under his direction, has made a courteous request to the Secretary of State that he issue the invitations to the countries bordering on the Pacific to send delegates to the first Pan-Pacific Educational Conference to be held in Honolulu, August 4 to 14. The educational leaders of every Pacific land are invited by the Pan-Pacific Union to attend this conference, and they may be sure of a warm welcome and generous entertainment in Honolulu and throughout Hawaii.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council is now appointed and organized. It will set the date for the second Pan-

Pacific Scientific Conference, which will be called by the Pan-Pacific Union as **Scientific Research Council.** soon as the scientists settle on the dates, probably in

1923. The Council has had generous letters of approval from scientific men and organizations in every Pacific land. Its headquarters will be maintained at the Ocean's Cross Roads and will act as a clearing house of information for those who are seeking to solve the scientific problems in Pacific lands.

The thanks of the Pan-Pacific Union have been extended to the Pan-American Union in Washington for its helpful cooperation in bringing to

the attention of the Latin Americans the purposes of **Pan-American Cooperation.** the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference and of the Press Congress of the World, which are to be held in Honolulu during this year. Dr. L. S. Rowe, formerly of the United States State Department, is the new director-general of the Pan-American Union, and has sent the strongest words of encouragement to the Pan-Pacific Union, with assurances of his hearty cooperation and assistance.

Recently Viscount Tadashira Inouye, member of the Japanese House of Peers, leading educationalist in his country, and vice-president of the Pan-Pacific Association of Tokyo, was the guest of honor of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu, together with another distinguished Japanese educator, Dr. Muko Gunji, who for many years has sought to have Japan adopt the Roman alphabet. Both of the gentlemen assisted in the entertainment of the Congressional party that visited Japan last summer.

Viscount Inouye was constantly with the party and took a leading part in organizing the Pan-Pacific Association in

Japan. He is a distinguished doctor of engineering and an accomplished English scholar. It is expected that

both he and Dr. Muko Gunji will return to Honolulu in time to attend the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, in which they are much interested.

The hosts delegated to honor these educators from Japan were Hon. C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii; Hon. Sanford B. Dole, first President of the Republic of Hawaii;

Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary-Director of the Pan-Pacific Union; Dr. A. L. Dean, President of the University of Hawaii; A. L. Griffiths, President of Punahou Academy; J. L. Hopwood, Principal of the Mid-Pacific Institute; Frank L. Atherton, Director of the Y. M. C. A.; George Denison, President of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce; K. Naito, Japanese Vice-Consul; Charles F. Clemons, Director of the University Club; Dr. T. Harada, University of Hawaii; Dr. I. Mori, T. Onodera, Secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce; B. M. Matsuzawa, W. E. Givens, Principal of McKinley High School; Y. Soga, editor of the Nippu Jiji; W. R. Farrington, manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin; F. E. Blake, manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company; Sam B. Trissel, editor of the Pacific Commercial-Advertiser; Dr. C. H. Edmondson of the Bishop Museum, and Governor Myron T. Herrick.

A little more than a year ago Harry B. Campbell, President of the Honolulu Foreign Trade Club, and manager of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association office, was snapped up by the Dupont de Nemours Company and stationed at Shanghai. An ardent Pan-Pacific man, he secured the Chinese representation of the Pan-Pacific Union, organized a Pan-Pacific Association as a branch of the Union in Shanghai, got the biggest men in China at its head, and thousands of members. He convinced the Chinese that the only thing that would bind their Republic together was "Good Roads," and he began a campaign through the Pan-Pacific

Association to raise a million dollars to build a sample auto road from Shanghai to Peking.

Pan-Pacific associations are being formed in Hangchow, a city of a million population, in Wusih, China, and in other cities in the southern provinces.

The work of establishing these organizations is being done by the Shanghai association, which has **Pan-Pacific** several thousand members. **Progress** The association there has **in China.** also created the first Chinese tourist bureau.

The Shanghai association is one of the most active of the Pan-Pacific organizations, and is looking for an executive whom it will pay \$1000 a month.

From all parts of the world comes news of activities started by the Pan-Pacific Union. Information has been received from Australia that as a result of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference held here recently, the scientists in Hawaii and Australia are cooperating in their respective lines, especially in entomology. In New Zealand Professor Chilton, who was a delegate, is giving a series of illustrated lectures in Canterbury college on Honolulu and the Hawaiian islands. Dr. Edmund O. Hovey of the Museum of Natural History in New York writes he is giving a series of Hawaiian illustrated lectures there.

That part of Latin America facing the Pacific Coast is awaking to the value of the Pan-Pacific Union. It is expected that quite a number of Latin American delegates will attend both the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in August as well as the Press Congress of the World in October.

The Press Congress of the World

Honolulu, October 4 to 14, 1921

THE January "Congress Bulletin" of the Press Congress of the World makes announcement that the Press Congress of the World is to meet in Honolulu Oct. 4 to 14. It says in its leading article:

"The Press Congress of the World will hold its 1921 meeting in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, U. S. A., from October 4 to 14, inclusive. The Executive Committee of the Congress has accepted the invitation to meet in Honolulu presented by C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii; Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union; W. R. Farrington, manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, and L. A. Thurston, proprietor of the Pacific Commercial-Advertiser.

"The Government of the Philippines, through its Resident Commissioners in Washington, Jaime C. de Veyra and Isauro Gabaldon, invited the delegates to an excursion to the Philippines following the sessions in Honolulu. The Executive Committee has accepted this invitation also, and arrangements are now being made for a voyage to start at Honolulu shortly after the middle of October.

"Preparations for the meeting next October already are well under way. Negotiations that will give the delegates and other members attending concessions in transportation and hotel rates are practically completed. The committee in charge of arrangements in Honolulu is at work in preparation for the meeting.

"The location of the Hawaiian Islands, the accessibility of Honolulu, and its general desirability as the seat of the Congress sessions cause its offi-

cers to expect an attendance even larger than would have been possible at Sydney. The Pacific Ocean countries particularly are planning to send big delegations. Word received from Congress members in almost every country of the world indicate that the sessions in Honolulu will be representative of the many nations and of every field of journalistic endeavor."

Its editorial column says:

"The Press Congress of the World has for its purpose the service of journalism and through journalism the service of mankind. It seeks to extend acquaintanceship, to increase knowledge, promote news communication, disseminate helpful ideas in journalism, elevate journalistic standards, enlarge the usefulness of the profession of journalism. It will not interfere with any existing press organization. It does not concern itself with questions of religion, politics or government. Its programs will be devoted to discussions of vital importance to the press. Its only interest is the service of journalism, which is itself a profession of public service. To that end, and in that interest, it invites the cooperation of all journalists everywhere."

In Honolulu the Committee of Three, Wallace R. Farrington, business manager of the Star-Bulletin; Lorrin A. Thurston, proprietor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, and Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary-Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, have met with the newspaper men of the territory and committees have been appointed to undertake the care of the delegates when they arrive in Honolulu.

THE PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE

THE Pan-Pacific Press Conference will become a department of the Press Congress of the World. This has been decided upon by Dr. Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World, who writes as follows to the secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union:

January 18, 1921.

Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Mr. Ford:

I thank you for your letters. I write today to Mr. Farrington regarding committee organization and making other suggestions. Let me add further in respect to your letters.

I hope you can, through the branches of the Pan-Pacific Union in various Pacific Ocean countries, help to bring about the attendance of journalists, delegates and visitors to the Congress, October 4 to 14. I think it would be wise to have a section of the Congress devoted to Pan-Pacific journalism, and so to arrange it in the program. I am now drafting a tentative program for submission to our Executive Committee and will advise you at the first opportunity regarding it. In this way we can not only promote the attendance at the Congress, but perhaps be of much help to journalism in Pacific Ocean lands.

I am asking my secretary, Mr. Morris, to prepare for the Mid-Pacific Magazine an article on the Press Congress, its opportunities and purpose. You should receive it at an early date.

With cordial personal regard,

Very sincerely,

(Signed) WALTER WILLIAMS,

President.

The Pan-Pacific Union, through its Secretary, has sent the following letter to the newspaper men of the Pacific:

My dear Sir:

As you are aware, our invitation has been accepted and the World's Press Congress will meet in Honolulu October 4 to 14. Dr. Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress, has suggested that we hold a Pan-Pacific section, and I feel that this would be wise. I think especially the newspaper men of the Pacific should get together.

For instance, there has recently come to us at the Pan-Pacific Union requests from different editors of the Pacific for cooperation in the press and newspaper service of the Pacific. If we can get together I think there is a strong possibility that a drop-off news station can be maintained in Honolulu so that all dispatches coming through Honolulu can be relayed to each country of the Pacific, or to those countries that desire particular kinds of news. Java is particularly keen to get in with the other countries of the Pacific in maintaining a newspaper distribution point here at the Crossroads of the oceans, and this may be one of the topics we can take up for discussion.

I wish you would write me what you think of the plan of having a Pan-Pacific Press Department, and whether it might not be worth while for the newspaper men of the Pacific to get together in a permanent organization and hold conferences once in a while.

The Press Congress of the World is a distinct organization. The Pan-Pacific Union and the newspaper men here are cooperating to make this congress a great success, but the Pan-Pacific Union is more directly interested in the newspaper and magazines of the Pacific, and if we can be of any service in coordinating the interests of these we should be glad to be of whatever assistance we can.

I would like very much to have your views on this subject.

The First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference

Is Called to Meet in Honolulu, August 11 to 21, 1921

HON. JOHN BARTON PAYNE, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, has made a formal request to the Department of State that it issue an invitation to the governments of the countries bordering on the Pacific to send delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, which is called by the Pan-Pacific Union on dates set by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, August 4 to 14, in Honolulu, at the ocean's cross roads. Dr. Claxton has forwarded the following suggestions to the local committee in Honolulu concerning the program:

1. Should be stated in the form of 6 to 12 fundamental questions.
2. Delegates should be informed of the questions and come prepared to discuss them in detail. Possibly one person in each country should be detailed to give specific consideration to each question. The person best qualified to discuss given questions should be determined.
3. After every formal paper there should be a semi-formal discussion by delegates. (Round-table).
4. A committee on resolutions should be appointed.
5. During the first three days there should be two sessions held daily. During the next five days there should be but one session daily, giving time and opportunity for committee work and for conferences among individuals. During the last two days two sessions should be held daily.

Tentative Questions.

1. A brief statement of descriptive character covering the educational sys-

tem of each country—its organization, purpose, machinery and methods.

2. What are the outstanding educational problems of each country?

3. What should be the ideals of education in each country?

- a. As to preparation for citizenship.

- b. As to preparation for the vocations.

- c. As to preparation for individual development, including health.

4. How are these ideals affected by forms of government and by the social ideals of the respective countries? How affected by geographical conditions, including natural resources?

Elements Included Outlined.

5. What elements should be included in the education of these countries to serve international relations?

- a. Commercial relations?

- b. Political relations?

6. What is taught in the schools of each country in regard to the other countries of the group—as to resources, industries, commerce, people, civilization, ideals, government, etc.?

- a. What does a child know about these matters at the end of the elementary school period? At the end of the high school period? At the end of the college period?

- b. What attitude of mind toward the other countries will the child have as a result?

- c. To what extent is it desirable to teach the language and literature of given countries in the others?

7. By what means may the schools and other educational agencies assure the continuity and still further strengthen the cordial relations existing among the countries of the group?

Adult Extension Courses.

8. The extension of adult education through community activities and otherwise.

9. The need of research from the standpoint of practical results in agriculture, homemaking, industry, commerce, etc.

10. The preparation and pay of the teachers of all grades.

Dr. Claxton and his associates advise the Pan-Pacific Union to follow up the general invitation sent out, with invitations, giving the outline of the scope of the conference and urging attendance of delegates who may be particularly desired from each country. The following is the list of nations to which invitations requesting that delegates be sent to the first Pan-Pacific Educational Conference are being forwarded from Washington.

United States, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Siberia (Russia), Japan, China, French Cochin China, Siam, Netherlands East Indies (Java, Sumatra), Australia, New Zealand, Federated Malay States (British), Borneo.

Dr. Francis E. Holley has written to the Pan-Pacific Union that he will spend some time in Hawaii and an effort will be made to hold as a section of the educational gathering a Pan-Pacific Visual Education Conference. Dr. Holley is the director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington.

Dr. Henry E. Jackson, President of the National Community Board, expects to be in Hawaii to coordinate the work at the ocean's cross roads and preside over the community service section of the Educational Conference. The chief endeavor of this organization is to make every schoolhouse the center of community work. In this way the schools will be used in the evening for educational extension work among adults.

Letters are being received by the Pan-Pacific Union from leading educators from Alaska to Chile, and from Japan to New Zealand, expressing interest in the proposed Pan-Pacific Educational Conference. This first Pan-Pacific Educational Conference it is expected will prepare the way and lay the foundation for a series of similar conferences held perhaps biennially that will bring the leaders in educational work of every Pacific land to discuss further plans for coordination and cooperation entirely around the great ocean.

Educators in every Pacific land are cordially invited by the Pan-Pacific Union to write to its secretary, making any suggestions they see fit in regard to the scope of the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference. Several very distinguished educators have written expressing a desire to attend this conference, and such confidences are invited. It is far better to have those as delegates who really wish to come than those who must be persuaded. Every educator in every Pacific country is invited to communicate with the Pan-Pacific Union.



The Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council

A PAN-PACIFIC Scientific Research Council has been appointed by the Pan-Pacific Union in conformity with its charter. This council will co-ordinate the work begun by the first Pan-Pacific scientific conference, called by the Union and in session in Honolulu August, 1920. It also will outline and formulate the scope of the next Pan-Pacific scientific conference which will be called by the Union to convene in Honolulu either in 1922 or in 1923.

The Pan Pacific Scientific Research Council includes in its membership the hold-over committee of six from the first conference. This hold-over committee may be brought to Honolulu next summer to confer with the local council in outlining the scope of the second Pan-Pacific conference. Beside the local members of the council, representing each and every scientific body in Hawaii, there are about fifty corresponding and advisory members, scientists in lands about the Pacific who have given assurance of their hearty approval of the work of the Pan-Pacific Union in appointing the council and of their willingness to represent the Union in the scientific section of its work.

The branches of the Pan-Pacific Union in Japan, the Philippines, Canada, Australia, and in New Zealand have been requested by the central body in Honolulu to aid their local scientists in organizing committees in these countries. The Pan American Union is asked to assist in a similar manner in the United States and throughout Latin America.

The members of the hold-over committee from the first Pan-Pacific scientific conference are: E. C. Andrews, chief of the Geological Survey, Sydney, New South Wales, for Australia; Dr. Charles F. Chilton, Canterbury College, Christchurch, for New Zealand; Prof. C.

M. Fraser, director Biological Station, Nanaimo, B. C., for Canada; Dr. F. Omori, Tokyo Imperial University, for Japan; and Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, for the United States. A Hawaiian scientist is to be appointed on the hold-over committee.

The dean of Hawaii scientists, a director of the Pan-Pacific Union and director emeritus of the Bishop Museum, has been appointed chairman of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council. The chairman, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, and the vice chairman, Dr. A. L. Dean, of the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, have been asked to act as honorary chairmen of the council, supervising in the next scientific conference the gatherings that particularly interest the Bishop Museum and the University of Hawaii.

The Pan-Pacific Union appropriated \$18,000 to cover the expenses of the first Pan-Pacific Conference, including the printing of the proceedings, now in press. It is expected that the second conference being of much larger scope will be proportionately more expensive, and the Council will be asked to prepare and present a tentative budget.

The following local scientists representing their respective bodies will serve on the Scientific Research Council:

W. T. Brigham, A. M. Sc. D., chairman; anthropologist; director emeritus Bishop Museum.

Lawrence H. Daingerfield, Ph. D., meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau.

C. H. Edmondson, M. S., Ph. B., Ph. D., professor of biology, University of Hawaii.

T. A. Jaggar, Jr., A. M., Ph. D., volcanologist; director Hawaiian volcano observatory.

H. L. Lyon, Ph. D., botanist; H. S. P. A.

C. S. Judd, M. S., botanist; superintendent forestry, Territory of Hawaii.

Dr. I. Mori, Hawaiian Medical Association.

H. S. Palmer, A. B., geologist; University of Hawaii.

J. F. G. Stokes, ethnologist; Bishop Museum.

O. H. Swezey, entomologist; H. S. P. A. Experiment Station.

Commander R. L. Walker, oceanographer, U. S. Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.

J. M. Westgate, botany; director U. S. Experiment Station.

The president and secretary-director of the Pan-Pacific Union members ex-officio.

Seek Broader Scope

The council was appointed to act at the suggestion of a number of scientists, delegates to the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, who believed that the scope of the next conference should be on a far broader basis than the first, which was but preliminary to the series the Pan-Pacific Union pledged itself to call at the ocean's crossroads.

The entomologists desire a section in the second conference under their direction, the scientific agriculturists wish their department, the medical men wish to gather their brothers to discuss the scientific problems of health in the Pacific lands, while several other scientific bodies desire attention given to their particular problems in the Pacific area. The council will be expected to take these matters up as it is composed of men who represent the different bodies of scientists.

As set forth in the report of the secretary-director of the Pan-Pacific Union trustees, when it was decided to work through Washington and appoint a leading American scientist as chairman of the first Pan-Scientific Conference, it was then intimated that Japan or some other land across the ocean would be asked to take the initiative in

calling through the Pan-Pacific Union, the second Pan-Pacific Conference to be held at the ocean's crossroads, and that a Pacific country other than the United States would be asked to name an honorary chairman for the conference. This subject was taken up in Japan last summer, and it is very likely that the premier of Japan will issue through the Union, of which he is an honorary president, the call for the second Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, the Pan-Pacific Union suggesting Dr. T. Omori of the Tokyo Imperial University as honorary chairman and again asking Dr. Herbert E. Gregory to assume the active chairmanship, as this would probably meet the entire approval of the scientific council.

This City the Center

Ten years ago when the first Pan-Pacific Congress was held in Honolulu, on motion from the representatives from Australia and New Zealand, it was unanimously voted to make Honolulu the Pan-Pacific Conference center on account of its position at the very crossroads of the Pacific, and because of the many Pacific colonies residing together in perfect harmony in the city. For that reason the central offices of the Pan-Pacific Union were established in Honolulu and a charter taken out under the laws of Hawaii.

It is proposed to have the Oriental branches of the Union promote Far Eastern scientific conferences, and the New Zealand and Australian branches, Australasian conferences to which the Pan-Pacific Union will assist in getting delegates from every Pacific land. Every three years a Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference will be called to convene here, and it is expected that the Honolulu body of scientists will undertake to disseminate the information it gathers and collates; this probably in time necessitating a staff of salaried scientific men trained in research work.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council has been appointed with the caution that its work shall carefully avoid ever bringing the Union under criticism as being used to promote or advertise any local scientific bodies interested in the solution of Pacific scientific problems.

Already the Pan-Pacific Union has received assurances of hearty co-operation from scientific research bodies in other lands as well as from the majority of the delegates who attended the first Pan-Pacific scientific conference.

It happens often that government appropriations to the Pan-Pacific Union for its conferences are made in blanket form, leaving it to the Union to appropriate the necessary expenses to cover either commercial or educational conferences. The scientific conference comes under the latter head although some of the scientists may be invited to attend the commercial conferences, especially those scientists who are making a study of the life habits and migrations of fish in the Pacific, for the hope is growing that the commercial interests may be induced to found in each Pacific country a college for the study of fish. A Japanese capitalist has already offered to found and maintain such a college near Osaka on the Inland sea, with the hope that others in each Pacific land may follow his example, until finally there is a Pan-Pacific Fish University established with branches around the ocean and a central service station in Hawaii. At the Legislative Pan-Pacific Conference, the scientists who understand the depredations made in the Pacific waters by unscientific commercial fishers, will find a welcome place, for it is proposed to secure international fishery laws for the whole Pacific area. In fact the different Pan-Pacific conferences will overlap and co-operate with each other in many ways.

The main purposes of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council, as set forth by the Union are:

To organize, create and conduct an institute of learning that will gather and disseminate information of a scientific character.

To act for and co-operate with the Pan-Pacific Union in calling and conducting its Pan-Pacific Scientific conferences.

To gather, preserve and collate the material and papers presented at or connected with the Pan-Pacific Scientific conference.

To correspond with scientific bodies throughout the world, but more particularly with those interested in the solution of the scientific problems of the Pacific area.

To co-operate with the Pan-Pacific Union in securing from the legislature, and commercial bodies, as well as from individuals, the appropriations and funds necessary for conducting the scientific conferences called by or through the Pan Pacific Union and in carrying on scientific research approved by the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated as an international body of trustees, the consuls in Honolulu from all Pacific lands are on its board of management, as are men of all Pacific races. The heads of all Pacific governments are among its officers and active workers.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council will have their co-operation and support; and it is hoped that the second Pan-Pacific Scientific conference, called by the Pan-Pacific Union, will forward the excellent work done by the first conference. The Pan-Pacific Union will do its share in backing the efforts of the scientists in Pacific lands to get together to work out the problems that are particularly their—and ours.

A Pan-Pacific Fish University in Japan

(From the Commercial-Advertiser)

WHEN the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference was first discussed, the promise made by some of the scientists was that they, with proper backing, would be able to point out how the Pacific might be made to produce the world's supply of fish food.

This statement was flung far and wide by the Pan-Pacific Union, with the result that from every state of the Pacific scientists interested in the habits of fish are writing to the union and urging that it get the fishery scientists together again to take up a definite study of the migrations and habits of fish, that they in turn may advise the governments of the Pacific what laws should be passed for the protection of young food fish, that the kings of commerce may in time be able to establish fisheries and put up canneries that will preserve sufficient food from the Pacific ocean to feed the world.

Japan has already taken active steps to assist in gathering this information. At the Pan-Pacific Union building recently three representatives of the merchant prince of Osaka called with introductions from Yosuke Matsuoka, consul general for Japan, and one of the directors of the Pan-Pacific Association in Tokio. These gentlemen, Dr. Kichiro Yuasa of the Waseda University library, S. Nagata and J. Takenaka of Tokio, brought with them plans of a park in Osaka, on which buildings are to be erected for the study of the fish of the Pacific.

They had been directed by their chief, A. Hirabayashi, the multimillionaire of Osaka, to call on the Pan-Pacific Union for advice and cooperation in the plan

he is financing to erect a number of buildings on the park in Osaka which will bear his name. The park juts out into the inland sea and is surrounded by waters that teem with fish. The main building on one side of the park is the aquarium. Nearby is to be the building that will be used for housing a library on Pacific ocean research, especially with regard to the habits of fish. Near to this is to be a three-story building which will be used as a laboratory for the study of fish culture. Then there will be another large building which will house students from every part of Japan, who will take up the study of fish as their life work. Mr. Hirabayashi has made an initial appropriation of \$200,000 and will contribute as much more as may be necessary to make this university for the study of the habits of fish of the Pacific ocean the most complete to be found anywhere.

After two weeks in Hawaii these gentlemen will go, with letters of introduction from the Pan-Pacific Union to the Pacific coast, where they will study the methods that are there pursued for gaining a better knowledge of fish and their habits in the Pacific ocean.

At present there is something along the lines of a fish university in Seattle. It is to be hoped that similar institutions will be established in every Pacific country and that jointly they will accomplish the solution of many of the problems of fish migration in Pacific waters. Here is something upon which the Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council might well center its initiatory efforts—the establishment of fishery colleges in all Pacific lands.

Centering the Eyes of the World on the Pacific

THE Pan-Pacific Union has begun the collection of scenic, educational, and industrial films from every Pacific land, these to be shown in all countries of the world, that those abroad may secure through visual education a better knowledge of the advantage of residence in Pacific lands.

The world will be taught that the Pacific Ocean is the future theater of the world's commerce and that more than half the population of the globe live in lands in or about its waters.

The method being adopted in Hawaii to secure films to be used abroad for visually educating the world as to the advantages of Hawaii will be put in vogue by the Pan-Pacific Union in all Pacific lands, and as their cooperation is being asked in this work, the following article from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of recent date is reproduced in order that the idea may be made clear as to just what the Pan-Pacific Visual Education Committee hopes to accomplish for the countries in Pacific lands in the way of making their attractions known to the world that attends motion picture exhibitions:

"Today letters signed by the Hon. Walter F. Frear, chairman of the Visual Education Committee; Charles F. Loomis of the -Y. M. C. A. community work, and Alexander Hume Ford, secretary-director of the Pan-Pacific Union, are being sent out requesting certain organizations to participate in one of the most remarkable publicity campaigns yet attempted for Hawaii and the Pacific, and it has the backing of Washington, D. C. The plan is to educate the entire world by the means of motion pictures as to the advantages of Hawaii and all Pacific lands as a place of residence.

The story of what the Pan-Pacific Visual Education Committee expects to accomplish can best be told in the

resolutions, just passed by the committee, which read as follows:

Whereas, The Bureau of Commercial Economics of Washington, D. C., which represents many governments in visual educational work, has appointed the Pan-Pacific Union as its receiving and distributing agency for the Pacific; therefore,

Be it resolved, That this committee begin at once the collection, first, of a series of Hawaiian films of an educational, industrial or instructive nature, to be distributed throughout the world by the agencies of the bureau of commercial economics, to be followed by a similar collection from each Pacific land for similar distribution.

Be it further resolved, That the cooperation of all business and educational interests be enlisted in the collection of a library of educational motion picture films, with the understanding that the negatives of these films be loaned to the bureau of commercial economics to be reproduced to the extent of 10 positives from each reel of a thousand feet of film, at actual cost price to this committee, and that free of further expense to this committee these 10 positives from each reel of film be taken over by the bureau of commercial economics and other kindred organizations for distribution and use through its agencies in the theaters, colleges, schools and by open air exhibits throughout the world.

Be it further resolved, That as the actual cost of making each reel of Hawaiian film, allowing for 1000 feet of good effective film and 1000 feet of discard, printing from the negatives 10 positives for circulation, will amount to some \$1200, that the secretary of the Pan-Pacific Visual Education Committee be instructed to enter into correspondence with the following firms and organizations, requesting from each an

appropriation of \$1200 for the purpose of procuring the negatives suggested and having printed from them for circulation at home and abroad a minimum of 10 positives:

"The Hawaii Tourist Bureau, the Hawaii Publicity Committee, the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, the Hilo Board of Trade, the Hilo Automobile Club, the Hilo Ad Club, the garage companies, the Hilo Railway Company, the hotels of Hawaii, the Parker ranch, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, the Matson Navigation Company, the Hawaiian societies, the Hawaiian Board of Missions, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the Hawaiian Pineapple Association, the Territorial Hotel Company, the other hotels of Honolulu, the Oahu Railway, the Honolulu Street Railway Company, the universities, colleges, schools, the Carnival Committee, the Pan-Pacific Union, the Honolulu Automobile Club, the Honolulu Ad Club, Boy Scouts of Hawaii, the clubs, the Board of Agriculture, the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, the Maui Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of Kauai, Lanai ranch, Molokai ranch and other interests, the Portuguese societies, the Chinese Merchants' Association, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese community, the Filipino National Association, the Korean National Association, the Hawaiian Board of Education, the American Legion or recruiting service, U. S. A., from interested individuals and firms, from the Oceanic Steamship Company, from the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company, the China Mail Steamship Company, the N. Y. K. Company, the Bernice Pauahi Museum, the Central Y. M. C. A."

Members of Committee.

The members of the Pan-Pacific Visual Education Committee in Hawaii

are: Chairman, Ex-Governor Walter F. Frear; secretary, Charles F. Loomis, welfare leader in Y. M. C. A. work; Dr. K. C. Leebrick of the University of Hawaii; Vaughan MacCaughy, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Territory of Hawaii; D. S. Bowman, head of welfare work for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association; H. W. Metcalf, visual education manager, Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.; W. E. Givens, principal McKinley High School; B. M. Matsuzawa, Japanese leader of Y. M. C. A. work; K. F. Lum, Chinese secretary, Y. M. C. A.; D. H. Klinefelter, leader in Filipino mission work; Frank Midkiff, chairman Americanization Committee, Honolulu Post, the American Legion; Judge William Heen, ex-president Hawaiian Civic Club, with Governor C. J. McCarthy and A. H. Ford, Secretary Pan-Pacific Union, ex-officio members.

Plans Are Discussed.

In making its estimate of the cost of films for the Hawaiian library for free distribution, the Pan-Pacific Visual Education Committee has taken into consideration the expenses of the operator who makes the pictures, as well as the cost of the film that must be discarded to secure the best results. It is figured also that small bits of negatives will be needed from each subject, and these, with appropriate titles, will be loaned to the big film exchanges from which to make positives to send out to their circuits of theaters, either in the weekly news or travel picture service, or when the films are flowing in from other Pacific lands, it may be that a Pan-Pacific weekly film may be put on in the theaters, giving a score of feet or so of motion pictures from each Pacific land, including Hawaii.

The Pan-Pacific Union now has the splendid cooperation of Washington and is assured the support of most of the other governments of the Pacific in its visual educational work.

Two Letters From Congressmen

CONGRESSMAN JOHN H. SMALL, who was a member of the congressional party that visited Hawaii and the Orient last summer, has written a very interesting letter to the secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union in which he says that he wishes many intelligent Americans could visit the Orient and get the right perspective regarding the many problems in that part of the world which affect the United States. He believes that there is not the slightest reason why the people of the United States and Japan should not maintain friendly relations, and that his visit to Japan convinced him "that a very large element among intelligent Japanese wish to maintain friendly relations with us."

House of Representatives U. S.,
Washington, D. C.
December 4, 1920.

Mr. Alexander H. Ford, Honolulu, T. H.

My dear Mr. Ford: I am just in receipt of yours of the 27th ult., enclosing copy of a letter which you are mailing to some of our mutual friends in Japan who are interested in the Pan-Pacific Union. I read both your letter and enclosure with much interest. I really wish many of our intelligent citizens could visit the Orient. While in all matters I endeavor to keep an open mind and to seek the truth, I must say that my trip to China, and Japan particularly, removed some errors and gave me a clearer insight into the conditions which prevail in the East, and greatly emphasized my interest and friendship for the people of the Orient. For instance, there are many characteristics about the Japanese which I admire. It is true they have their racial peculiarities and their outlook upon the world may be a little different from ours, but above all they are intelligent, progressive and fair. Of course,

there are diverse interests, as between Japan and our country which could scarcely be otherwise as between two peoples who are rivals in trade and who are aggressive in their individual activities, but I cannot see the slightest reason why the people of the two nations cannot maintain friendly relations. My visit to Japan impressed me that a very large element among intelligent Japanese wish to maintain friendly relations with us.

I renew again my best wishes for the continued success of the Pan-Pacific Union. I did not receive copy of the last issue of the Mid-Pacific Magazine.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN H. SMALL

P. S.—Have just received copy of the magazine.

By HON. STEPHEN G. PORTER

THE friendly interest I have taken in the appropriation on the part of the United States to the Pan-Pacific Union, together with my public utterances in China and elsewhere should leave no doubt as to my staunch friendship for the Pan-Pacific Union. Any method by which the nations abutting on the Pacific can be brought in closer contact socially, commercially and politically will be helpful in ironing out the differences that naturally arise from the competition between sovereign nations.

The Pan-Pacific Union like the Pan-American Union will bring about more neighborliness which is always conducive to friendship and good feeling.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN G. PORTER,

Chairman Foreign Affairs Committee
of the House.

Good Roads for China

(From the Commercial-Advertiser.)
SUN YAT SEN, Wu Ting Fang, Tong Shao Yi, Shi Yi, and C. T. Wang, all directors of the Pan-Pacific Association in China, are now ardent members of the Good Roads Wang, ex-delegate to Paris and the best baseball pitcher that Yale ever turned out, is at the head of the Pan-Pacific Committee on Good Roads for China.

At a recent Pan-Pacific banquet in Shanghai attended by a thousand men of various Pacific races, as well as by Caucasian residents, a report of the Good Roads Committee was read and adopted and unanimously approved. It was almost like an Ad Club gathering, and as Hawaii is in the throes of a Good Roads campaign of her own the resolution is given in full, fathered as it is by one of the biggest men of his time, C. T. Wang:

"The first step is to get organized a committee of one hundred members, which shall include the chairmen of all the chambers of commerce in those cities from Shanghai to Hangchow and from Shanghai to Nanking, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Kiangsu and Chekiang provincial assemblies, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Kiangsu and Chekiang provincial educational associations, the chairmen of the foreign chambers of commerce, the commissioners of customs, the commissioners of foreign affairs, and other prominent business, industrial and educational leaders in this part of the country.

"The object of this committee is to advocate the building of two roads, one from Shanghai to Hangchow and the other from Shanghai to Nanking.

"To enable the committee to bring this about the executive committee have appointed three sub-committees, namely, a finance committee to study

into the cost for the building of these roads and to devise means and ways whereby the necessary fund for the building of these roads could be secured; a lecture committee to use all means at their disposal to acquaint the people in this section with the advantages to be derived from the building of these roads through lectures, newspapers, magazines and leaflets; and a survey committee to secure qualified engineers to make a preliminary survey of the country through which these roads are to pass.

"Over fifty persons have given their consent to serve on this committee of one hundred. The three sub-committees are yet to be organized.

For All of China!

"Secondly, the roads committee propose to organize a Good Road Movement for the whole country. Through this movement a campaign for the construction of good roads in the country will be conducted. In view of the congestion of transportation of bare necessities of life to the famine-stricken districts in the five north provinces, a great opportunity is now waiting for us to organize and set to work for the bringing about of a GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

"We ask all the committee of the Pan-Pacific Association and other public-spirited citizens and foreign residents in our midst to assist us in bringing this about.

"Thirdly, both to help the work of the committee of one hundred and the Good Road Movement, we wish to propose that some time next year there should be held in Shanghai or some other place centrally located an exhibit and convention on road building, say for a week, which the public will be asked to inspect and get informed on the question.

"CHENGTING T. WANG,

"Chairman Roads Committee."

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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New Series No. 18, April, 1921.

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OFFICERS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Woodrow Wilson	President of United States
William M. Hughes	Prime Minister, Australia
W. F. Massey	Prime Minister, New Zealand
Hsu Shih-Chang	President of China
Arthur Meighen	Premier of Canada
Takashi Hara	Prime Minister of Japan

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Franklin K. Lane.....	Ex-Secretary Interior, U. S. A.
Dr. L. S. Rowe.....	Director-General Pan-American Union
Prince J. K. Kalaniana'ole.....	Delegate to Congress from Hawaii
Yeh Chung Cho.....	Minister of Communication, China
Francis Burton Harrison.....	Governor-General of the Philippines
Thos. Riggs, Jr.	Governor of Alaska
The Governor-General of Java. The Premiers of Australian States. The Premier of British Columbia.	

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Tong Shao Yi—Ex-Premier of China..... Pres. Pan-Pacific Association of China

HONOLULU

Published by the Union

1921.

The Pan-Pacific Union

Central Offices, Honolulu, Hawaii, at the Ocean's Crossroads.
 PRESIDENT, HON. C. J. McCARTHY, Governor of Hawaii.
 ALEXANDER HUME FORD, Honolulu, Secretary-Director.

The Pan-Pacific Union, representing the lands about the greatest of oceans, is supported by appropriations from Pacific governments. It works chiefly through the calling of conferences, for the greater advancement of, and cooperation among, all the races and peoples of the Pacific.

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Frances Burton Harrison	The Governor-General of the Philippines
The Premiers of Australian States and of British Columbia.	
The Governor-General of Java.	
The Governor of Alaska.	

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries cooperating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local affairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar cooperation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Pan-Pacific News

THE Secretary of State in Washington has issued official invitations to the governments of Pacific lands to participate in and send delegates to the first

Secretary of State Invites to Pan-Pacific Conference. Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, called by the Pan-Pacific Union to

meet in Honolulu August 11th to 21st, 1921. The United States Bureau of Education has outlined the proposed scope of the conference, and it is expected that Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, will preside at the conference, with Dr. F. F. Bunker as vice-chairman.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council having met and begun active work, it is expected that the plans will progress in outlining the scope of the Second Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, for which it is planned to have the Premier of Japan, an honorary president of the Union,

Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council at Work. issue the official call when the dates of the conference are set, some time in 1922 or 1923. About one hundred of the leading scientists of the Pacific will be on the council, with local branches in each Pacific country. It is probable that the executive committee of this Council, with a member from each Pacific land, will meet at the Ocean's Crossroads during the year to aid in outlining the Second Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference.

The First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in August will lay the foundation work for the second Educational Conference, the call for which, following the precedent of the Pan-Pacific Union, will probably be issued through the Minister of Foreign Affairs for

China, with perhaps an Australasian or a Latin-American educator as chairman. The United States Government has at the request of the Pan-Pacific Union taken the lead in calling the first of each of the Pan-Pacific conferences, and in providing a chairman; it is expected then that the governments of the Pacific will take their turn in issuing the official calls for the conferences and providing honorary chairmen at least, and this they have intimated they will do.

Plans are under way for calling some time in 1922 the first Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference. The Secretary of Commerce of the United States will assist, and ex-Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane will act as chairman, visiting Hawaii to act as presiding officer. A local committee in Hawaii, composed of the directors of the several Chambers of Commerce and other prominent citizens of all races, has been appointed and the outlines of the ground to be covered by this conference will be taken up at once with Mr. Lane and with the leading commercial men in the lands bordering on the Pacific. The Chambers of Commerce about the Pacific have been asked to cooperate and to suggest topics for discussion.

The Department of Commerce as well as the Department of State and the Department of the Interior in Washington offer to cooperate with the Pan-Pacific Union. The following is from a letter to the Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union from J. W. Alexander, Secretary of

Commerce: "I have been interested in learning of the plans of the Pan-Pacific Union. The object of the Pan-Pacific Union, which is to bring the different peoples around the Pacific into closer contact and better understanding, is one with which I thoroughly sympathize.

Please place yourself in close touch with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of this Department, which will be pleased to receive information regularly as to the work your organization is doing, and which will be glad to render you all suitable assistance."

Secretary Alexander was once a dinner guest of the Pan-Pacific Union, in Honolulu, as was the newly inaugurated President of the United States; Warren G. Harding.

Dr. Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World, has written to the Pan-Pacific Union advocating the calling of a Pan-Pacific Press Conference as a section of the Press Congress of the World, to be held in Honolulu October 4th to 14th. This section will be under the direction of the Pan-Pacific Union, and it is hoped that a Pan-Pacific Press Conference may convene once every two years, that the newspaper and magazine men of the Pacific may be brought into closer companionship for the benefit of journalism about this great ocean. It is expected that delegates to the Press Congress of the World will be sent from every country of the globe to the great gathering at the oceans' Crossroads next October.

In November of this year some two hundred bankers from the Pacific Coast of the United States will visit Hawaii on a vacation. It has been suggested that this might be an opportune occasion on which to invite one or two of the financial leaders of each Pacific country to visit Hawaii and meet our bankers of the United States mostly familiar with

the financial problems of the Pacific. At this gathering plans might be laid for a future Pan-Pacific financial conference at the Ocean's Crossroads. Several Pacific governments are contemplating a change in currency, and now might be the psychological moment to launch a campaign for a single decimal standard currency for all Pacific lands. Either the dollar or the pound, equal in value to the American half-eagle, or the Japanese ten-yen piece might be made the unit of value. At any rate there will be a goodly gathering of American Pacific Coast bankers in Honolulu next November, and November is a good month for visitors to Hawaii. Bankers from other Pacific lands will be welcomed.

In Shanghai, at a large gathering of the Pan-Pacific Association, Julean Arnold, the American attache at Peking, was one of the speakers in the "good roads for China" campaign inaugurated by the Association. He called attention to the fact that there were but 6,500 miles of railroad in China with a one-half billion population, while the United States, with but more than a hundred million population, has 265,000 miles of rail. He pictured what China might be with America's railway mileage. Mr. Arnold has joined forces with Dr. C. T. Wong, George C. Fitch and Sun Yat Sen of the Pan-Pacific Association to create public sentiment in China for good roads.

The President of China is honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union, and in southern China Tong Shao Yi is president of the Pan-Pacific Association there. News comes that these two leaders are cooperating and may now get together and plan for a united China. A Pan-Chinese movement is but a part of the greater Pan-Pacific movement.

The First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference

Is Called to Meet in Honolulu, August 11 to 21, 1921

THE Secretary of State of the United States has issued and signed the invitations which he has sent out to the governments of the Pacific to participate in the first Pan-Pacific Educational Conference called by the Pan-Pacific Union to meet in Honolulu August 11-21.

The initial step in the calling of this conference here was taken at the request of the Pan-Pacific Union by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and his assistant, Dr. Frank F. Bunker. The Secretary of the Interior, John Barton Payne, gave his approval and cooperation, and it was at the request of the Secretary of the Interior that the State Department issued the formal invitations.

These formal invitations are being sent out by the Pan-Pacific Union to individual educators, universities and educational institutions to send delegates to take part in the deliberations of the first Pan-Pacific Educational Conference.

The local committee in Honolulu, the Ocean's Crossroads, with the assistance of Dr. F. F. Bunker and Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, is outlining the ground which the conference will cover. This committee is also making arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates who attend the conference. It is expected that each government will send its official representatives and that many of the educational bodies in Pacific lands will also send delegates. Arrangements are now being made with the different nationalities in Hawaii to house as their guests a certain number of delegates from each country. The Hawaiians are eager to have as their guests in Honolulu one Maori educator from New Zealand, a Tahitian educator, a Samoan educator, a Tongan educator and a Raratongan educator; the lan-

guage spoken by the people of these islands is similar to that of the Hawaiians and easily understood by them. The Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and Koreans are inviting a number of the delegates from their countries to be their house guests, and it is probable that the Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders will follow this example. A number of the school teachers in Hawaii will throw their homes open to educators from the United States, and the Latin-Americans expect to do something toward the entertainment of delegates from Central and South America.

It is proposed to hold the conference in the Iolani Palace in Honolulu for the ten days from August 11 to 21, after which there will be an excursion to the ever-active Volcano of Kilauea, on the big island of Hawaii, some 280 miles from Honolulu. The expense will not be over \$45.00 per person, and there will be considerable entertainment in Hilo and at the Volcano. In Honolulu all of the clubs will be open to the educators, and many of them will tender entertainments that will be unique and interesting. The old Hawaiian canoes at the Outrigger Club will be kept in readiness and the visitors will be treated to the royal sport of surf riding. The Hawaiians will see that the delegates are entertained at a real native luau, and there will be Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Filipino feasts for the visitors.

It is probable that there will be two sessions at the Iolani Palace daily, morning and afternoon, and possibly a series of evening papers to be read and an invitation extended to the general public to attend these sessions. Some of the kindergartens, public schools and Japanese schools will be open during the stay of the delegates that they may see

something first-hand of the educational problems in Hawaii, where in one school there are sometimes children of forty different nationalities. The University of Hawaii will take its part in the entertainment and instruction of the visitors, and as the summer school of the teachers in the department of education will be in session in Honolulu during August, there will be a large attendance of the local teachers of all races at the sessions of the conference and an opportunity for the delegates from different races to meet men and women from their own races who are also educators.

The Pan-Pacific Union invites correspondence from any educators who are interested in the conference and solicits suggestions from the teachers in the different lands about the Pacific as to the scope of the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference.

Dr. Frank F. Bunker has sent from Washington a list of suggestions which he and Commissioner P. P. Claxton have worked out with Dr. A. L. Dean, President of the University of Hawaii and Chairman of the Committee on Scope and Organization. It is as follows:

- I. Educational Conditions in Pacific Countries.
 - A. Organization and support of education in each country.
 - B. Practical workings of the system.
 1. Administration.
 2. The schools in relation to the needs of the people in each country.
 - C. Program for the future.
 1. Needs.

- (a) Physical plant and equipment.
- (b) Personnel.
- (c) Funds.
2. Practical program of development.
- II Educational Relations.
 - A. Educational and mutual understanding.
 1. Teaching of language and literature.
 2. Teaching of history, political organization and social institutions of Pacific countries.
 3. The arts and religion.
 - B. Education and Industry.
 1. Resources of Pacific countries.
 2. Technical Education.
 3. Commerce.
 - C. Education and Science.
 1. Teaching of various branches of descriptive science.
 2. Education and Research.
 - D. Exchange of instructors and students.
 - E. International educational organization.

The local committee in Honolulu on scope and organization of the Pan-Pacific Educational conference will probably adopt all of the suggestions given above. On this committee is the president of the University of Hawaii, the leading Chinese educator at the Ocean's Crossroads, the leading Japanese educator and representatives of educational bodies from other Pacific lands. They, with Dr. Frank F. Bunker and the general committee, are now completing the program for the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, which will be held in Honolulu next August. As soon as the program is completed it will be sent to the printers and distributed to the educational institutions in Pacific lands.



The Press Congress of the World

Honolulu, October 4 to 14, 1921

By JOHN R. MORRIS,
Secy. to the President of the Congress.

AN unusual opportunity for Pacific Ocean countries to place their mutual problems before the whole world is offered in the recent selection of Honolulu, the beautiful Capital City of the Hawaiian Islands, as the next meeting place for the Press Congress of the World. When selecting the "Paradise of the Pacific" for the 1921 Congress the Executive Committee named October 4 to 14, inclusive, as the dates for the session.

An invitation to hold the Congress session in Honolulu was presented by C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii; W. R. Farrington, manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, and L. A. Thurston, proprietor of the Pacific Commercial-Advertiser. It has been formally accepted by the Executive Committee of the Congress and arrangements for the October meeting are now well under way.

Representative journalists of forty of the world's nations are members of the Press Congress of the World. They are banded together in an international organization for the primary purpose of benefiting and improving the world's press through acquaintance, discussion, and mutual cooperation.

Pacific Ocean countries have much to gain from the visit of journalists who contemplate extending their tour beyond the Hawaiian Islands to other lands. Journalism of the proper sort in Mid-Pacific and Oriental countries already has proved itself an invaluable aid and an indispensable adjunct to the task of placing those countries in the world's eye. The ground has been broken—broken by worthy, capable hands—but

journalism has further avenues of extension and means of usefulness.

How well the journals of Hawaii have advertised the "Paradise of the Pacific" is impressively demonstrated in the action of the Executive Committee selecting the meeting place.

Besides their object in attending the Congress sessions for the professional benefits it will provide, the editors and publishers and writers who intend making the trip to Hawaii and other Pacific countries wish to find out more about those countries. Previous second-hand knowledge of the places to be visited has only whetted the appetite of the thinking members of the world's journalistic fraternity for first-hand information concerning Pacific Ocean problems.

It is patent that every one of the journalists who attends the Congress sessions will thereafter be a powerful advertising factor for the lands he has visited. Whether his advertising is favorable or adverse must depend largely on the opportunity for investigation he is offered and the method of presentation employed in putting Pacific problems before him.

Those countries whose interest it is to spread information concerning their industries, commerce, and natural resources already are taking steps that will insure their adequate representation at the Congress sessions. The fact that the meeting will be at the "Crossroads of the Pacific" and in the very center of the field of commerce connected by that great ocean will make the discussion of pertinent problems of this character the natural and inevitable thing.

The further development of the vast resources of the Pacific Ocean countries is a project that interests and will ben-

efit people in far distant sections of the globe. It is to the advantage of every race and nation that the trade and industry of the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Australia, China, Japan, and the United States alike should be given every opportunity for expansion and prosperous growth. Such development would be nothing less than a service to the world at large.

The Press Congress of the World has for its purpose the service of journalism, and through journalism the service of mankind. Dissemination of information that will benefit mankind the world over is directly in line with the high purpose of the journalists' organization.

Commercial and publishing interests in Hawaii are combining with the territorial government to provide every facility for the Congress members to get the first-hand information they hope to obtain in Hawaii. An editorial published recently in a Honolulu newspaper indicates the extent to which the Capital City recognizes the advantage of entertaining the Congress. It said in part:

"The delegation will include the world's leading journalists. The publicity that will accrue to Hawaii through the conference could not be purchased for a million dollars, and it will be of far greater value than any purchased publicity could be. Paid publicity ends with its publication, but through the medium of the Congress and its delegates Hawaii will have a corps of talking and writing representatives proclaiming her wonders and virtues for many years after the Congress has finished its discussions."

Other Far Eastern countries who desire the presence of the journalists have invited them to extend their tour a great many miles. That this may be done is quite possible, and the Executive Committee of the Congress at present has under consideration these hospitable invitations.

The officers of the Congress are: President, Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., U. S. A.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. R. Ford, London Free Press, London, Canada; Executive Committeemen, Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta, Guatemala City, Guatemala; T. W. Heney, President of the New South Wales Institute of Journalists, Sydney, Australia; Robert Bell, the Guardian, Ashburton, New Zealand; K. Sugimura, Asahi Shimbun, Tokio, Japan; H. Schoop, Swiss Press Association, Neue Beckenkofstr, 47, Zurich, Switzerland.

Two vice-presidents are elected from each country represented in the Congress membership.

The Constitution adopted at San Francisco in 1915 contains this clause regarding the organization's purpose:

"Its objects shall be to advance by conference, discussion and united effort the cause of journalism in every honorable way. The sessions of the Congress are to be open to the consideration of all questions directly affecting the press, but discussions of religion, politics, and governmental policies will not be permitted."

By extending its organization into every civilized nation on earth, the Press Congress endeavors to exert a powerful influence for good over the world's press. Through its members in each nation it proposes to set examples of the best there is in journalism. Its creed is a constant reminder to journalists of the vast responsibility attendant on their power for good or evil, and to the people of every land of their obligations to the enlightened journalism that fights their battles and protects all the worthy interests of humanity.

The Press Congress seeks to extend acquaintanceship, to increase knowledge, promote news communication, disseminate helpful ideas in journalism, elevate journalistic standards, and generally to enlarge the usefulness of the profession

of journalism. It will not interfere with any existing press organization; rather it has in the past and is anxious in the future to cooperate with them in every possible manner for the advancement of their common cause.

Its only interest is the service of journalism, which is itself a profession of public service. To that end, and in that interest, it invites the cooperation of all journalists everywhere.

To become a member a journalist is recommended to the Executive Committee by his country's government, or by a firm, institution, or individual who believes the nominee typifies the highest standards of journalistic endeavor. The power of election rests with the Executive Committee.

Regarding eligibility the Constitution says:

"Workers in every department of journalism, in every country, who are engaged in promoting the highest standards and largest welfare of the press, are eligible for membership."

This includes editors, publishers, advertising writers and agents, reporters, special writers, business managers, mechanical workers on all newspapers and periodicals, and authors not directly connected with any publication.

Besides the daily joint sessions of all the delegates to the Congress, sectional conferences will be held every day for

the various classes of journalists who will be in attendance. Examples of these conferences will be those devoted to the business of the publisher, journalistic education and advertising. Thus a diversification of interests will be fully satisfied while giving all who go to Honolulu an opportunity to discuss with larger numbers of fellow-journalists the great principles and fundamentals of their profession.

It is highly probable that one entire section of the Congress will be devoted to Pan-Pacific journalism. This will become certain if sufficient desire for such a section is manifested by the journalists of Pan-Pacific countries. The program committee, in its tentative draft of the Congress schedule, has set aside certain periods for consideration of the peculiar problems of the delegates from this section.

There is no doubt in the minds of the committee in charge that journalists of the Pacific Ocean countries will be eager to take advantage of this conference. Bulletin announcements regarding further developments in this and other departments of the Press Congress meeting will be issued monthly from the office of the President, Walter Williams, Columbia, Mo., U. S. A. They will be sent on request to any interested person.



THE PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE

THE men who are representing every country of the globe in the management of the Press Congress of the World are earnest in their desire to devote a most important section of this congress to a Pan-Pacific Press Conference. Dean Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World, writing to the Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union from Columbia, Mo., has this to say:

"I think your idea of having a sectional conference during the sessions of the Press Congress of the World devoted to Pan-Pacific journalism is an excellent one. In that way we might group together on the program discussions that would be of particular interest to the Pan-Pacific Union and would at the same time fit in with the general congress arrangements.

"Might I not suggest that you prepare an invitation or appeal to all your correspondents in the different countries of the Pacific to interest their journalists in attendance upon the Congress and participation in the program. If you desire I will be pleased to add a personal and official word of approval to such an invitation. In that way we could use all the agencies of the Pan-Pacific Union to promote the Congress program and not interfere with the activities of either."

The Pan-Pacific Union will prepare such a letter of invitation as suggested by Dr. Williams, which will be signed by him as President of the Press Congress of the World and by the Governor of Hawaii, who is the President of the Pan-Pacific Union.

In another letter Dr. Williams writes further:

"Before receiving your good letter of Jan. 21st I had written to you on Feb. 2d asking you to invite the newspaper and magazine men of the Pacific through the Pan-Pacific Union to attend the Press Congress. I expressed in the same letter the desire of the program committee that a Pan-Pacific departmental session be held. Whether or not it might be better to have a whole day or two half days devoted to the departmental session is a question of detail which our program committee will arrange. Your general thought on the subject

is, I am confident, in accordance with the committee's wish."

Writing of the proposed trip to the Volcano of Kilauea, Dr. Williams says:

"My thought is that the visit to the Islands would not be complete without a visit to Hilo and its volcano. I doubt the advisability of separating the principal business sessions of the Congress so as to hold part in Honolulu and part in Hilo. It is better, in my opinion, to hold all the business sessions first and follow with the excursions."

This was in reply to the invitation from the city of Hilo to hold a part of the sessions in that city.

The local committee in charge of the arrangements for entertaining the delegates to the Press Congress of the World is actively at work and outside of the hours given to the sessions of the Congress there will be entertainments of many kinds, both in Honolulu and elsewhere on the island of Oahu. It is proposed to arrange for an excursion to the Island of Hawaii and a visit to the Volcano of Kilauea. It is probable that a large steamer will be chartered to take the delegates on a trip entirely around the Island of Hawaii, visiting Hilo, as well as the historic parts of Kona, where Captain Cook met his fate.

Many of the visitors from Pacific lands and the world at large will probably remain for a longer period than the sessions of the Congress from Oct. 4 to 14, and will doubtless visit all of the islands of the group. Every opportunity will be given the delegates by the entertainment committee to do this, and there will be reception committees on all of the islands to welcome them and facilitate sightseeing.

It is hoped that during the sessions of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference plans may be laid to form a permanent Pan-Pacific Press organization that may perhaps hold biennial sessions.

INTER-RACIAL MEETINGS IN HAWAII

AND WHAT THEY ACCOMPLISH

In Honolulu, the racial experiment station of the Pacific, it has been the custom of the Pan-Pacific Union to gather hundreds of men of all races together for weekly luncheons. Much has been accomplished in this way toward cooperation among the races. Recently, however, there has been a monthly meeting of the leaders of the Chinese, Japanese and Americans, twelve picked men from each race. They meet together at a dinner and say frankly just what they feel on any subject they care to discuss. Editors of newspapers and high officials in the territory are among those present, but it is understood that the meeting is one of brothers and what is said at the dinner is not repeated outside.

The result of this policy has been that the leaders of each race speak with a freedom and frankness never before experienced. One result was a settling of the language school question in Hawaii by the Japanese themselves. After one of the Pan-Pacific Union meetings they drew up their own bill which has been introduced into the legislature and has become a law.

The next question taken up has been the treatment of men of Oriental ancestry born in America, who are Americans. The Pan-Pacific Union is now fathering a movement to make the passport of an American worth 100 per cent of its face value regardless of the slant of a man's eyes or the color of his skin.

The consuls of Pacific countries are often interested attendants at these monthly gatherings where any questions may be discussed with freedom. Recently a Committee of Nine was appointed to suggest topics for each meeting. The following is an account of the work of this committee published in one of the daily papers in Honolulu:

The Committee of Nine, of which L. A. Thurston is chairman, appointed to consider and recommend subjects for consideration and action at the meetings of the Pan-Pacific Union, submitted the following report at the regular monthly meeting held at the Nuuanu Y. M. C. A. Tuesday night:

"The Committee of Nine recently appointed to consider and recommend subjects for consideration and action at the monthly meetings of the Union, reports that at a committee meeting held December 13th, the following eight subjects were submitted and approved by the committee:

"American Citizenship: To devise methods by amendment of laws, regulations or instructions as may be found necessary, and secure their enactment on issuance, for securing to American citizens of Oriental descent, the same rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other citizens, and protect them from unreasonable technical delays, demands and treatment by officials when traveling.

"Dual Citizenship—To ascertain the laws of Japan and the United States and of other countries upon this subject, and devise ways and means for enabling naturalized citizens of the United States, and those of American birth but foreign descent, to free themselves from the claims of the governments to whom they formerly owed allegiance, or to whom their parents owed allegiance, and establish their status unqualified as American citizens.

"Language Press—To devise means to keep the language press from aggravating and producing friction between the races, and through them to promote harmony and Americanization of aliens and citizens of alien descent.

"Japanese Women's Dress—To consider whether it is desirable to advise the adoption of American costumes.

"Housing—To seek means for remedying living conditions in tenement houses and promoting the living of the rising generation in individual homes.

"Education in English, in Americanism and in general through the medium of evening schools for adults.

"Children's supervised playgrounds.

"Promotion of social life and intercourse in the community, especially among Orientals, with a view to Americanization through promoting evening entertainments and intercourse.

"The committee recommends that the subjects first listed above, that of 'securing to citizens of Oriental descent the same rights and privileges enjoyed by other citizens,' be considered at the next meeting, as being the most important subject enumerated.

"The fact has been considered beyond question that citizens of Oriental descent resident in Hawaii, of high character, proven loyalty, known identity, and good business and social standing, are required by federal regulations to secure special identification papers before they are allowed to travel either to the mainland or abroad, in addition to the passport required by other citizens desiring to travel abroad, which certificates are obtained only after long and complicated procedure and necessary delay.

"It further appears that notwithstanding the possession of such certificate, when ultimately obtained, such citizens are subjected to long delays, examinations, humiliating treatment and detention by officials at landing points on the mainland, and even at unseasonable hours on railroad trains, while traveling across the country.

Moreover, they are restricted to entering and leaving the mainland through certain specified ports only.

"It is a historical fact that in the days of old a man who truthfully said: 'I am a Roman' thereby pronounced an open sesame which opened all doors and secured to him all privileges incident to Roman citizenship.

"It is submitted by your committee that the proud privilege of being a citizen of ancient Rome should be no more potent and valuable than the like status of a citizen of the United States of America. 'I am an American' should be as potent today as 'I am a Roman' was of old. Once identity and citizenship are established that status should be evidenced by certificate, which should be sufficient to secure to every citizen full recognition of the fact of citizenship, entitling the holder to all the privileges and the treatment, examinations and detentions accorded to every other citizen, regardless of the nationality of his ancestors.

"Our fellow citizens of Oriental descent proved during the late war to be as loyal and patriotic in all respects, as those of other race origin in service in the army, participation in Red Cross and other services and contributions.

We then freely accepted their services and contributions and voluntarily recognized their loyalty to the government and their value to the community. To now discriminate against them in any manner, upon the sole ground of the race of their ancestors, is ungrateful, contrary to basic American principles of justice and fair play; humiliating alike to the subjects of the discrimination and to other American citizens who feel that American honor is thereby being impugned.

"Public policy demands that we bind these citizens to us and encourage their loyalty and cooperation in the solution of the many puzzling problems that face us, for which task they are peculiarly fitted.

"They are not subjects for 'Americanization.' They are already American by birth, by law, by inclination, by sentiment, by residence, by service, by participation in the burdens and responsibilities incident to American citizenship.

"Instead of the treatment above outlined tending to bind them to us,

it has been to rebuff and drive them away. The effect has been to grieve them and awake resentment at the manifest discrimination against them; but they are still loyal, although asking redress, as they have a constitutional right to do, as American citizens.

"Your committee therefore recommends to the Union (1) That the Union adopt resolutions setting forth the conditions as above set forth; (2) that it take prompt steps to present the facts to the proper authorities and seek appropriate remedy therefor; (3) that in

particular a law or regulation be sought which shall enable an American citizen of Oriental ancestry to establish his citizenship and receive a document certifying thereto, possession of which shall be prima facie evidence of such fact, and entitle him to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship; more particularly the elemental right of freedom to travel to and through his own country without vexatious or humiliating investigation, examination, supervision or delay.

"Respectfully submitted,

"LORRIN A. THURSTON,

"Chairman."

THE PACIFIC IN PROPHECY

By CHARLES S. LOBINGIER

(Address at the Balboa Day dinner of the Pan-Pacific Association, at Shanghai, China, Sept. 28, 1920.)

"THE Pacific Ocean in History"—such is the title of the ambitious work, in many volumes, planned by the late H. Morse Stephens, the brilliant English historian who occupied so capably in his ripening years a chair at the University of California. Such an enterprise, continuing as it is after the untimely death of its projector, is in itself a significant tribute to the growing importance of the region in which we live.

It was, I believe, an American statesman, William H. Seward, who said that as the Mediterranean Sea had been the center of ancient history and the Atlantic Ocean of modern history, so the Pacific was destined to be the chief theater of events in the not far distant future. For ages the world has been moving toward the fulfillment of that prophecy. To begin with, Asia's most enduring civilization arose on the Pacific side of the continent. China, if not the earliest, is at least the longest lived of the nations, and, like Rome in the west, enjoyed the hegemony of the

surrounding world and dominated its thought and civilization. There is no country in the Far East but has felt the potent influence of China.

But some other streams of culture have flowed into this region. Under the propelling stimulus of Islam, Arabic civilization swept across Southern Asia and stopped only when it reached the Pacific. Another religious wave brought Nestorian Christianity into China only, as some think, to be absorbed by the Islamic movement already mentioned. Other nations also found their way directly hither—the Portuguese via Good Hope, and the Russians overland, but all lingering about the Pacific. Two great European races—the Anglo-Saxon and the Spanish—found the Pacific by another route. Both crossed the Atlantic and then each crossed a continent and there lay the mightiest of earth's oceans beckoning them on to further ventures.

Thus it has come about that the Pacific is now surrounded by nations inheriting substantially all of the world's

great civilizations. In no other part of the globe has there been such a confluence of the streams of culture.

Such a condition must profoundly affect the future of mankind. This converging of diverse races, religions, cultures and civilizations may bring conflict or may bring harmony, but it must bring change. Seward was right. The Pacific provides the stage for the world drama of the coming time.

But what shall be the character of that drama? Shall it be one of peace and progress, revealing the best instincts and realizing the highest aspirations of humanity. Or shall it be a tragedy, the stage set with the trappings of war and the curtain falling amid scenes of disaster? Shall the great ocean about which we live justify its name by becoming the world's greatest highway of profitable and increasing commerce? Or shall we, like Tennyson, hear

"The heavens fill with shouting while
there rains a ghastly dew

From the nations' airy navies grappling
in the central blue"?

It is for us who dwell in this fateful time to choose the course which will determine the answer to these questions. Over-emphasis of the national idea—the attempt by any nation to impose its will upon another—disregard of the rights of any people, especially a weaker one—all this must inevitably sow the seeds of future conflict, just as it precipitated the ghastly cataclysm through which the world so recently has passed. The Romans called the Mediterranean

nostrum mare—"our sea"—and such it was for many centuries. But no country can rightfully or safely apply that appellation to the Pacific. It is no one nation's lake, it is the broad and common highway of all.

Proper adjustment of the relations between the many peoples whose territory touches the Pacific is a task worthy of seers and statesmen. But all, even the humblest, may contribute something to its performance. A proper attitude toward one's alien neighbor, recognition of reciprocal rights and duties and a general desire on the part of the rank and file of different nationalities to live in peace and harmony, will accomplish wonders.

It is in this spirit, I take it, that the Pan-Pacific Association has been organized. Its primary object, as announced in its publications, is "to bring about closer relations between the people of China and the people of the countries bordering the Pacific."

Already in some of these countries branches of this association have been formed, and it is planned to establish them in all. And with a strong membership in each country, linked as it will be to a corresponding group in every other, the Pan-Pacific Union may afford the nucleus for a real international organization of the countries concerned. Then with friendly cooperation displacing selfish rivalry we may face the future with confidence and await the widest fulfillment of the best that has been uttered of the Pacific in prophecy.



Suggestions Regarding a Pan-Pacific Financial Conference To Be Held In Hawaii

THE abnormal exchange situation throughout the Near East makes it desirable that an exchange of views be had between responsible financial officials in the Australasian countries, China, Japan, and the great colonial centers, such as the Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, and the Philippines.

It is obvious that a conference of a formal character would take a long time to arrange, and require official sanction, according to the statute of the United States, which forbids Government participation in international conferences without previous authorization of Congress.

At the informal invitation of the Secretary of the Treasury, however, the Minister of Finance or other responsible financial officers of the different countries concerned, could send representatives to an informal gathering at a convenient meeting place, such as Honolulu. It is pointed out that readiness of access has proved in the past a most important element in reaching agreements, financial or otherwise. In the numerous discussions of European and American exchange which are now going on in the Oriental and Australasian press, frequent reference is made to the great difficulty of conducting business at long distance.

The Government of Hawaii and the Pan Pacific Union has money available for any expense incidental to the entertainment of distinguished guests for as much as two or three weeks, and in addition to emphasizing the convenience of its capital city as a practical place of meeting, at the cross-roads of the Pacific, desires guests for as much as two or three weeks, and in addition to emphasizing the convenience

of its capital city as a practical place of meeting at the "Cross Roads of the Pacific," desires to extend the most cordial invitation possible to any persons, in public or private finance, whom the various governments might send to such an informal conference with representative bankers of the United States or with representatives of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The people living in the Far East, and in fact in nearly all the countries bordering on the Pacific, are deeply interested in the movement towards currency reform. Those representative of financial and commercial interests in the leading Pacific lands in particular are hopeful that when that reform takes place it will be guided in some measure by influences from these countries. They would, therefore, applaud the holding of such meeting as a means of stimulating the currency reform movement and in the right direction.

For instance, among the money matters that might well receive the attention of this Congress is the matter of the adoption of a standardized gold coin. Perhaps this may take the unit of the half eagle, leading the whole Pacific to adopt one decimal unified system, akin to that of the Japanese, or it may be that a gold coin of the value of the eagle be adopted, as a unit with the American or Canadian dollar as the standard of value. This would be, however, but one of the many phases of currency reform along Pan Pacific ideals that could be considered.

While the discussion need not be announced as intending to center about this or any other one problem,—as indeed it would not in any case,—it goes without saying that this matter would come up for careful consideration at some stage in the discussion.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Council

A meeting of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Council was held at the University Club and sub-committees appointed for special work. Dr. W. T. Brigham presided at the meeting and J. M. Westgate acted as secretary, the following committees being appointed: O. H. Swezey, chairman, entomological committee; L. H. Daingerfield, meteorological committee; T. A. Jaggar, Pan-Pacific volcanological committee; H. E. Gregory, chairman, Pacific exploration committee; C. H. Edmonson, biological committee; H. L. Lyon, botanical committee; A. Romberg, seismological committee; C. S. Judd, forestry committee; Dr. I. Mori, medical committee; A. L. Dean, fish and fisheries committee; J. M. Westgate, committee on agronomy; Commander R. L. Walker, committee dealing with oceanography; H. S. Palmer, geological committee.

The Council may decide to reorganize and function in several scientific committees to advise with the branches of the Pan-Pacific Union in Pacific lands.

A number of interesting documents from scientists in every part of the Pacific were placed before the members of the council for their consideration. A letter from Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, geologist with the Department of the Interior, announced that the National Research Council committee on the exploration of the Pacific has been reorganized as a committee of the division of foreign relations of the Council. This evidently is one of the results of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference of last year, as Dr. H. E. Gregory is named chairman, with the following committee: William Bowie, B. W. Evermann,

J. C. Merriam, W. E. Ritter, T. W. Vaughan (vice chairman), Clark Wissler.

The matter of cooperating with the founders of the fishery school in Osaka was turned over to Dr. Dean and the fish commission, of which he is chairman. Much of the time at the luncheon was taken up in discussing the local fishery problems and their relationship to those of the Pacific in general. It developed during the meeting that there were many problems arising before the scientists on which the public will need education and direction. It is probable that in the near future there will be a joint luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Council and the Pan-Pacific Press Council, so that the members of the Press Council may take up with the scientists the matter of directing public opinion in the right direction in regard to fishery problems and other problems of a scientific nature that are facing the people of Hawaii. For instance, fishing boats must now go out hundreds of miles to sea to make their catches, and as the present generation of Japanese fishermen is growing old and there are no young men to take their places the problem arises: Where will the fish of the future come from? It may be necessary to establish a fishing school in Honolulu as has been done in Seattle and as is being contemplated in Osaka. Many of the letters of scientists about the Pacific which were placed before the council during the luncheon were on the fishery problems of the different countries. It may be that with international laws for fish propagation and protection that the Pacific Ocean may be made to yield the world's supply of food fish.

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Woodrow Wilson	President of United States
William M. Hughes	Prime Minister, Australia
W. F. Massey	Prime Minister, New Zealand
Hsu Shih-Chang	President of China
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HONOLULU
Published by the Union
1921.

The Pan-Pacific Union

Central Offices, Honolulu, Hawaii, at the Ocean's Crossroads.

PRESIDENT, HON. C. J. McCARTHY, Governor of Hawaii.

ALEXANDER HUME FORD, Honolulu, Secretary-Director.

The Pan-Pacific Union, representing the lands about the greatest of oceans, is supported by appropriations from Pacific governments. It works chiefly through the calling of conferences, for the greater advancement of, and cooperation among, all the races and peoples of the Pacific.

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Yeh Kung Cho	Minister of Communications, China
Frances Burton Harrison	The Governor-General of the Philippines
The Premiers of Australian States and of British Columbia.	
The Governor-General of Java.	
The Governor of Alaska.	

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries cooperating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local affairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar cooperation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Pan-Pacific News

SEVERAL of the Pan-Pacific conferences are well under way and will be held in Honolulu, at the Ocean's Crossroads, during 1921-1922. The first of these is the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, August 11 to 21. The next is the Pan-Pacific Press Conference, a part of the Press Congress of the World, to be held in Honolulu October 4 to 14, and probably a Pan-Pacific financial conference in November, immediately following the visit of about two hundred Pacific Coast bankers to Honolulu. In 1922 the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference will be held, with ex-Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane as Chairman, and called in all probability by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, who has given assurance of his support to the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Korean branch of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan is now organized. Its Secretary, Mr. S. Niwa, writes as follows to the Pan-Pacific Union:

"I am very glad to tell you that we formally organized a branch of the Tokio Pan-Pacific Association here in Seoul. The sixteen coun-

A Pan-Pacific Branch in Korea. cillors of the International Friendly Association became charter members of the society.

At present Mr. T. Minobe, President of the Bank of Chosen, is the President. Messrs. T. Hoshino and J. Imamura and myself are secretaries of the society, I being the General Secretary. Hereafter I shall write to you about the further progress of the movement."

The International Friendly Association entertained the Congressional party on its visit to Seoul and asked permission then to organize a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Both Australia and New Zealand are desirous that the Second Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference be held in Wellington, New Zealand, early

New Zealand Wants Next Scientific Conference. in 1923, and welcome the idea of an honorary chairman from Japan. The Pan-Pacific Union will

give every cooperation if, as is expected, the Government of New Zealand issues the invitations to the Second Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference and desires it to be held at Wellington. Honolulu, at the Ocean's Crossroads, is always ready and willing to welcome conferences of scientists or other leaders in Pacific thought, and will always cooperate with other countries of the Pacific in any Pan-Pacific Conference that they may officially call.

Members of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Council in Honolulu have suggested a series of popular illustrated scientific talks to interest people of all races at the Ocean's Crossroads in the scientific problems of the Pacific, and with the Pan-Pacific Visual Education Council and the Pan-Pacific Publicity Council steps are now being taken to arrange for this series of talks by scientists, and these lectures will be taken down in shorthand and distributed throughout the Pacific.

The hold-over committee of the First Pan Pacific Scientific Conference is composed of Dr. Herbert E.

The Scientific Hold-Over Committee Gregory, Dr. E. C. Andrews, Dr. C. M. Frazier, Dr. F. Omori, Dr. C. F. Chilton, and Dr. T. W.

Vaughan. These gentlemen have been requested individually to serve on the Pan Pacific Scientific Council. It is probable that the next Pan Pacific Scientific Conference will be held in New Zealand with the hearty cooperation of the Pan Pacific Union.

COPY OF INVITATION SENT TO LEADING EDUCATIONAL MEN OF THE PACIFIC

PAN-PACIFIC UNION

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

WOODROW WILSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WILLIAM M. HUGHES,
PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

W. F. MASSEY,
PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND

HSU-SHIH-CHANG,
PRESIDENT OF CHINA

TAKASHI HARA,
PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN

ARTHUR MEIGHEN
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

OFFICIAL INVITATION

TO THE PAN-PACIFIC EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

HONOLULU, AUGUST 11 TO 21, 1921

Following the invitation of the Secretary of State of the United States to the Governments of the Pacific lands to participate in the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
EX-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. A.

DR. L. S. ROWE,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL PAN-AMERICAN UNION

YEH KUNG CHO,
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION, CHINA
PRINCE J. K. KALANIANAOLE,
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS FROM HAWAII

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF JAVA.

THE PREMIERS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES

THE PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

HEREBY EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION TO

TO ATTEND THE FIRST PAN-PACIFIC EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
AT HONOLULU, AUGUST ELEVENTH TO TWENTY-FIRST, NINETEEN
TWENTY-ONE, AND TO PARTICIPATE IN ITS DELIBERATIONS.



Governor of Hawaii, President Pan-Pacific Union.



Secretary-Director, Pan-Pacific Union.

The First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference

Is Called to Meet in Honolulu, August 11 to 21, 1921

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

FOR the first time in the history of Hawaii the United States Government is officially inviting delegates to an international conference to be held in the city of Honolulu. The Nile today brought to the Pan-Pacific Union a copy of the letter sent out by the Department of State inviting the countries of the Pacific to participate in the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, which will be held here next August. The letter from the State Department, Washington, February 19, follows:

"To the Diplomatic Officers of the United States accredited to Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Japan, China and Siam:

"Gentlemen: A Pan-Pacific Congress on Education will meet at Honolulu, Hawaii, from August 11 to August 21, 1921, under the auspices and patronage of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Scope of Program.

"A presentation of educational conditions in each country.

"A presentation and discussion of the possibilities and needs of education in the several countries, viewed from the standpoint of their civilization, their form of government, their productive activity and natural resources.

"A discussion of the forms of organization of schools and other educational agencies to meet these conditions and minister to these needs.

"A discussion of support of education, including sources and methods of taxation.

Asks Full Representation.

"It is the desire of the Union that each of the states and self-governing colonies bordering on the Pacific should be rep-

resented at the forthcoming Congress, either by delegates actually engaged in the elementary, secondary, higher, and professional and technical education of that country, or by those competent to speak of such work.

"At the request of the directors of the Union, the United States Commissioner of Education will undertake the direction of the Congress; and the Secretary of the Interior, under whose administration the Bureau of Education falls, has requested the Department of State, on behalf of the Union, to transmit an invitation to the governments of the states and self-governing colonies bordering on the Pacific to appoint delegates of the character mentioned to the Congress.

Will Ask for Experts.

"You are accordingly instructed to communicate, on behalf of the Pan-Pacific Union, to the governments to which you are respectively accredited, an invitation in the sense above indicated. You will add that while the Congress will not be under the auspices and patronage of the Government of the United States, this Government will be glad to learn that the Government to which you are accredited will regard the Congress of sufficient interest and importance to warrant its participation therein by expert delegates.

"Detailed information concerning the Congress will be later furnished by the United States Bureau of Education and by the Pan-Pacific Union.

"I am, gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"For the Secretary of State,

"ALVEY A. ADEE,

"Second Assistant Secretary."

Together with the copy of the invitation from the Department of State a letter was received from Dr. F. F.

Bunker, the right hand man to the Commissioner of Education at Washington, and it will be seen by this how closely the Government is cooperating with the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Dr. Bunker says:

"I cabled you Saturday to the effect that the invitations had been signed by the Secretary of State and had gone forward, also that I would send you a copy of the same.

"The copy I am enclosing. You will observe from its heading that the invitation has been extended to Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Japan, China and Siam, through the diplomatic officers of the United States accredited to these several countries. In the case of Canada, the invitation has been extended through the British Embassy here in Washington. In the case of British Asiatic colonies, the invitation has gone forward through the British Colonial Office in London. In the case of Cochin China, it was extended through the French Government. Inasmuch as Mexico and Siberia are not officially recognized by the United States, no communication has been sent to either. We shall have to reach Mexico unofficially, and I presume by writing to the Minister of Education, Mexico City, Mexico. Inasmuch as the Philippine Islands are a part of the United States, administered by the War Department, no invitation was extended by the Secretary of State. However, the Bureau of Education will take the matter up with the War Department, and I suggest that you get in touch with the head of the Educational Department in the Philippine Islands relative to this matter also. In the case of the Dutch East Indies the invitation went forward through the Netherlands Government. I believe this checks up the list of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, which list I sent you on a previous occasion.

"You will note in the last paragraph of the invitation as formulated by the Secretary of State that further details concerning the Congress are to be supplied by the Bureau of Education and also by the Pan-Pacific Union. In line with this, and also in line with a former cable to you, I suggest that you forward as early as possible any statements concerning the Congress which your committee thinks desirable. The Bureau of Education will do the same.

"The Bureau of Education will also prepare a letter to the local representatives here in Washington of these countries, notifying them of the action of the Secretary of State in calling this Congress and requesting these representatives to do whatever it is possible for them to do to enlist the active interest and cooperation of their respective governments. This communication to be sent by the Bureau of Education will be transmitted to the local representatives through the Department of State.

"The Commissioner of Education is now in the field, but will return shortly, whereupon I shall take up with him the matter of the selecting of delegates from this country to officially represent the United States at the forthcoming Congress. We shall seek to send persons of outstanding national reputation in education. There are a number of other details concerning the Congress which I shall take up with Commissioner for decision, whereupon I will write you at length."

This means that the local committee here will at once begin active work of preparation. Already invitations have been sent out to the universities and boards of education in Australasia, the Orient and Latin America, and as soon as the names of those that the United States Bureau of Education wishes invited reach Honolulu invitations will be sent from here by the Pan-Pacific Union, backing up the invitations sent by the Bureau of Education.

The Press Congress of the World

Honolulu, October 4 to 14, 1921

Editors and publishers in Hawaii, recognizing the signal honor paid Honolulu in selecting that city for the seat of the Congress sessions in 1921, are determined that everything that can be done will be done for the greatest accommodation and fullest enjoyment of the Press Congress delegates and visitors. This is the assurance given by Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union and editor of The Mid-Pacific, in a cablegram to President Williams. The cablegram advised the President regarding immediate preparations being made in anticipation of the Congress meeting in October.

Fifty editors met in Honolulu February 5, according to the cablegram. Preliminary arrangements were discussed at the meeting and action necessary at the present time to insure the success of the Congress was taken.

At the meeting of the local editors in Hawaii with the committee of three underwriting the expenses of the Press Congress of the World, L. A. Thurston, proprietor of the Commercial-Advertiser; W. R. Farrington, business manager of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Alexander Hume Ford, Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, W. R. Farrington was elected Chairman; L. A. Thurston, Vice Chairman; L. M. de V. Norton, Secretary; A. H. Ford, Chairman Publicity Committee: these, with the chairmen of the local committees, to form the executive committee.

The following is the list of local committees in Honolulu:

Publicity Committee.

A. H. Ford, Chairman; Geo. A. Cool, D. H. Case, A. P. Taylor, J. Gray, W. F. Sabin, K. C. Hopper, Y. Soga, Ed Towse, C. W. Ashford, H. C. Eller, Thornton Hardy, G. T. Armitage, H. H.

Yost, G. K. Bassett, Geo. H. Mellen, Lionel Walden, D. Howard Hitchcock, Gordon Usborn.

Aloha Committee.

(To Welcome the Guests.)

Mrs. W. F. Frear, Chairman; Mrs. J. T. Warren, Mrs. H. P. Agee, Mrs. L. C. MacMillan, Mrs. E. Seymour, Miss Grace Warriner, Princess Kawanānākoa, Mrs. F. M. Swanzy.

Reception Committee.

Gov. C. J. McCarthy, Chairman; Mayor J. H. Wilson, G. P. Wilder, R. C. Brown, J. M. Westgate, All Foreign Consuls, Y. Soga, Dai Yer Chan, Fong Inn, Tom Sedgwick, H. E. Stafford, Sam Trissel, G. F. Nellist, L. T. Peck.

Local Transportation Committee.

H. G. Dillingham, Chairman; C. P. Morse, J. Stickney, J. T. Warren, Mrs. J. H. Dexter, C. C. von Hamm.

Trans-Pacific Transportation Committee.

C. A. Drew, Chairman; C. R. Frazier, H. E. Vernon, R. B. Booth, S. W. Good, Earle G. Hedemark, Henry M. Whitney.

Finance Committee.

W. F. Dillingham, Chairman; F. E. Blake, W. R. Farrington, Chuck Hoy, T. Ische, M. M. Johnson, Emil Berndt, W. H. McInerney, J. L. Cockburn, J. R. Galt, Treasurer.

Entertainment Committee.

L. A. Thurston, Chairman; T. A. Jaggar, Jr., L. de Vis-Norton, W. C. Aiken, J. M. Lydgate, Dr. Milton Rice, H. Rice, V. MacCaughy, L. H. Daingerfield, Dad Center, Stanley MacKenzie, G. P. Denison, J. Cohen, Walter Doyle, C. Doyle, J. F. Ness, Fred Waldron, C. C. Graves, F. J. Cody, G. H. Vicars.

Hotel Committee.

R. H. Trent, Chairman; A. Pedersen, E. Duisenberg, J. F. Child, P. Poirier, J. M. Wakefield.

Dr. Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World, looks to the members of the Press in Pacific lands as the backbone of the Congress. He will join the Pan-Pacific Union and the Governor of Hawaii in a special invitation to the Press of the Pacific to send delegates who will take actual part in the Pan-Pacific Press Conference section of the Congress.

Dr. Williams says:

Any gathering of distinguished journalists from the four corners of the earth, such as will assemble at Honolulu October 4 to 14, may be looked to for the accomplishment of something worthy of their profession and of notable benefit to mankind. Meeting as they will, actuated by high purpose and influenced by lofty ideas, we may confidently expect the Press Congress of the World to count for much in the history of nations and of journalism.

Aside from the purely journalistic advances that must accompany the close association of the Press Congress members, another benefit of inevitable sequence should be noted.

Pacific Ocean countries for the most part are included in the New World, or as a consequence of peculiar circumstances have otherwise left undeveloped many of their natural or commercial resources. At the present time these resources in many cases are being rapidly developed. The situation thus created presents a need for world acquaintance with the new problems of the Pacific and the problems that are to be.

The Press Congress meetings in Honolulu, the "cross-roads of the Pacific," offer a splendid opportunity for journalists who are the eyes of the country to inquire first-hand into conditions in Hawaii and other Pacific Ocean lands.

A general outline for the Honolulu sessions has been agreed on, however, and the plans worked out for the

meetings which were to have been held at Sydney.

The program as it stands now consists of two general divisions. This is with reference to the joint sessions of all classes of journalists who attend the meeting and to the departmental conferences to be held, in all likelihood, every day. Under this arrangement the Congress will be divided a part of the time into groups according to the connection of each member with the profession of journalism. In the conferences will be discussed the problems applying to the group concerned. The rest of the time all the journalists will meet in a single body for addresses on, and discussions of, those great fundamental questions affecting every department of the profession.

Division of the Congress into conferences has been made so as to divide the journalists into the following designated groups: Newspaper press, sub-divided to meet the requirements of the editorial, commercial management, and advertising departments; provincial and rural press; periodicals and magazines; authors and writers; art as applied to the press; trade and technical press; journalistic education; mechanical workers and trade suppliers.

Separate programs are being arranged for each of these groups. Each will have a chairman, who will preside over its meetings. Speakers whose addresses will be of particular interest to the members of the group will appear before them. The plan is to give every delegate and visitor the utmost opportunity to help himself along the lines his own work requires.

Mr. John R. Morris, Columbia, Missouri, has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Press Congress of the World as its Secretary. He may be addressed care of President Walter Williams, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A.

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

WHAT is the Pan-Pacific Union? It is an organization directed by men of every nation about the Pacific for the purpose of bringing the lands and peoples of the great ocean into close and more friendly relationship and understanding. This, in brief, tells the aims and objects of the Pan-Pacific Union.

What was the beginning of the Pan-Pacific Union?

The beginning of the Pan-Pacific Union was a gathering of delegates from different Pacific countries called to meet in Hawaii about a dozen years ago by the then Governor, Walter F. Frear. About this time the Bureau of American Republics was being organized into the Pan-American Union at Washington, D. C.

At the first Pan-Pacific conference in Honolulu the formation of a kindred organization for Pacific countries was discussed and approved. Immediately after the conference a Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club was organized in Honolulu. On the return of the Australian delegate, Percy Hunter, to Sydney, a Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club was organized there. Later both the Australian and New Zealand governments officially got behind a movement to organize Hands-Around-the-Pacific Clubs affiliated with the central organization in Honolulu.

Then began the period of gestation of the Pan-Pacific Union. Bearing official credentials from the governor of Hawaii, Alexander Hume Ford made a circuit of the Pacific, founding branches of the work in Australasia and the Orient, including the Philippines.

As the years passed not only the premiers of Australia and New Zealand, but also the heads of other Pacific governments began to take an interest in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union. Franklin K. Lane was sent by President Wilson to visit Hawaii in 1917, when the Pan-Pacific Union was formally organ-

ized and received its charter from the Territory of Hawaii as an international organization. On the day that Governor McCarthy was inaugurated as the Chief Executive of Hawaii, he became the first President of the real Pan-Pacific Union, with Franklin K. Lane as Vice-President and Woodrow Wilson elected as honorary President. Several thousand men and women of all Pacific races took part in the inaugural and presented Mr. Lane with flags of every Pacific country to be taken to the President of the United States, with the request that he serve as the first honorary President of the Pan-Pacific Union. Secretary of the Interior Lane presented these flags to Mr. Wilson at a cabinet meeting, and Mr. Wilson accepted the honorary presidency of the Pan-Pacific Union, remaining its staunch friend and supporter. It was the motion film of this wonderful Pan-Pacific inaugural ceremony in Hawaii that was the first bit of entertainment Mr. Wilson asked for in his sick chamber.

Other heads of Pacific governments not only accepted honorary presidencies of the Pan-Pacific Union, but gave pledges of their own cooperation and that of their countries. When the Legislature of Hawaii appropriated \$10,000 for the calling of the Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congress, of which the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference was a section, a rider was attached that the money would be available only when three other Pacific countries had made appropriations. The premiers of Australia and New Zealand immediately cabled that their governments were making appropriations to the Pan-Pacific Union, and in Washington Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Stephen G. Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, pledged that the United States would also make her appropriation, which she did for the amount asked, \$9000.

Later on, when the President of China accepted the honorary presidency in the Pan-Pacific Union, he sent his check for \$1000 as an evidence of China's intention to cooperate. One after another the succeeding Prime Ministers of Canada have accepted office with the Pan-Pacific Union and have given their moral support. Prime Minister Hara of Japan has recently accepted honorary presidency for his country, and in Tokio the Pan-Pacific Association numbers hundreds of members, including nearly all of the members of the House of Peers and of the Diet, Prince I. Tokugawa, the second man in the empire, being President of the Association in Japan.

In China the movement has grown with startling rapidity. The Shanghai Pan-Pacific Association has thousands of members and has launched a good roads campaign that is sweeping over China.

In Washington, D. C., the Pan-American Union has acted as the big brother to the Pan-Pacific Union, giving it office room in the magnificent marble palace built by Carnegie as its home, and aiding the Pan-Pacific Union in securing appropriations, the two organizations coming side by side in the consular appropriations bills. John Barrett, for a decade Director General of the Pan-American Union, was an honorary vice president of the Pan-Pacific Union and a loyal worker for its cause. He has been succeeded by Dr. L. S. Rowe, who is an equal enthusiast for the Pan-Pacific Union. The Pan-American Union is doing everything in its power to have the Pacific coast Latin-American states send delegates to the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in August.

Several times lately on the floor of the House and in the Senate words have been spoken commendatory of the splendid vision and faith of the men who are the Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union. These men, while residents in Honolulu, represent all races of the Pacific, for

the consuls of the different Pacific countries are members of the directorate, representing their countries on the Board of Trustees. The President of the Pan-Pacific Union is Hon. C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii. The Vice Presidents are Hon. Walter F. Frear, ex-Governor of Hawaii; the Hon. W. R. Castle, Frank C. Atherton and Chung K. Ai, the leader among the Chinese in Hawaii. Frank E. Blake, manager of the Hawaiian Electric Co., is Treasurer, and Alexander Hume Ford, editor of the Mid-Pacific Magazine, is the Secretary Director. The Mayor of Honolulu, J. H. Wilson, is one of the Trustees, as is George P. Denison, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Vaughan MacCaughy, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. A. F. Jackson, K. Yamamoto, G. N. Wilcox, John Guild, Dr. Iga Mori, Richard A. Cooke, J. M. Young, John C. Lane, F. F. Baldwin, D. H. Hitchcock, Dr. W. T. Brigham, F. J. Lowrey, R. H. Trent, C. Yada, Consul General from Japan, and the Consuls in Hawaii from all Pacific lands.

Honolulu having been selected by the delegates from the Pacific countries on account of its central position as the headquarters of the Pan-Pacific Union, these men serve, with the approval of the premiers of the different Pacific countries, the cause to which they have pledged themselves. Every year the Pan-Pacific Union approaches nearer to its position as the official body of the governments of the Pacific, but it is the desire of the premiers and presidents of Pacific lands that the conferences be called semi-officially at first and gradually pave the way for the governments of the Pacific to officially take over the Pan-Pacific Union, not perhaps just as the Pan-American Union has been taken over by the Republics of North and South America; for in the Pan-Pacific Union America dominates. In the Pan-Pacific Union all countries are equal, in honor prefer-

ring one another and uniting only in those efforts which all can agree are for the benefit and advancement of the whole Pacific.

It would take a volume to tell of the work of the Pan-Pacific Union and its various committees and conferences it has held or is calling. Perhaps the following excerpt from its charter will best set forth the aims and objects of the Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.

2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.

3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of interracial cooperation.

4. To assist and to aid all the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local affairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.

5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.

6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial museum and art gallery.

7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.

8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.

9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.

10. To secure the cooperation and support of federal and state governments, chambers of commerce, city governments and of individuals.

11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, federal aid and financial support, as well as similar support from all Pacific governments.

In bringing all races and peoples of the Pacific together in harmony and cooperation, the Pan-Pacific Union is conducting a series of conferences of the leading men of Pacific nations in science, education, commerce, art, literature, medicine, law and welfare work. These leaders meet each other at the ocean's crossroads, learn to work together, and return to their homes with an acquaintance that extends entirely around the Pacific. They act as leaders, each in his native land, and at the next conference bring back assurances of increased desire for cooperation and coordination. Thus the nations begin to have common causes of interest to work out and the binding together progresses.

A Pan-Pacific University

(Editorial From Commercial Advertiser.)

It is interesting to note that the leading educationalists of Japan, China, and the Philippines, as well as those of other Pacific countries, are certain that a high grade of intellectual youth who are not ashamed to labor with their hands might be recruited and sent to such a university as it is proposed to establish in Hawaii, and recently incorporated under the name Pan-Pacific University. Here such young men as are not afraid to work while they are gaining an education, would meet and mingle with other young intellectuals not too proud to labor.

The beneficial effect may be well understood of such groups of young men returning to their home countries to become foremen on railways, to direct men under them, or as foremen in road building, and even as foremen of men who are to be taught modern methods of agriculture—this, of course, at the beginning of their careers, until they have trained others to take their places while they advance.

It is proposed to experiment with this working university in the vicinity of labor camps on the sugar plantations. It is well to try out the experiment there. It might serve to induce the sons of laborers on the plantations to remain with the expectation that if other labor is introduced they will be moved up to higher and more responsible positions. While a Pan-Pacific University would not interest itself in labor nor in the labor situation, its needs and uses can-

not be disputed. It would be a good thing for Hawaii, and a good thing for the whole Pacific.

The Filipinos and Japanese are constantly returning to their native lands. Their places might well be filled by men who visit us primarily to learn American methods and the psychology and methods of other Pacific peoples, returning in time to their own countries to carry with them the message of our civilization and what is best to be learned of the business methods of other Pacific peoples. Hawaii might be made to prove herself the civilizing and radiating force that will intellectually and successfully combat the wave of Bolshevism that has threatened to sweep over the Pacific world.

Not only would such a university for the working men receive the support of Pacific governments, but it should also—and probably would—attract the attention of the world's philanthropists.

Hawaii is a Territory of the United States, situated in the Pacific, and, in fact, is the real experimental station for the United States. The United States Government could well afford to permit a number of young men from every country of the Pacific, young men who are not ashamed of labor, and willing to work their way through an educational institution, to spend a few years in Hawaii gaining knowledge that will be useful to the lands of their origin, while at the same time they are trained to realize by practical experience the dignity and honor of labor.

The idea of a Pan-Pacific University is a good one, and it should receive local as well as Pan-Pacific support.

Pan-Pacific University Which Will Teach Dignity of Labor is Chartered

A CHARTER of incorporation was approved by Attorney-General Harry Irwin and Governor McCarthy and plans are well under way to establish a Pan-Pacific University in Hawaii at the ocean's crossroads. It will be a university, sets forth its charter, that will teach the dignity of labor. Far different in scope and purpose from any university now in operation, the Pan-Pacific institution, instead of asking students to come to its courses, will go to them.

According to its incorporators, the Pan-Pacific University will have its central executive office in Honolulu, and perhaps a course of study there, but the real work of the university will be in the plantation camps on all the islands, where buildings will be erected and evening courses conducted. First the sons of laborers will be induced to remain on the plantations and secure there several years of education. The first year, perhaps, only English will be taught—real English. The motion film and the phonograph will both be brought into play to familiarize the students with the vocal and written English language.

For the first two years it is expected that the teachers in the Pan-Pacific University may be secured for Oahu island at least from among the higher students in the University of Hawaii. In fact, the Pan-Pacific University will work for scholarships for Chinese and Japanese boys in the University of Hawaii, and an opportunity will be given to assist in the evening classes of the Pan-Pacific University.

The Pan-Pacific will be a laboring man's university and will be an experiment that can best be tried out in Hawaii.

More than a year ago in Washington, D. C., the project was broached at some of the Pan-Pacific lunches in that city. Such men as Dr. Paul Reinsch, former Minister to China; Franklin Adams, counsel for the Pan-American Union; members of Congress as well as some of America's leading educators, were present at these meetings and the idea grew and assumed shape.

The real birth of the Pan-Pacific University idea, however, was at a luncheon given by Dr. Wu Ting Fang in Shanghai to discuss this subject. His guests were Tong Shao Yi, former Premier of China and President of the Shanghai Pan-Pacific Association; Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first President of China; Senator William Harris, and Hon. Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and A. H. Ford, Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The project was approved. It served to bring Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Hon. Hsu Shih Chang, the present President of China, together on a committee to put the project through. Later, in Peking, the project was again approved by a gathering of several Pacific races there, and in Japan the highest officials promised their support on the ground that while such a university would probably have more students of Chinese than of any other nationality, they would return, not as office-seekers, but as actual workers and teachers of manual labor and advanced agriculture. They reasoned that this would greatly advance China's standard of learning and Japan would benefit by the enlightenment of China.

Details Being Worked Out.

Distinguished educators of China, Japan and America are now at work on

the details of the establishment of the courses for the university and studying the possible timber for the faculty of this new experiment. College men who have been actual laborers and have worked their way through college will be the ones most likely to be selected to form the faculty.

Vocational training will figure largely in the university work. Instruction in sanitation, road building, and railroad methods will form the most important part of the work. All of these can be taught in Hawaii, and especially on the plantations, to the benefit of the entire islands as well as to the benefit of the countries from which the students come and to which they return.

Committees are already at work in some of the Pacific countries, while others are being appointed and cooperating with the Pan-Pacific University to assist in making its efforts successful.

A PAN PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.

(Honolulu Star-Bulletin)

Those men of Hawaii who are promoting and undertaking to incorporate a Pan-American University, to be located here, might appear at first glance to be taking a very revolutionary step in a new direction.

There is no reason, however, why such an experiment should not prove successful. The idea seems to have the approval of some of the leading educators of America as well as those of the

Orient. It is but natural that the cross-roads of the Pacific should be selected for the carrying out of the initial experiment in establishing such a university.

The suggestion that there be established in Honolulu a great international university, for the promotion of education, and, incidentally, racial amity in Pacific lands, has repeatedly been made by The Star-Bulletin. Honolulu is so located that it can hardly escape becoming the cultural, as it is the geographical, center of the Pacific. The marked success of the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress, held here a few months ago, demonstrated conclusively what can be accomplished along this line.

These islands have become recognized as a Pan-Pacific interracial experiment station.

The idea of taking ambitious young men and educating them first to the dignity of daily manual labor, and this hand in hand with the dignity of higher education, is a startling one. It is understood, however, that there are well educated young men in every province of China, and even in Japan and other Pacific countries who would eagerly grasp at such an opportunity to gain a modern higher education.

The experiment of a Pan-Pacific University is one well worth trying and should have the cooperation of Hawaii, as it will have the watchful attention of several of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean.



The Pan-Pacific Scientific Council

NEW ZEALAND will ask for the Second Pan Pacific Scientific Conference. In Honolulu the scientists are suggesting how they may help the work of the Pan Pacific Union, and how the Union may help science in its investigations in the Pacific. A series of lectures by local scientists is being prepared, and it is hoped that this may be done in other Pacific lands.

Some of the problems that may come up before the scientists for discussion are interesting even to the layman.

For instance, the population problem in Pacific lands might well come up for study and suggestions for its solution. America does not at present seemingly desire further Oriental immigration, yet may be driven to import millions of temporary Oriental laborers. Japan does not wish Chinese immigrants in large numbers. China discourages immigration from Korea. Australia picks her own immigrants. All seem fearful of being overpopulated, yet Java in a century has increased her population from six millions to over thirty millions and is still short of field labor.

The scientists from Java may point out to Japan, perhaps, how the area of her tillable land may be added to, the American scientists how her cultivated lands may be made more productive. Chinese scientists might even approve birth control for some lands; others would decry it for any, pointing out how sparsely populated areas in Pacific lands may be made to support teeming throngs of workers. An Australian scientist may perhaps point out some method of raising the standard of living in China so that her half billion population would well keep the population of her nearest neighbor, Japan, busy for a century to come, even with a doubled popula-

tion, at work in factories and machine shops to supply a new China's increasing needs. Who knows? For the scientists are already pointing out a way by which we may make the Pacific provide the world with canned fish, enough, they say, to feed every one and even leave a surplus. They even suggest that they may yet be able to tell us how we can raise the cattle supply needed by the world. Perhaps they will demonstrate to us that the point of over-population has not yet been arrived at by any Pacific country. At least, let us ask their opinions on this subject.

Around the Pacific lives half the population of the globe; here the oldest and the newest civilizations meet; we are now and ever will be from now on the theater of the world's commerce. Let us know each other around our ocean.

The Association may well promote in Japan the plan of the Pan-Pacific Union to send around the ocean a dozen of the foremost legislators from each Pacific country who speak English fluently, that they may be intelligently in each other's company as they visit each other's lands and peoples. The Pan Pacific Union suggested to Congress that some of its members visit the Orient; they have done so; now let us all unite and pick out the great leaders from each Pacific land who speak English to send them as our representatives to travel together and seek those things we can meet on common ground and promote for the advancement of the Pacific ideals and achievements; let us set ourselves to do this thing and begin the creation of a real patriotism of the Pacific in which we can all take part. That is what the Pan-Pacific Union stands for.

THE WORLD PRESS CONGRESS

By LORRIN A. THURSTON.

THE "World Press Congress," an international organization consisting of leading journalists of 40 nations, will hold a convention lasting two weeks at Honolulu next October.

Mauna Loa is two and a half miles high and it stands in an ocean four miles deep. If it could be lifted to its height above the sea and then dropped back into place again, it would make a splash that would send out a wave that would swamp San Francisco, inundate the streets of Yokohama and "throw a scare" into Sydney.

The World Congress Convention in Honolulu will "make a splash" that will double discount the hypothetical Mauna Loa performance, for the wave of destruction resulting from the latter would end with the boundaries of the Pacific, but the wave of enlightenment radiating from the former will roll around the world, penetrating the remotest village of the most distant country.

The scope of influence of this convention will be limited only by the boundaries of the world, and by October next wireless telegraphy with a radium spark may break the news to Mars, Venus and Jupiter that Hawaii is not only the geographic, but the scientific, educational and intellectual convention center of the world—the radiating point from whence vibrates outward "peace on earth, good will toward men!"

Just think of it! The mere meeting together of the representatives of 40 nations is almost an unprecedented event!

The international conference which partitioned Europe and exiled Napoleon a hundred years ago was composed of delegates from only the nations of Europe, with the exception of Turkey, and the Versailles meeting, which settled the Great War, represented by 28 nations, and here we are to have the pick

of the journalists of the five continents and the seven seas—500 of them, more or less—as our guests for two weeks or more!

As a result of this convention we will have 500 living encyclopedias of Hawaiian lore—500 walking delegates sounding the praises of our climate, our sea-bathing, our scenery, precipices, waterfalls and volcanoes, our fern forests, our flowering shrubs and trees, our schools and roads, our get-together spirit and our hospitality, and lastly, our spirit of interracial cooperation and good will.

Talk about publicity! Why for the rest of their lives every one of these journalistic delegates will be reminiscing by pen and tongue about "what I saw in Hawaii!"

Every time he hears music his memory will conjure up strains of the melodies he heard in Honolulu—and it is up to us to let him hear our best, with the jazz cut out!

Every time he sees a mountain or a precipice he will be subconsciously comparing it with the Pali, the precipices of windward Molokai, the great Iao gorge and Haleakala on Maui and the bluffs and waterfalls of Waipio and Hilo.

Every time he sees the surf he will again feel himself tobogganing down the face of a breaker at Waikiki, while the very name "volcano" will bring back the smell of sulphur and the thrill of Kilauea.

The experiences of the few weeks which the delegates spend with us will fill a reservoir of memories which will flow out through newspapers and magazines for generations to come.

It is our task and will be our pleasure to make certain and sure that those memories are among the pleasantest that our guests have ever had.

We can do it, and we will do it! And we will all have a mighty good time while we are doing it!

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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HONOLULU

Published by the Union

1921.

The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

AT THE OCEAN'S CROSS ROADS

(Incorporated under the laws of Hawaii with an international board appointed by Pacific governments.)

Its Aims and Objects

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Pan-Pacific News

It may now be definitely announced that Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, will be acting chairman of the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference. His long-time

The Educational Conference in August. chief assistant, Dr. F. F. Bunker, will act as secretary of the conference, and Dr. Henry Jackson, until lately head of the community center work for the

United States Government and now president of the National Community Board, will visit Hawaii to create a vital interest in community center work as a part of the newer education of mankind. It is expected that the leading educators of the Pacific lands will meet these gentlemen in conference. Dr. Claxton will select and bring with him six educators of national reputation to represent the United States Government at the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in Honolulu. He has set the dates for August 11th to 21st as the time of the conference, and the State Department of the United States has issued invitations to the governments of the Pacific to participate and to send delegates to the conference.

It is expected that the governments of Pacific countries will continue their support of the Pan-Pacific Union. The local trustees of the Union in Hawaii, men of all Pacific races, contribute from their own purses, for general expenses and entertainment of visiting delegates, several times the sum set aside by the Hawaiian Legislature. The Hawaiian Legislature, however, will most likely set aside a specific additional sum of twenty-five thousand dollars toward the expenses of entertaining the delegates to the Press Congress of the World in October, of which the Pan-Pacific Press Conference is a section. The public of

Hawaii will also contribute by private subscription at least \$25,000.00 to the fund to be spent in the entertainment of the delegates to the Press Congress of the World.

The Hawaiian Legislature has appropriated \$15,000.00 toward the expenses of the Pan-Pacific Union in calling its conferences at Honolulu, the Ocean's Crossroads. **Hawaii Appropriates \$15,000.** Last session \$10,000.00 was the amount appropriated by Hawaii.

Through the State Department the Congress of the United States set aside \$9,000.00 toward the expense of sending delegates to the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference and the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, with the suggestion that similar large annual appropriations be made to the Pan-Pacific Union. Australia, New Zealand, China, and other Pacific governments made direct appropriations to the Pan-Pacific Union, while Japan, the Philippines, British Columbia, and other Pacific lands made appropriations toward the expenses of official delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, held in Honolulu last August.

Less than a month after his inauguration as President of the United States, **President Warren G. Harding** accepted honorary presidency of the Pan-Pacific Union, wrote a letter commending the work of the Union, and sent an autographed photograph, on which he penned the following line:

"To the Pan-Pacific Union, with greetings and good wishes."

Mr. Harding succeeds Mr. Wilson as honorary head of the Pan-Pacific Union, his confreres in office being William M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia;

W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Hsu-Chih-Chang, President of China; Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada; Takashi Hara, Prime Minister of Japan, and Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh, King of Siam.

The King of Siam is the first crowned head to accept an honorary presidency of the Pan-Pacific Union, and with his acceptance and offer of cooperation, the circle is made complete of the heads of Pacific governments who serve as honorary presidents of the Union, they alone being eligible to this office, naming or approving the representatives of the different Pacific countries resident in Hawaii who make up the local board of trustees to conduct the affairs of the Union at the Crossroads service station.

Honorable Franklin K. Lane has suggested June, 1922, as the month during which a Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference be held in Honolulu at the Ocean's Crossroads. Ill health alone

The Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress. may prevent Mr. Lane from taking the active part he had anticipated in

the calling of the conference. It is hoped, however, that the friendly approval of this work given by Mr. Hoover before he became Secretary of Commerce will find an expression in the active cooperation and leadership he may give in getting together here in the center of activities of the world's future theater of commerce the leading men and minds of commercial achievement in the lands that border on the Pacific. The active work of preparing for the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu, June, 1922, will begin at once. The Pan-Pacific Union has appointed a local committee made up of the directors of the several chambers of commerce in Hawaii, representing practically all the races of the Pacific that are interested in commerce.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION 1925.

The Republic of France has invited the world to participate in an international exposition in Paris in 1925. Here is something of vast interest to the peoples of the Pacific. More than two-thirds of the population of the globe is tributary to the waters of that great ocean. At the San Diego exposition a few years ago the Pan-Pacific Union secured and maintained a Pan-Pacific building, offering free space and service to any Pacific country that would exhibit. It was one of the great successes of the exposition.

The Pan-Pacific Union puts forward the suggestion now that perhaps it may be well for all the countries of the Pacific to unite and have either a joint exhibit in one great building or in buildings forming a group and connected with each other and designed to draw attention to the architecture of the Pacific. This suggestion is made to those who are interested in the Paris exposition in 1925, and the Pan-Pacific Union will be glad to receive any suggestions that may bring about general cooperation among the peoples of the Pacific in preparing a splendid Pan-Pacific exhibition for the Paris exposition.

Word is received from the Pan-Pacific Association of China that a committee has been appointed to take up for discussion the matter of the proposed Pan-Pacific University in Hawaii. It is probable that the Pan-Pacific Association of China will send a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in Honolulu in August and that he will have something to say in regard to China's attitude toward the Pan-Pacific University. Such a labor college at which men of all races would receive education at evening classes while assisted to earn a living during the working hours of the day naturally appeals to the great masses of peoples of the Pacific.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1921.

My dear Mr. Ford:

I have to thank you for your letter, which answer has been so long delayed, calling my attention to the work of the Pan Pacific Union. The analogy which you suggest between it and the Pan American Union is very interesting, and gives me the hope that your organization may become an instrumentality of progress and development, and an inspiration to peace and cooperation, such as the Pan American Union has been in the relations among the states of the Western Continent. I have long been, as you suggest, deeply interested in the great problems of the Pacific country, whose development in most cases is yet in its earliest stages. The vast interests of our country in the Pacific are the guaranty that must always entertain a lively concern for the economic and social development of that part of the world.

I am very glad to accept your invitation to become an honorary member of the Union, and to comply with your request for an autographed photograph of myself.

Concerning your suggestions with reference to the relations between the Pacific Nations and the Pan Pacific Union, I do not feel prepared at this time to express a very definite opinion, but I feel that the policy which you suggest, of proceeding for the time being in an unofficial fashion, is probably a wise one. I should hope that in due time such an organization might secure the cooperation and support of the governments which have interests in the Pacific for I can realize that it has possibilities of very great usefulness.

Very truly yours,

Mr. A. H. Ford,
Honolulu, Hawaii.



The King of Siam and the Pan-Pacific Union

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

THE King of Siam is now an honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union. This completes the circle of Pacific governments whose heads are officials of the Union. A letter was received from the foreign minister in Bangkok at the Pan-Pacific Union announcing that His Majesty, the King of Siam, would accept an honorary office with the Pan-Pacific Union, and wishing it every success. The letter from Traidos, the foreign minister, is dated Bangkok, February 11, and is as follows:

Sir: I have received with many thanks your letter of the 14th December, 1920, together with the documents in regard to the Pan-Pacific Union attached thereto, which I have read with much interest.

In that letter you also referred to a conference I had with Mr. H. B. Campbell of the Shanghai Pan-Pacific Association, in which he spoke to me about the matter of electing His Majesty the King of Siam as an honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union, and you were good enough to add that the Union would be more than pleased to elect His Majesty.

In compliance with your wish, I have caused the matter to be laid before the high notice of His Majesty, who has graciously signified His Majesty's pleasure to accept the invitation to become an honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union, should such invitation be addressed to His Majesty by the Union.

I am pleased to bring the above to your notice, as it will give you a further evidence of the interest that Siam takes in the work of your Union.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

TRAIDOS.

An official communication from the Governor of Hawaii has been dispatched

to the King of Siam notifying him of his election to office.

Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh, born January 1, 1881, eldest son of the late King Chulalongkorn I, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 23, 1910, and was crowned on December 2, 1911. He is now styled King Rama VI, being the sixth sovereign of the present reigning dynasty. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. On November 24, 1910, it was officially announced that until the new King has male issue the succession will pass presumptively through the line of the queen mother's sons. Therefore Prince Chao Fa Chakrabongs Phuvanarth, born March 3, 1881, is the heir presumptive.

It is hoped that Siam will send official delegates to both the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in Honolulu in August, as well as to the Press Congress of the World at the Ocean's Crossroads City in October. Less is known, perhaps, of Siam, its attractions and industries than those of almost any other Pacific land. With the entrance of Siam into the Pan-Pacific Union it is hoped that a way will be found to make Siam better known to the world. With the leading Siamese attending conferences at which they meet men in their line of thought from other Pacific lands, visits of Pacific dignitaries to Siam will naturally follow, and Siam will quickly become one of the Pacific family that is working as a unit for the advancement of those interests that are a common advantage to all of us.

The Pan-Pacific Press Conference

Pan-Pacific Day at the Press Congress of the World.

DR. WALTER WILLIAMS has written to the Pan-Pacific Union asking that it take over one day of the Congress and conduct a Pan-Pacific Press Conference as a part of the great Press Congress of the World. The Pan-Pacific Union has asked the entertainment committee to be given entire charge of the Pan-Pacific Conference day program. It is proposed to make Pan-Pacific week this year, September 17th to 25th, serve as a rehearsal week of the program for the Pan-Pacific day activities during the Press Congress of the world session in October.

The tentative plan of the program for Pan-Pacific Day at the Press Congress of the World as outlined by the Union, will begin with a reception before the morning session at the Iolani Palace, a reception in which the children of all the schools will participate. They will be divided into groups, each group representing a State of the Union, these marching around the Palace in a procession, or pageant of states, behind the flags of the fifty States and Territories, each group robed in the colors of the State it represents and wearing the floral emblems of that State. The Pan-Pacific Union has already arranged for the fifty silken State flags as well as for the flowers of each State. It is expected that the ex-President of the Hawaiian Republic, Sanford B. Dole, and the former governors of the Territory, will lead the State pageant, which will be reviewed by the delegates to the Press Congress representing every country of the globe.

At the official morning session in the throne room it is probable that the organization of a Pan-Pacific Press Asso-

ciation will be perfected, and plans outlined for bringing together every year, or every two years, the editors of the leading magazines and newspapers published in Pacific lands.

After the morning session it is proposed to have the Boy and Girl Scouts of all Pacific races escort the delegates from the Palace grounds across the street to the Armory for a lunch which the Boy and Girl Scouts will assist in serving, and during which on a platform in the center of the great floors wrestlers and jiu-jitsu artists from Japan will contest, while the athletic sports of other Pacific lands will be featured, and Duke Kahanomoku will make a few remarks in Hawaiian. After lunch the Boy Scouts will escort the delegates back to the Palace for the afternoon session of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session the delegates will gather on the makai lanai of the Palace building to receive the flags of all Pacific nations; the remarkable pageant of Pacific races that so enthralled Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane being repeated, the presentation of the flags by the representatives of the Pacific races being made on this occasion to Dean Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World, to be in turn presented by him to President Harding at the White House as a souvenir of the Press Congress of the World held at the Pacific cross roads.

The delegates will then be guests of honor at a Pan-Pacific dinner served on the Palace grounds about the band stands, on which will be performed the dances of all the Pacific peoples, while the national songs of Pacific lands will be sung by their sons and daughters during the feast.

Last year the Japanese prepared and gave the Balboa Day banquet; this year it is the turn of the Chinese to be hosts, and the visitors may enjoy a real Chinese feast. During the dinner will be shown the films of the first Balboa Day celebration, September 17, 1915, when former Queen Liliuokalani returned (after an absence from the Palace of 21 years) to her throne, placed on the makai lanai of the palace, and here she received the flags of all Pacific nations on the four hundredth anniversary of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific, an anniversary now observed annually in almost every Pacific land as an international get-together occasion of the year,

After the banquet the delegates will return to the Palace lanai to review a truly Pan-Pacific parade, in which the Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, Hawaiians, Latin-Americans and all Pacific races will vie with each other, and the delegates will judge. For years the Pan-Pacific Union has been accumulating paraphernalia for such a pageant, and as this is Magellan year, it will seek to outdo past efforts.

The year 1921 is being observed as Magellan year by the Union for the reason that just 400 years ago Magellan was the first to sail ships across the Pacific. In 1521 Magellan also completed in Philippine waters the first circumnavigation of the globe that was accomplished.

It is proposed to make Pan-Pacific Day the big feature of the sessions of the Press Conference of the World.

The Pan-Pacific Union will welcome suggestions from any of the newspapers or magazine men of the Pacific as to the scope the Pan-Pacific Press Conference should take in the field. It seems that a permanent Pan-Pacific

Press organization might well be one subject for discussion, and it is to be hoped that one of the leading newspapers or magazine men of each country of the Pacific will prepare a paper on publicity and newspaper work in the country he represents.

The distribution of news in Pacific lands and between Pacific lands is one that should interest every active newspaper representative in the Pacific. In these days of wireless communication all barriers should be broken down that serve as a break on the transmission of news between the countries of the Pacific. There seems to be no reason why the International News Service should not group together at least in Pacific lands, and give them a perfect, united, combined and cooperative service.

Within the past decade a number of splendid magazines have sprung up in Pacific lands. Their work of making the Pacific better known to the world should be encouraged. They should aid and assist each other, and it will be to their interests to do so. Newspaper and magazine men frequently pass through Honolulu, and this Crossroads City of the Pacific might well act as a service station for the press men of the Pacific. In Honolulu there should be a drop service news station, and from Honolulu should be flashed by wireless the news to every part of the Pacific, and especially to the points where specified news items are particularly desired. The data given to the Pan-Pacific Press Conference during the sessions of the Press Congress of the World next October should be but the beginning of the binding together of the press men of the Pacific into an organization that will function and work for the benefit of all.

Entertainment of the Delegates to The Press Congress of the World

Honolulu, October 4 to 14, 1921

PLANS for the holding of the great Press Congress of the World in Honolulu from October 4th to 14th, 1921, are now rapidly taking shape and the president of the Executive Committee for the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. W. R. Farrington, has made a special trip to the mainland in order to confer with railroad and steamship officials on the question of special transportation rates for delegates and also to hold consultation with Dr. Williams, the president of the Congress. Word has already been received from these gentlemen that special concessions and rates have been arranged for all accredited delegates, and, as similar privileges have already been extended by all the hotel and other interests in the Hawaiian Islands, there is no doubt that the Press Congress, quite apart from its educational importance, affords a wonderful opportunity of a ten-day stay in the Hawaiian Islands at an extremely low cost.

A tentative program of entertainment has been arranged whereby the visit will be equally divided between constructive work and unusual pleasure. It is proposed that the sessions of the Congress shall be held in the great throne room of the old Iolani Palace, and it is probable that here also will be enacted the official ceremony of welcome to the hundreds of important guests. It is only necessary to say that there will be a royal princess upon the Reception Committee and that she is throwing herself heart and soul into the work of providing a fitting welcome for the representatives of the press to give an idea of its quality.

Pending ratification of the suggested program by President Williams, it is

only permissible to give a vague outline of the bewildering variety of entertainment offered. The famous Outrigger Club on the world-renowned beach at Waikiki will place all its facilities at the disposal of the guests, who will be initiated into the delights of surf-riding, both in outrigger canoes and on the native surf-boards. There will be automobile rides around the spectacular mountains that overlook the no less spectacular valleys of the Island of Oahu; the entire circuit of the island with its glorious scenery will also be made; the noted Haleiwa Hotel will be visited on two occasions; and a fleet of glass-bottomed boats will carry the visitors to and fro above the rainbow-tinted coral reefs where the painted fishes swim in myriads. It is probable that the might of Uncle Sam will be impressed upon the visitors by a great demonstration by the troops of the garrison and also by a visit to the immense Naval Station at Pearl Harbor. There will be many delegates to whom the existence of so high a degree of preparedness will be a revelation.

Another feature that will prove of great interest will undoubtedly take the form of visits to some of Honolulu's schools, for it is here that the process of handling the well-being of the Melting Pot of the Pacific is best exemplified. It is recorded that in one school alone there are more than twenty distinct nationalities, and it is no uncommon sight to see a dozen and more different types of costumes upon children of an equal number of races in the same grade.

It is quite natural that the delegates would desire to see as much as possible of the real Hawaiian native life, and for their delectation, under the auspices of the great societies of Hawaiian chiefs and chiefesses of high lineage, there will be produced one of the rare Hawaiian pageants that are now so fast disappearing under the pressure of modern civilization. A magnificent series of scenes of the great Hawaiian days of old with all their splendid color and mixture of pride of race with simple barbarism will be enacted under the palm trees by the lineal descendants of those who took part in the original events. And it is also proposed that there shall be an exposition of the highest type of luau, or native feast, prepared in accordance with the ancient methods and consisting of all the rarest delicacies of the Hawaiian Island group, served in native style by natives in their native costumes, while the most celebrated hula dancers in the Islands display their skill to the thrumming of the native instruments and gourd drums.

The awe-embracing international nature of the conference will not be lost sight of even in the entertainments. Already arrangements are on foot for staging the greatest torchlight procession even seen in mid-Pacific. Several thousand persons of the many nationalities that make up Honolulu's polyglot population will take part in this, and everything that the ingenuity and genius of these representatives of the entire world can produce will be seen. The Oriental torchlight processions in Honolulu are already famed throughout the world, but this time all previous records will be surpassed and preparations are already actively afoot. Chinese and Japanese banquets, together with proposed banquets of other nationalities that in the aggregate will take the delegates at least three months to consume are also on the program, while the freedom of the city,

its clubs and institutions will be conferred upon every visiting delegate.

But there is more yet in store. It is planned that a visit shall be made to the islands of Maui and Hawaii, and also, if possible, to the island of Kauai. A special steamer will carry the party along the marvelous windward coast of the island of Molokai, passing the picturesque settlement made famous by Father Damien, and along by the cliffs that drop perpendicularly five thousand feet into the sea, and so to Kahului, on the island of Maui. Here the great County Fair will be in progress and the magnificent stock for which the island is famous will be on view.

Upon leaving Maui the steamer will skirt the shore of the great 10,000-foot volcano of Haleakala, cross the channel to Northern Hawaii and proceed along the marvelous Hamakua coast of Hilo, the second city of the Territory. The noted scenic railway will be traversed by special train. The city of Hilo will have an opportunity to show the warmth of its welcome, and then the entire party will go by automobile to the great volcano of Kilauea, the supreme wonder spectacle of the world. After an inspection of this section, which is now under the United States Government's National Park Service, the delegates will go on to the western coast of Hawaii; crossing the immense lava flows from mighty Mauna Loa, the greatest volcano on earth; visiting the City of Refuge, built long before America was discovered; and visiting the Temple of Lono, wherein lived the noted explorer, Captain Cook, and where he was worshipped as a god; and so, eventually, to Kailua, the old royal city of Hawaiian kings, where the steamer for Honolulu will again be taken.

This is the barest outline of the suggested program that now awaits approval by the president of the Press Congress.

Entertainment of Delegates to the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference

August 11 to 21, 1921 Honolulu,

PREPARATIONS are practically complete for the entertainment of the delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in August. Mrs. F. M. Swanzy and the members of the Entertainment Committee, of which she is chairman, have outlined the entire program of entertainment of the delegates. This will be submitted to the Committee on Scope and Arrangements, and when the two programs are made to fit together the full program will be sent out to all of the delegates invited to attend the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference.

The work was accomplished quickly, as each member of the committee was given one duty to perform and practically every one did his little bit, so that the program outlined by the committee will in all probability be carried through to the letter. The members of the Entertainment Committee are as follows: Mrs. F. M. Swanzy (chairman), Mrs. George P. Cooke, Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Mrs. L. L. McCandless, Mrs. Lawrence Judd, Harold Dillingham, C. C. Graves, A. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. D. L. Crawford, Mrs. Harold Lyon, Mrs. T. F. Straub, A. L. C. Atkinson, Mrs. Gerrit P. Wilder, John R. Galt, L. A. Thurston.

The following is the outline and the arrangements made by the committee:

Tuesday, August 9.

American delegates arrive. Auto Outing Association takes delegates to hotels and out motoring.

Wednesday, August 10.

Visit Bishop Museum and aquarium.
Rest.

Thursday, August 11.

Morning—Session at palace, flag drill by children of public schools on lawn.
Noon—Lunch, Rotary Club.
Afternoon—Session at palace.
Dinner—With School Teachers' Association.

Friday, August 12.

Morning—Session at palace.
Lunch—Hawaiian Civic Club.
Afternoon—Session at palace. Surfing at Outrigger Club. Dinner with members.

Saturday, August 13.

Trip around Island, guests of Honolulu Auto Club and Chamber of Commerce.

Sunday, August 14.

Religious services and with friends.

Monday, August 15.

Morning—School session at Royal School. Kindergarten session.
Lunch—At University of Hawaii.
Afternoon—Session at University of Hawaii.
Dinner—With Filipinos.

Tuesday, August 16.

Morning—Session at palace.
Noon—Lunch with Oriental teachers.
Afternoon—Session at Japanese school.
Evening—Pan-Pacific dinner.

Wednesday, August 17.

Morning—Session at palace.

Noon—Ad Club lunch.

Afternoon—Session at palace.

Evening—Hawaiian supper and entertainment by Hawaiian societies.

Thursday, August 18.

Morning—Session at palace.

Noon—Lunch with Chinese.

Afternoon—Session at palace.

Evening—Dinner at University Club.

Friday, August 19.

Morning—Session at palace.

Noon—Lunch with Cousins' Society.

Afternoon—Session at palace. Governor's reception.

Evening—Dine with women's clubs at Y. W. C. A.

Saturday, August 20.

Sail for Hilo and Volcano.

Sunday, August 21.

At Hilo and Volcano, entertained by Hilo committee.

Monday, August 22.

Return to Honolulu.

Tuesday, August 23.

Visit sugar and pineapple plantations as guests of H. S. P. A. Visit Pearl Harbor.

Wednesday, August 24.

Sail for San Francisco.

The cost of the trip to the Volcano will be about \$40, actual transportation and hotel expenses. Those who wish may remain longer than two days.

The entertainments outlined will be for delegates from all Pacific countries,

some of whom may arrive several days before the conference and remain for a visit after its sessions are concluded.

Many of the delegates will be the guests of friends; those who take rooms at the hotels will have a rate of \$1.50 a day up, according to location.

The full program of the sessions and of the entertainment will be printed and sent out with literature from the Tourist Bureau to those from every Pacific land who expect to attend the Educational Conference. It has been definitely decided that Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, will be sent by the Federal Government to act as chairman. Dr. F. F. Bunker will do the work of secretary, and it is very likely that there will be a separate department on community work, which Dr. Henry F. Jackson will organize, with the approval and cooperation of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. Secretary Hughes is deeply interested in this work, which Dr. Jackson heads, for having the community work center about the schools and schoolhouses in each and every community.

With the arrangements completed for the entertainment of the delegates, organizers of the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference will now get down to the outlining of the actual work of the sessions.

The Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Americans and other racial groups are arranging to have as guests a certain number of delegates from their respective countries.

The First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, Honolulu, 1922.

THE Pan-Pacific Union is preparing for the calling of a Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference at Honolulu in 1922. It is expected that the Department of Commerce will give its cooperation and that ex-Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane will act as chairman of this conference.

It is left to Mr. Lane to select the month he could spend in Hawaii as chairman of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference he would assist in calling. The Department of Commerce is ready to issue the call when Mr. Lane sets the date, and as it may take a year or more to perfect all the details, the Pan-Pacific Union has appointed a local committee to outline the scope and later make necessary arrangements as directed by Mr. Lane. The committee report will be forwarded to Mr. Lane to enlarge upon after consulting some of the biggest commercial men in America, whom he has interested in the Pan-Pacific movement. After that the plan will be passed around the Pacific for confirmation and amendment, dates for the conference set and the official call issued.

Hawaii's leading men have consented to serve on this committee and will meet with the directors of the Pan-Pacific Union at an opening conference dinner.

Following is the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference Committee on Scope and Arrangements:

George Denison, Chairman, President Honolulu Chamber of Commerce; John Waterhouse, President Honolulu Sugar Planters' Association; C. W. Ai, Chinese Merchants' Association; T. Onadero, Secretary Japanese Chamber of

Commerce; Randolph Duncan, President Hawaiian Civic Club.

Frank C. Atherton, F. E. Blake, J. K. Butler, C. M. Cooke, Harold Dillingham, Walter Dillingham, W. R. Farrington, John Guild, L. M. Judd, F. J. Lowrey, John Lane, C. E. Morse, Dr. I. Mori, G. S. McKensie, R. H. Trent, L. A. Thurston, H. E. Vernon, Norman Watkins, J. M. Young, the President and Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union ex-officio.

Honorary and Advisory Committee: Hon. Sanford B. Dole, ex-President of the Hawaiian Republic; Hon. George R. Carter, Hon. Walter F. Frear, ex-Governors of Hawaii; Prince J. K. Kalaniana'ole, F. F. Baldwin, George Wilcox, the Mayor of Honolulu, the Collector of Customs, the President of the Hilo Board of Trade, the President of the Maui Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Kauai Chamber of Commerce, the Consuls of the Pacific Governments in Honolulu.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has pledged its support and its vice-president and manager, Newton Lynch, expects to attend with a large delegation.

In most of the large cities of the Pacific local chambers of commerce and boards of trade have been appointed Pan-Pacific committees to take up with the Union the calling of the First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu in 1922. The Territory of Hawaii has already made its appropriation toward the expenses of this conference, and it is understood that the United States Government will include its allotment in the annual Federal appropriation made to the Pan-Pacific Union.

A Pan-Pacific Educational and Scientific Lecture Course

The Pan-Pacific Educational Committee, of which the Hon. Walter F. Frear is Chairman, will expand into the Pan-Pacific Educational Council of the Union, and, working with the Pan-Pacific Scientific Council, will begin on Thursday, April 21st, in the auditorium of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. a series of travel, educational, and scientific lectures, illustrated with motion films and slides. The course will be confined to travel, science, and education in Pacific lands, and will be along the lines of popular education. The leading educators of the Territory will prepare the talks and these will be taken down in shorthand to be translated into the several Pacific languages mostly used in Hawaii.

If the course at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. auditorium is successful these lectures will be repeated at Aala Park, and if successful there in holding the attention of the masses of the different races they will be sent to the different plantations, the lectures being read in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, or Korean, as the slides and films are shown. The following is the course outlined for the first three months of the series:

Thursday, April 21.

1. Around the Pacific—Films and slides—Alexander Hume Ford—Secretary-Director Pan-Pacific Union.

Thursday, April 28.

2. Taming the Hawaiian Volcano—Films and slides—Dr. T. A. Jaggar or L. A. Thurston of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

Thursday, May 5.

3. The Philippine Islands—Films and slides—Dr. Klinefelter.

Thursday, May 12.

4. The Climates of Pacific Lands—Illustrated—L. H. Daingerfield.

Thursday, May 19.

5. Australian Days—Films and slides—Hon. Walter F. Frear, ex-Governor of Hawaii.

Thursday, May 26.

6. With the Trail and Mountaineers on Oahu—Films and slides—R. J. Baker.

Thursday, June 2.

7. Old and New China—Illustrated—F. E. Stafford (Mr. Stafford speaks in six Chinese dialects).

Thursday, June 9.

8. Parasites in Pacific Lands—Illustrated—O. H. Swezey, Entomologist, H. S. P. A.

Thursday, June 16.

9. Japan of Today and Yesterday—Illustrated—Henry Butler Schwartz.

Thursday, June 23.

10. Meandering on Maui—Films and slides—R. J. Baker.

Thursday, June 30.

11. Modern Mexico—Illustrated—W. D. Westervelt.

Thursday, July 7.

12. Forests and Forestry in Pacific Lands—C. S. Judd, Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

The lectures are arranged so that there will be one local illustrated talk a month, one on popular science from a Pan-Pacific standpoint and two lectures on travel in Pacific lands. In the Pan-Pacific Scientific Council and in the Pan-Pacific Educational Council there are more than one hundred educators to draw from for those lectures, and with the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington supplying films, it is hoped that a series of Pan-Pacific illustrated talks may be worked out that may be of educational service in the schools of Hawaii and on the plantations. When they are whipped into good shape they will be sent abroad to

the other countries about the ocean with a view of creating an exchange.

Already China has taken an interest in the illustrated educational lecture courses that are sent out through the country and the Pan-Pacific Association there, as well as the Pan-Pacific Associations in Japan and Korea and the Philippines, will work with the Educational Council here, which will establish branches about the Pacific.

As interesting papers will be read at the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in August on Visual Education as well as on the "Public Schools as Community Centers," these two subjects will be kept well to the front during

the course of local lectures, and it is on the program to ask for the use of not only the public schools, but also of the Japanese and other schools in which these talks may be given in different languages to both children and grown people at evening sessions.

The course of illustrated lectures at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. auditorium will be open to the public free of charge. The Y. M. C. A., instead of holding its regular Thursday educational course of lectures at Cooke Hall, will combine forces with the Pan-Pacific Educational Council to make a success of this series, and the cooperation of any one interested in popular education is asked by the Union.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Council

THE Pan-Pacific Scientific Council is developing. More than a hundred scientific leaders in Pacific lands have given their hearty approval of the Council and will help the Pan-Pacific Union in its deliberations when called upon to do so.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Council is not strictly an outgrowth of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference called by the Pan-Pacific Union and held in Honolulu last August. It is a committee on which those who attended this Conference and other scientists in Pacific lands are asked to serve.

The next Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference may be called by the Pan-Pacific Union, or it may be called by one of several scientific bodies in Pacific lands, in which case the Union will cooperate along lines decided upon by its Scientific Council.

From time to time it is expected that certain groups of scientists will be brought to Honolulu by the Union to confer with delegates to other conferences. For instance, it is likely that

those scientists in Pacific lands who have made a study of fish in their respective countries may be invited to meet as a group during the Pan-Pacific Conference in Honolulu next year to confer with each other and with the delegates to the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference who are interested from a commercial standpoint in the development of the fish industry of the Pacific and the proper protection by international law of food fish in Pacific waters.

In a like manner at Pan-Pacific Agricultural, Medical, Red Cross, and other conferences, certain groups of scientists from Pacific lands may be called to Hawaii for consultation with each other and with groups of delegates to these conferences.

It is earnestly desired that our scientist friends will suggest ways in which they can be useful to the Pan-Pacific Union as well as suggesting how the Union may be useful to those seeking to solve the scientific problems of interest to Pacific peoples.

Pan-Pacific Day Around the Ocean, Sept. 17th, 1922

IT is becoming the custom around the Pacific to observe the 17th day of September as Pan-Pacific Day. The 17th of September this year is the 408th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by Vasco Nunez de Balboa.

On the 400th anniversary of "Balboa," or "Pan-Pacific," Day there was held a gathering in Honolulu of all races of the Pacific. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani returned to her throne for the first time in twenty-one years to receive flags of all Pacific countries in behalf of the Pan-Pacific Union. That evening a banquet was held and friendly speeches made by representatives of every Pacific country.

A year or two later "Balboa" or "Pan-Pacific" Day was observed in San Francisco at a gathering of 500 people of all Pacific races at the St. Francis Hotel. A branch of the Pan-Pacific Union was then organized at San Francisco. This was later merged with the Foreign Trade Club of San Francisco, which now calls the annual get-together meetings in the California city on Pan-Pacific Day.

In Australia and in New Zealand the Hands-Around-the-Pacific Clubs and the millions clubs, branches of the Pan-Pacific Union, have begun to observe this general occasion when the peoples of the Pacific get together for friendly discussion and cooperation. In the Philippines, Japan and China there are now Pan-Pacific Associations where the leaders of all Pacific races meet together once a year to hear from each other. Even at Washington and London there are such gatherings on Pan-Pacific Day.

In Honolulu, where all the races of the Pacific gather and mingle, Balboa Day has been the occasion when the school children prepare essays on the Pan-Pacific Union. Speakers are sent to the schools from among the leading citizens to tell them something about Balboa and the Pacific.

Schools in Alaska, a number of Pacific coast cities, in Latin-America, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient also make a feature of Pan-Pacific talks to the pupils on Balboa Day.

This year more than ever it is hoped that all of the schools in Pacific lands will make a feature of Pan-Pacific Day, the 17th of September, for the reason that this is a year fraught with interest to the schools. Four hundred years ago on March 16th Ferdinand Magellan completed the first voyage around the world at Samar, in the Philippines, for it was from the Philippines that Magellan may be said to have begun his voyage around the world. On April 27, 1521, he was killed on the Island of Mactan, in the Philippines. It was on November 28, 1520, that Fernando de Magellanes entered the Pacific. So quiet was the ocean that he named it Pacific, which means "peaceful," and the children in the public schools should be taught that it is their duty to so live that this great ocean will ever deserve the name that has been given to it.

In Honolulu in October of this Magellan year there is a gathering of newspaper men from every part of the world, for the Pacific is coming into her own. About its shores live more than half the people of the world, and the children in the schools in Pacific lands should know more of each other's country and people. It is hoped that in all of the schools about the Pacific papers will be read this year on Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific, as well as on Magellan, who gave it its name, and that the children may be told something of all the countries of the Pacific and their desire to form a Pan-Pacific Union that will work for the interest of all that live about the great ocean.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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HONOLULU

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1921

The PAN-PACIFIC UNION

is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands. Its central office is in Honolulu at the ocean cross roads.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

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Pan-Pacific News

The Pan-Pacific Union has invited President Warren G Harding of the United States to make Honolulu his summer capital by lending his presence to the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, which will be held here in the summer time. With two-thirds of the population of the globe living about the Pacific it is certain that the governments of Pacific lands would welcome the President of the United States in their midst. The ground on which the invitation was issued to Mr. Harding is that Honolulu is the central city of the United States. It is half way between Maine and Manila, and Alaska and Samoa. Moreover, it is the crossroads service station of the Pacific. Here he would be very certain to meet the leading men of Pacific lands as they pass back and forth, and it seems very certain that if Mr. Harding should spend the summer of 1922 in Hawaii that the premiers of Pacific lands might follow the suggestion of the Pan-Pacific Union and also visit Hawaii, and perhaps formally or informally might come about the serious discussion of a Pan-Pacific League of Nations, or at least the taking over officially by the governments of the Pacific of the Pan-Pacific Union, toward the expenses of which they now contribute unofficially.

The idea of a Pan-Pacific League of Nations is not a new thought. More than a year ago Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in speaking to the Governor of Hawaii and two directors of the Pan-Pacific Union, stated that he could understand hopes of a Pan-Pacific League of

Nations might well find its culmination in a world league of nations, for while traditions of Europe have been traditions of war, the traditions of the Pacific are traditions of peace.

Honolulu, at the ocean's crossroads, is now the focal point of a number of Pan-Pacific conferences. The first of these, the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, proved a splendid success, due to the leadership of Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale University and the Bishop Museum of Honolulu. He was appointed chairman of the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference by the Union shortly after his arrival in Hawaii and the work of organizing the conference was left entirely in his hands. The Pan-Pacific Union undertook the entire responsibility of securing the necessary appropriations from the different governments and private subscriptions and will also finance the issuing of the proceedings of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference. The Pan-Pacific Union has shown its appreciation of the work of Dr. Gregory in having brought the scientists of the Pacific together to meet each other. The endeavor of the Union will now be to keep these leaders of science in friendly relationship with the Pan-Pacific Union and its work and when necessary bring them in contact with the leaders of thought and action throughout the Pacific, who are working along useful lines other than those of a scientific nature. The splendid response already given by the scientists of the Pacific to the overtures of the Pan-Pacific Union inspires confidence in the outcome.

Nine members of the house of representatives in Japan are on their way

through America, returning the visit made by the Congressional party to the Orient last summer at the invitation of the Pan-Pacific Union. These gentlemen were first welcomed on American soil in Honolulu, then making their way to Washington where they were received by the Congressmen who were their guests last summer. It is hoped that such visits will be frequent.

Mr. Henry Stead, editor of *Stead's Review*, Melbourne, writes the Pan-Pacific Union:

"The present tension between United States and Japan demonstrates the need that exists for a better understanding between the Pacific **White Australia;** nations and your efforts in this direction are exceedingly valuable. Australia is, of course, afraid of Japan, but nevertheless insists on her **Yellow Japan** White Australia policy and instead of coming to some understanding with Tokio in the matter and endeavoring to substitute prohibition of emigration for prohibition of immigration, continues to stop the incoming of Japanese on the ground that they are a colored race. If the Japanese Government could be induced to refuse passports to its subjects for Australia, except in special cases, the Australian Government would not require to block Japanese immigrants in the way it does. It ought to be possible to find some sort of way out."

This is in line with the stand taken by Prime Minister Hughes. Let the Anglo-Saxon press and leaders take this attitude, and there will be no serious friction with Japan. Japan is fair, she can not in justice to herself permit the laborers of China, willing to work for a lower scale of wages, to enter in large numbers into Japan to compete with the Japanese laborers. She will not in fair-

ness ask countries where the standard of living is higher than in Japan to allow her surplus population to enter if it means anti-Japanese agitation, in fairness she might ask the other nations of the Pacific what they are willing to do towards making it possible for Japan to raise her standard of living to their level.

A professor of Columbia University has suggested that the Pan-Pacific Union call a conference of the Governments of the Pacific to discuss

Over- and Under-population Japan's overpopulation problem. This matter was discussed in Japan last summer

when the Pan-Pacific Association was formed at Tokyo with the co-operation of members of the Japanese diet and the visiting congressmen from the United States. It was decided, however, that this was not a Japanese, but a Pan-Pacific problem and that it may be solved in a way that will injure Japan and all countries of the Pacific, and it certainly can be solved in a manner that will benefit Japan and the entire Pacific region. With the leading thinkers of America, Australasia and the Orient seeking a solution, the problem will not be so difficult to solve to the benefit of all concerned.

The newspaper men of Hawaii have just organized a press club, one of the first objects of which is to assist in the entertainment of the

The Pan-Pacific Press Conference delegates to the Press Congress of the World. This

organization has been asked to take over the work of laying out the scope for the Pan-Pacific Press Conference which is a part of the Press Congress of the World. Practically all of the newspaper men in Honolulu are active workers in the new Press Club of the Pacific.

PEACE IN THE PACIFIC

By HON. WILLIAM M. HUGHES,
Prime Minister of Australia

WHEN one comes to the alleged cause of disputes and of difficulties between Japan and America, those differences appear to be trivial compared with the tremendous evil which war would inflict upon both nations.

"What do the Japanese want? They want to hold land in America and the right to enter the United States.

"What is our own attitude? Our attitude is very much like that of the people of the western states of America towards Japan. Indeed, any honorable member, who like myself has been to the western states will say that for all practical purposes we view this problem eye to eye.

"What have the Japanese to complain of in regard to our treatment?

"First let me say, speaking now as I believe as the spokesman of Australia upon this matter, that we desire above all things to live in peace and friendship with Japan.

"It is utterly wrong for the Japanese people to think that because we have passed certain laws we regard them as our inferiors. We do not. We admire their bravery and their patriotism and we stand amongst those who are loudest in admiration of their magnificent achievements. For no other nation has advanced so far in so short a time.

"But as I had the honor of telling Japanese representatives at the peace conference while we were friends of Japan and while we consider them the equals of ourselves we do not always invite our friends into our house. We have our ideals and they have theirs. I want

the Japanese people to understand clearly that we, the Australian people, are anxious to be and to remain in peace and friendship with them. If they complain of any act of ours I think they complain without reason.

"Let me remind them of their laws in relation to foreigners. No foreigner may hold land in Japan. So far as unskilled laborers are concerned they may not reside outside the foreign settlements except with the permission of the prefectural government. For all practical purposes the foreign laborer is excluded and under the provision just alluded to, Chinese were deported from Japan. Naturalization is extremely difficult, if not impossible in Japan, other than by marriage with a Japanese person.

"Our treatment of the Japanese will compare quite favorably, I think, with their treatment of foreigners in general.

"We do not complain of these things. We say, 'These are our ideals and this is our country; Japan is yours and we shall treat you with courtesy; we desire your friendship and we want to trade with you, but we cannot go any further.'

"The Japanese are so intensely patriotic that they do not recognize naturalization by any country as denationalizing any Japanese. A Japanese, no matter what he does, cannot divest himself of his nationality.

"The patriotism of the Japanese could not be displayed in any more effective way. Yet these are the main grounds of the differences of opinion between the United States and Japan.

"Do honorable members tell me that

such matters as these are not capable of adjustment by peace-loving nations?

"Do they not rather tell me that it is the bounden duty of Australia to use every means at her disposal to effect such a *modus vivendi* as will secure a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in a form agreeable to the United States?

"Whether she is a party to it or not is not material, so long as she accepts it and does not regard the renewal of it as being in itself a hostile act by Britain directed against herself. That is our dilemma.

"While making every effort to retain the friendship of Japan, we can not make an enemy of the United States.

"Nor can Britain do so. We must steer our bark between Scylla and Charybdis.

"In some way we must attain the calm water of port. That is the mission which the representative of Australia at the imperial conference has to fulfill.

"I need not elaborate on the advantages of the renewal of the Japanese treaty nor on the consequences of its obligation. They are very obvious. It seems our expenditure for naval defense will be, to a large degree, determined by whatever steps are taken by means of this treaty to insure us peace, or in its absence, by the steps we take in co-operation with Great Britain to attempt to insure it.

"For various reasons it is undesirable to discuss this question in all its phases. One thing I think I ought to say, whatever may be the opinion of this country on the Anglo-Japanese treaty in its present form, I think the interests of Australia lie in a renewal of the treaty in some modified form.

"I see no reason why the treaty should not be renewed in a form which should be satisfactory not only to the empire and Japan, but to America as well. We can not shut our eyes to the fact that there is now a great danger of such naval rivalry in the Pacific as will not only be a heavy drain on the nations directly affected, but which will have its reflex influences upon the whole world. An uninterrupted era of peace is impossible to contemplate while the world is resounding with the clang of naval construction.

"I have always taken the attitude that while very little may be expected from the league of nations, yet, because peace is so desirable and war so awful, all civilized nations ought to do all things possible to prevent war.

"But I have never been under any illusions as to the power of the league to do this.

"In future the spirit of the world may be changed or, when the league shall have perfected its machinery and method, we may expect great things from it. Let us not chase any substance for the shadow. The most powerful agency for the world's peace today is the British empire.

"The hope of the future peace of the world seems to lie in some understanding—call it what you will—between America, England and France.

"The league of nations is an unwieldy, clumsy contrivance. There is only one way to prevent war and that is for the world to turn its back upon it; and since progress of the world is uneven, some nations surging ahead of others, if war is to be prevented, there must exist amongst those who are opposed to war, power to prevent war."

The Pan-Pacific League of Nations

IN an interview accorded the Boston Transcript recently, Prof. Walter B. Pitkin, of Columbia University, author of the widely discussed book "Must We Fight Japan," recommended the establishment of a Pan-Pacific League of Nations, with headquarters at Honolulu, for the purpose of discussing problems that have arisen between the United States and Japan, and which may arise in the future.

"The real Japanese crisis," Professor Pitkin told the Transcript interviewer, "is properly a task to which the united intelligence of the best informed people in America and Japan must devote itself for a long time to come.

"The diplomatic complications it raises are mere surface ripples," Professor Pitkin continued. "Underneath them are stirring, fierce human forces—hunger, overcrowding, suspicions as old as Asia, racial habits of life, and the fierce pressure of unheard of new wealth seeking unheard of profits on the last frontier of finance, which is China and Siberia."

When the interviewer asked him "Would you recommend any specific plan for more cordial good feeling between the two nations?" he said:

"Well—to take a long-range Utopian view, I would advocate that we spend millions a year on English speaking schools, including vocational and trade schools, in the Orient.

"Furthermore, I would recommend a Pan-Pacific League of Nations, if you please. We are not quite ready for a completely functioning league for the whole world. Why not begin with two leagues, one for the western world, with headquarters at Geneva, and one for the countries touching the Pacific, with headquarters, say, at Honolulu? This would make possible that specialization, that concentration of experts necessary for these broad international projects.

"The United States can take the lead.

Here is a concrete recommendation to President Harding. We now have a Pan-Pacific Congress or union to which all governments and countries touching on the Pacific have delegates. Let an early meeting of the congress be called, and let the United States go there with a plan for developing and extending the scope of this congress into a real working Pan-Pacific commission. Let it be the central coordinating body, for considering the basic problems, such as emigration, over-population, tariff, commercial allocation and food supply which affect all countries on the Pacific.

"This commission should immediately appoint committees of experts to make thorough studies of these problems, each country affiliated to be represented on these committees. The problems are essentially mutual and interlocking.

"The primary functions of this Pan-Pacific commission should be twofold—first, to get the facts, by these investigations, and by means of a statistical interchange and research bureau of the highest type; second, to enforce compulsory publicity. That is, the commission should have the power to compel all interests seeking concessions or commercial advantages in the individual countries to file full information concerning their plans and the interests they represent, such data not to be given out to the public, but to be safeguarded officially as our income tax returns are.

"The Pan-Pacific commission or league, whatever we call it, should act as a central employment manager for the human race in the Orient, a general balancer of economic inventories in an advisory way. It should operate along sound scientific lines, in analyzing the problems facing the Pacific countries, just as the Rockefeller surgeons and research authorities attack the problem of infantile paralysis."

The Press Congress of the World

Honolulu, October 4 to 14, 1921

Writing to the editor of the Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union, Dr. Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World, says:

"I congratulate you on the good work you are doing towards the end that journalists in every land may learn more of the Press Congress of the World and the vital importance to the press of matters which will be discussed at the meeting in Honolulu. Everything points to a meeting in your "Paradise of the Pacific" that will exceed in many ways our fondest dreams of the past. Interest in every country is increasing by leaps and bounds, and we may look forward with confidence to sessions in every way worth while.

"The April number of The Congress Bulletin, which will be off the press tomorrow, gives some indication of the representation we may expect from the nations of the world. You will agree with me that we could hardly be more fortunate than to have the active support of the men who now display the greatest interest in the coming sessions in Hawaii.

"Mr. Melville Stone, of The Associated Press, has been a warm friend of the Congress since its beginning. He is, of course, a member. I am glad you have written him, and feel sure his organization will be adequately represented. The Associated Press will be invited to official representation at an early date.

"The foremost newspapers and journalistic publications of the United States are enthusiastic in their support of the Congress. I had only last week a cordial letter from Mr. James Wright Brown, of Editor and Publisher, who expects to attend the Congress, accompanied by his managing editor. He is

doing the Congress high service through his publication every week. Others are lending effective assistance, and I enclose herewith a list of influential trade journals who will be glad to receive full information regarding every new development. Editors of a number of these publications plan to attend the meeting, and all named are members of the Congress."

John R. Morris, executive secretary, writes to Mr. Ford:

The Program Committee is outlining plans for the several departmental conferences which will be held in connection with the Press Congress. These conferences, which will naturally be able to give their subjects much closer attention than will be possible in the general Congress sessions, are evoking wide interest.

The plans of the committee as outlined at present include a convener, who will call the conference to order and preside until a permanent presiding officer may be elected, an honorary secretary, a leader of discussions, and speakers to deliver two or three principal addresses. This plan of organization is being carried out for each of the conferences

For the attention of the committee, I will be pleased to have you submit the names of some prominent journalists of the Pan-Pacific countries who might be chosen to fill these offices in the conference on the Pan-Pacific Press. Obviously, they should represent the highest type of journalism in the country from which they come and we should be able to know they will make some effort to attend. The committee hopes you will find it possible to assume largely the responsibility of organizing this conference, a task for which others are less qualified

The Pan-Pacific Educational Conference

August 11 to 21, 1921 Honolulu,

DR. P. P. CLAXTON, United States Commissioner of Education, who will act as chairman of the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in Honolulu, August 11 to 21, has been invited to be the guest of the Pan-Pacific Union some weeks before the opening of the conference, that he may confer with the local committees in charge of the entertainment of the delegates and in assisting in carrying out the program that Dr. Claxton and Dr. A. L. Dean of the University of Hawaii formulated. Dr. F. F. Bunker, for many years associated with Dr. Claxton, it is expected will accompany the chairman as secretary of the conference. Dr. Claxton and Dr. Bunker are doing excellent work in Washington and are heading a delegation of a number of the leading educationalists in America who will take part in the proceedings of the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference. Already berthing has been engaged for forty of the delegates to leave on the Wilhelmina from San Francisco on August 3. All arrangements for the entertainment of delegates while in Hawaii have been completed and their time between the sessions of the conference will be taken up in sightseeing and in visiting the different islands.

Each country of the Pacific has been requested to have one of its delegates prepare in advance a paper on education in his country. The following is the program outlined for the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in Honolulu, August 11 to 21, 1921.

I. Educational Conditions in Pacific Countries.

- a. Organization and support of education in each country.
- b. Practical working of the systems.
 1. Administration.
 2. The schools in relation to the needs of the people in each country.
- c. Program for the future.
 1. Needs.
 - (a) Physical plant and equipment.
 - (b) Personnel.
 - (c) Funds.
 2. Practical program of development.

II. Educational Relations.

- a. Education and mutual understanding.
 1. Teaching of languages and literature.
 2. Teaching of history, political organization and social institutions of Pacific countries.
 3. The arts and religions.
- b. Education and industry.
 1. Resources of Pacific countries.
 2. Technical education.
 3. Commerce.
- c. Education and science.
 1. Teaching of various branches of descriptive science.
 2. Education and research.
- d. Exchange of instructors and students.
- e. International educational organization.

Dr. Henry E. Jackson, president of the National Community Board and until recently with the United States Bu-

reau of Education, will visit Hawaii to head a division and lead the department on community education and work. This matter has been discussed in Washington between the chairman of the conference, Dr. P. P. Claxton and Dr. Jackson. Dr. Jackson writes:

"I enclose copy for the announcement of the Community Division of the Conference to be included in your printed program. Dr. Claxton requested me to send this copy direct to you. The subjects and procedure suggested are the result of my talk with Dr. Claxton. He suggested that I make one or two addresses before the general conference and then our Division will meet for some hard work and attempt to secure reports from the nations represented to be included in the official report of the Conference. You will note that I have put two addresses, because I think the case can not be stated in one address. I have included under each address some suggestive principles to stimulate questions and discussion in the general conferences. I trust that this copy will meet with your approval. Community Division, Director, Henry

E. Jackson, President, National Community Board, Washington, D. C.

General Subject: Community Centers as People's Universities.

1. Address, Before General Conference.
Subject: Community Organization.
 - (a) Things as they are.
 - (b) Things as they ought to be.
 - (c) How to change things as they are into things as they ought to be.
2. Address, Before General Conference.
Subject: International Community Organization.
- (a) The aim of the Pan-Pacific Union.
- (b) How to achieve it through Education.
- (c) Relation between community organization within nations and among nations.
3. Round-Table Reports and Discussions.
Participated in by one delegate from each nation represented in the Conference and by any others who desire to attend.

Aim: The purpose is to secure information concerning the nature and extent of the practice of citizenship in the twenty-two nations invited to the Conference that may help each other by pooling their experience.

Request: The delegates from each of these nations are asked to bring reports on this subject. These reports will be corrected, expanded or contracted, and illuminated by the round-table discussions of this division of the Conference.

Results: For helpful comparative study it is suggested that reports group their facts on a three-fold principle and describe things as they are, should be, and may be. The community ideal requires that the scope of education be broadened to include youths and adults as well as children and that its contents be enlarged to embrace other processes than those of book learning. The publication of these reports will be an international indicator of the progress made in adult education through the process of self-activity in local self-governing communities.

Orient Shows Much Interest in Press Congress of the World

The Pan-Pacific Union is receiving encouraging reports from its branches in the orient regarding the number of delegates that will be sent both to the Pan-Pacific educational conference in August and to the Press Congress of the World in October.

In Shanghai meetings have been held to offer cooperation in organizing a Pan-Pacific university in Hawaii and to send delegates to the educational conference.

The Japanese government and Tokio University, it is announced, will both send delegates to the educational conference. China is taking the Pan-Pacific press conference most seriously. The Second Chinese Press Conference will be held in Peking on May 5 and in regard to this Millard's Review says editorially:

"The second Chinese Press Conference and the Tokio Conference, which will unquestionably result in the advancement of interest of journalists, are important but the coming Press Congress of the World, to which representatives from all over the globe will be sent, is even more important, having an international significance. This congress was to be held in Sydney, but circumstances have required a change in its meeting place. It has been decided now to hold it in Honolulu, 'the Crossroads of the Pacific,' from October 4 to 14, inclusive. After the congress, it is possible that a separate Pan-Pacific press congress may be held in the same place, and this will be even more important to China. The useful purposes which such a congress will serve are manifold, affording opportunities for the frank discussion of international problems and for the securing of improvements in the conditions of news transmission. It behooves the Chinese press to send a strong delegation to the

Press Congress of the World, the importance of which surpasses that of the other two conferences herein mentioned.

Why this is necessary is explained by an editorial in the Peking Daily News, an English paper under Chinese management, which states: 'In addition to the ordinary professional business of the congress there will be discussion, formal and informal, of world problems of the first importance and the environment in which the congress is being held makes it certain that Pacific problems, Far Eastern problems, will be the foremost topics of that kind discussed. It is essential for the interests of China that China should have her own spokesmen at the congress. If China has not her own spokesmen at the congress either her point of view will be ignored altogether or, worse still, may be presented in a distorted fashion by somebody not thoroughly acquainted with it. Either of these would be a disaster. There are Chinese journalists with the necessary command of foreign languages who could most admirably represent China at such a congress, and the Chinese press organizations should see to it that these men are sent, and sent in a befitting way. In the choice of the men sent there should not be allowed to enter any party or political bias, and all the various Chinese press organizations should act in consultation and cooperation in the matter. The delegation from China need not be a large one; in fact, it cannot be; but it must be a thoroughly capable and energetic one, one that will do for China at this congress what Dr. Wellington Koo did for China at the Geneva meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations. No time should be lost in making preliminary arrangements.'"

Hawaii Appropriated \$15,000 to the Pan-Pacific Union

THE Legislature of Hawaii has appropriated the sum of \$15,000.00 to the Pan-Pacific Union toward the expenses of calling conferences at the Ocean's Crossroads. The Trustees of the Union will contribute more than double this amount from their own purses. It is expected that the Federal Government will again be liberal in its appropriations to the Union for the coming year.

The Pan-Pacific Union has won the confidence of those who are most familiar with its work, the peoples of all Pacific races in Hawaii.

We quote editorials from some of the leading daily newspapers in Hawaii referring to the action of the Legislature of Hawaii:

The Honolulu Advertiser is happy to "kokua" the report of the house finance committee, when it reported favorably upon the bill which calls for an appropriation of \$15,000 to cover part of the expense of holding certain conferences in Hawaii during 1921-22.

Here is what the committee had to say:

"Your committee finds that this bill seeks to appropriate the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of calling and conducting a series of Pan-Pacific conferences in Hawaii in 1921-22, and after consultation with Alexander Hume Ford and others interested, it believes that this amount should be granted the Pan-Pacific Union, as this Pan-Pacific Union, through the untiring efforts of Mr. Ford, has done and still is doing great things which are very beneficial to the islands. Your committee, accordingly, recom-

mends the passage of the bill."

The bill was unanimously passed in both houses and was signed by the Governor, the amount of the appropriation now being available.

In support of the bill the Honolulu Star-Bulletin had to say editorially:

The Pan-Pacific Union, sprung from a mere idea a few years ago, has germinated until today it is a potent force in welding together the countries that border the Pacific.

Of Alexander Hume Ford, its sponsor, all Hawaii knows. Ford, hitching his wagon to a star whose beams none but himself could see, has worked zealously year in and year out to realize his purpose of making Hawaii the center of Pan-Pacific activities, a crossroads in fact from which would radiate the current generating mutual interest and cooperation in all things pertaining to Pacific commerce, education and development.

It has been demonstrated that the Pan-Pacific Union can be made a potent factor in the progress, not only of Hawaii, but of all nations whose shores are laved by the Pacific. The bringing of the scientific conference to Honolulu last year was the first concrete evidence that the Pan-Pacific Union is a going concern, which wields an influence extending far beyond the confines of Hawaii.

This year, through the Union, the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference is to be held in Honolulu. It will bring together in this city some of the most notable educators of the United States and other countries bordering this ocean.

Pan-Pacific Union and the Scientific Conference

Submitted by the Pan-Pacific Union for Publication in the
Proceedings of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference

An Organization Having for Its Aim
the Advancement of the Interests of
All Pacific Communities.

THE Pacific Union is Incorporated
with an International Board of
Trustees, representing the races
and nations of the Pacific.

The Trustees may be added to or replaced by representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering interests common to Pacific nations.

To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands.

To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for a furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.

To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.

To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city govern-

ments, and individuals.

To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

The officers of the Pan-Pacific Union are: Honorary Presidents, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States; William M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia; W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Hsu Shih-Chang, President of China; Takashi Hara, Prime Minister of Japan; Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada; Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada; Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh, King of Siam.

Honorary Vice-Presidents, Woodrow Wilson, ex-president of the United States; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director-General Pan-American Union; Yeh Kung Cho, Minister of Communication, China; Prince J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress from Hawaii; the Governor-General of the Philippines; the Governor-General of Java; the Premiers of Australian States; the premier of British Columbia; the Governor of Alaska.

Trustees, President, Hon. C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Walter F. Frear, William R. Castle, F. C. Atherton, Chung K. Ai; Treasurer, F. E. Blake; Mayor of Honolulu, J. H. Wilson; G. P. Denison, Vaughan MacCaughy, Dr. A. F. Jackson, K. Yamamoto, G. N. Wilcox, John Guild, Dr. Iga Mori, Richard A. Cooke, J. M. Young, John C. Lane, F. F. Baldwin, D. H. Hitchcock, Dr. W. T. Brigham, F. J. Lowrey, R. H. Trent; Secretary-Director, Alexander Hume Ford; and Consuls in Honolulu from Pacific countries.

The First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference Called by the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Legislature of Hawaii in April, 1919, having appropriated \$10,000 to be used by the Pan-Pacific Union in calling a Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congress in Hawaii in 1920-21, a committee on the arrangement for the Congress was appointed by the Pan-Pacific Union, with one of its trustees, George Denison, as chairman.

Australia and New Zealand at once made appropriations toward the expense of this Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congress, and it was decided by the Congress Committee to hold, as a part of the Educational section of the Congress, a Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, and Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, Director of the Bishop Museum, was appointed chairman.

In May, 1920, Congress voted the sum of \$9,000 to be expended through the Pan-Pacific Union in sending delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, and toward the expenses of the Conference following (the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference).

A special meeting of the Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union was held in the Executive Chamber of the Governor of Hawaii, on June 17, 1920, when resolutions were unanimously passed officially approving the call of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference.

Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union authorizing the call for the First-Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference:

Be it resolved by the Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union:

That the first of its Conferences held shall take as its official name "The First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference of the Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congress";

That the dates for holding this Conference be August 2d to 20th, 1920, in the City of Honolulu;

That Herbert E. Gregory be appointed Chairman of this Conference and author-

ized to direct its call in behalf of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Be it resolved, That the Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union request the Department of State of the United States to expend out of the \$9,000 appropriation made by Congress toward the expenses of the first two conferences called by the Pan-Pacific Union, an amount not exceeding the sum of \$6,000 toward the expense of sending delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference of the Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congress, or in meeting the necessary clerical and preliminary work of this Conference.

Be it resolved, That the Governor of Hawaii be and is hereby requested to set apart out of the appropriation made by the Territorial Legislature toward the expenses of a Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congress an amount not exceeding the sum of Six Thousand Dollars (\$6,000) to be expended in bringing delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference of the Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congress, or in such other manner as he shall deem best in carrying out the wishes of the Legislature.

It was further voted to make budget appropriations not to exceed in amounts as follows: \$6,000 for the expense of delegates appointed by the United States Government, \$3,200 toward expenses of other delegates invited to the Conference, \$2,000 promised by the Chairman of the Pan-Pacific Union Congress Committee, and \$3,000 for the publication of the proceedings of the Conference, making a total of \$14,200, exclusive of any funds spent on the entertainment of delegates after their arrival in Hawaii. Mr. George Denison and Dr. Herbert E. Gregory were appointed to select committees on entertainment and publication.

These recommendations were unanimously approved.

Governor of Hawaii,
President of Pan-Pacific Union.
C. J. McCARTHY,

A Letter From Dr. Herbert E. Gregory

To Delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress:

By vote of the Conference the Bishop Museum was requested to "preserve the records of the Conference, to publish and distribute the reports, papers and proceedings, and to act as representative of the members of the Conference after its adjournment."

Acting for the Conference this report of progress is submitted:

Under the direction of President A. L. Dean of the Publication Committee, Part I of the Proceedings, including Organization, Resolutions, and List of Delegates has been sent out to all persons attending the Conference and to other interested individuals. Several articles for Part II which is to comprise papers presented at meetings and the Programs for Research as formulated by the various sections have been received from the committee and the Museum is informed that others are undergoing revision. A few others are likely to be submitted. The Publication Committee further reports that its members residing in Washington, T. Wayland Vaughan and H. S. Washington, have examined all manuscript received by them before February 1 and have delegated their responsibility in regard to manuscript received after that date to the local members of the committee, Arthur L. Dean and Herbert E. Gregory. The desirability of issuing the Proceedings at the earliest practicable date makes it unlikely that matter received after June 1st can be included and may force the committee to assume the uncongenial task of selecting from the manuscripts submitted such material as seems to them suitable for the Proceedings and to send it to press without submitting proof to the authors. Contributions not included in the Pro-

ceedings will be returned to their authors.

As "representative of the members of the Conference after its adjournment" the Bishop Museum has furnished information by correspondence and through scientific journals in regard to activities and plans within the scope of the Conference, has kept closely in touch with the Committee on Future Conferences, and is actively cooperating with the National Research Council and with the scientific bodies of other Pacific countries in plans and projects designed to bring to fruition some of the resolutions passed at the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference.

Many letters of inquiry regarding the relation of the Scientific Conference to the Pan-Pacific Union and the Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council have been answered along the following lines: The Pan-Pacific Union issued the call for the First Pan-Pacific Conference. The Union was the genial and generous host who supplied expenses for travel, for entertainment and for the publication of the Proceedings; the Conference was the gratified guest. The Conference was completely autonomous; it chose its own officers and committees, arranged its program and made provision for possible future meetings. When the Conference adjourned all official obligations of the Pan-Pacific Union ceased; the unfinished business of the Conference was placed in the hands of three committees—Publication, Future Conferences, and the Bishop Museum—none of which has official relations with the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Research Council described in the February and March numbers of the Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union is a newly created organization entirely apart from the

Conference and from other scientific bodies in America. Its form of organization, scope, function and personnel were determined by the officers of the Union. It rests on its merits and acceptance of the invitation to join its membership is a matter of personal choice.

The Committee on Future Conferences, E. C. Andrews, Charles Chilton, C. M. Fraser, H. E. Gregory, F. Omori, T. Wayland Vaughan, reports that the scientists of various countries are informally discussing the scope, time and place of a second meeting, and that members of the committee are exchanging views. Some months are likely to elapse before the committee has information on which to base a decision.

Further reports of progress will be made from time to time by letter or through the scientific press.

Respectfully submitted,

BISHOP MUSEUM.

Honolulu, Hawaii,

April 4, 1921.

Dr. Gregory speaks for the Bishop Museum. He was appointed by the Pan-Pacific Union as chairman of its First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference of which there is left three standing committees: the Holdover Committee, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, chairman; the Committee on Publications, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, chairman; and the Bishop Museum, repository for records, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, director.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Council

THE Pan-Pacific Union contemplated a series of Pan-Pacific scientific conferences, and still does. Other scientific conferences will be called to meet in Pacific lands, perhaps by the Bishop Museum, Yale University or by scientific bodies of other lands than the United States, which are also interested in scientific problems of the Pacific, and these scientific conferences will have any assistance and cooperation they may ask of the Union and which it can give. The Pan-Pacific Union has appointed a council of leading scientists in Pacific lands, that it may keep in touch with these.

It seems certain that the scientists who have made a study of the habits and migrations of fish in the Pacific will be invited to attend the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference next year and this would be a most important group in that conference. In many of its conferences the Union will need the presence of scientific men and through its scientific council it hopes to keep in touch with the scientists of the Pacific.

There is an educational council of the Pan-Pacific Union and through this the Union expects to keep in touch with the educators in each Pacific land.

Yale University is justly proud of the scientific work of Dr. Gregory in the Pacific and of its affiliation with the Bishop Museum. There is a vast field for scientific exploration and investigation in many fields in Pacific regions. The Pan-Pacific Union hopes to see Harvard University and the University of California select their field of scientific research in the Pacific. It hopes the University of Toronto, Canada; Tokio University, the University of Sydney and many other universities in Pacific lands will become interested in some phases of the scientific problems of the Pacific and in seeking solutions for these for the betterment of mankind. If the Pan-Pacific Union can be the means of serving any such bodies in getting together the men or scientists or organizations they wish to use in this work the Union as a truly Pan-Pacific body will be glad to serve.

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